Atlassian

Documentation for FishEye 3.0

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Getting started

FishEye lets you view the contents of your Source Code Management (SCM) repositories in your web browser.

You can:

- view changesets, revisions, branches, tags, diffs and annotations.
- search everything – file names, commit messages, authors, text as well as the source code.
- visualise how source changes were introduced, what changed, when it changed, where it was changed, and who changed it.
- track activity in your source code repository.
- link specific source with related JIRA issues, Crucible code reviews, and Bamboo builds.

- get real-time notifications on code activity via email, RSS, or OpenSocial dashboards.
- construct your own sophisticated queries with EyeQL and integrate the results with other tools using the FishEye API.

Watch the video overview of FishEye's features.

To get started with FishEye:

1. Install and start FishEye on either Windows, or Linux and Mac.
2. Work through Starting to use FishEye.
3. Tell FishEye about your repositories.
4. Set up users and groups.

Supported platforms

This page shows the supported platforms for **FishEye 3.0.x** and its minor releases.

Key: ✓ = Supported; ✗ = Not Supported

Java Version		

JRE / JDK	✓ 1.6 ✓ 1.7	FishEye requires **Java Runtime** (JDK or JRE), version as noted. Pre-release/Early access versions of the Java Runtime are *not supported*. You can download a Java Runtime for Windows/Linux/Solaris. On Mac OS X, the JDK is bundled with the operating system. We highly recommend that you use the Oracle JVM (or use the default Mac OS X JVM), as other implementations have not been tested. Please note: • Once you have installed the JDK, you must set the JAVA_HOME environment variable. See Installing FishEye on Windows or Installing FishEye on Linux and Mac. • If you are using a 64-bit JVM, please ensure that you've set your max heap size (`--Xmx`) to a reasonable value, considering the RAM requirements of your system. • If you intend to run FishEye as a Windows Service, using the Java Service Wrapper, we recommend that you use the Java JDK rather than the JRE so as to take advantage of the `-server` parameter. • You'll need the JDK for the JSP source download. Note also that a bug in Java 1.6.0_29 and above will prevent a connection to an external SQL Server 2008 database without an additional workaround.
Operating Systems		
Microsoft Windows	✓	• FishEye is a pure Java application and should run on any platform provided the requirements for the JRE or JDK are satisfied.
Linux	✓	

Apple Mac OS X	✓	- ⚠ Although FishEye can be run in virtualised environments, Atlassian is not yet able to provide technical support for performance-related problems in a virtualised environment. If you do chose to run FishEye in a VM, please ensure that you choose a VM with good IO throughput.
Databases		
MySQL	✓ MySQL Enterprise Server 5.x ✓ MySQL Community Server 5.x	The FishEye built-in database, running HSQLDB, is somewhat susceptible to data loss during system crashes. External databases (such as MySQL) are generally more resistant to data loss during a system crash. See the FishEye Database documentation for further details. ⚠ For MySQL 5.0, version must be 5.0.21 or later. ⚠ For MySQL 5.1, version must be 5.1.10 or later. ⚠ For MySQL 5.6, version must be 5.6.11 or later.
PostgreSQL	✓ 8.2, 8.3, 8.4	
Oracle	✓ 11g	
SQL Server	✓2005, 2008, 2008 R2	
HSQLDB	✓ Bundled; for evaluation use only	
Web Browsers		
Microsoft Internet Explorer	✓ 8.0, 9.0 ✗ 6.0 and 7.0 are not supported	
Mozilla Firefox	✓ Latest stable version supported ✓ 3.6, 4.0	
Safari	✓ Latest stable version supported ✓ 4, 5	
Chrome	✓ Latest stable version supported	
Version Control Systems		

Subversion	🟢 Server: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7 🟢 Client: SVNKit (default) or native client with JavaHL 1.6	Note that FishEye does not support SVN 1.7.x with the native client. Version 1.8 support is currently being assessed. FishEye does not yet work for file:// access to repositories created with Subversion 1.8.
CVS (and CVSNT)	🟢 All versions	
Perforce	🟢 Client version 2007.3 or later	
Git	🟢 1.7.1.1 or later	Support for internal hosting of Git repositories by FishEye will end on August 14th 2013, after which Git internal hosting will be removed from newer versions of FishEye. Please see End of Support Announcement for Internally Managed Repositories.
Mercurial	🟢 1.5.1 or later	Mercurial 2.1 has a bug that makes it incompatible with FishEye. Please use Mercurial 2.1.1 or later. Mercurial 2.6.x is currently not compatible. You should restart FishEye after upgrading Mercurial.

Hardware requirements

FishEye should ideally run on a dedicated server. The most important aspect for a large-repository deployment will be I/O speed. You definitely want a fast local HDD for FishEye's cache. Note that NFS and SAN are not supported.

Component	Specifications
CPU	1.8GHz or higher, a single core is sufficient. More cores or higher GHz will result in better load-handling ability.
RAM	1GB minimum, 2GB will provide performance "headroom". Your Java heap should be sized at 512MB with the FISHEYE_OPTS environment variable, adjustable up to 1024MB depending on performance.

I/O	FishEye's input/output is an important element of its overall performance. If FishEye accesses your repository remotely, make sure that the throughput is maximum and the latency minimum (ideally the servers are located in the same LAN, running at 100Mbps or faster).

While some of our customers run FishEye on SPARC-based hardware, Atlassian only officially supports FishEye running on x86 hardware and 64-bit derivatives of x86 hardware.

Disk Space Requirement Estimates

Disk space requirements for FishEye may vary due to a number of variables such as the repository implementation, file sizes, content types, the size of diffs and comments being stored. The following table contains some real-world examples of FishEye disk space consumption.

Repository Technology	Commits	Codebase Size (HEAD of trunk)	FishEye Index Size
Subversion	14386	466 MB in 12151 files	647 MB
CVS	8210	115 MB in 11433 files	220 MB

These disk space estimates are to be used as a guideline only. We recommend you monitor the disk space that your FishEye instance uses over time, as needs for your specific environment may vary. It may be necessary to allocate more space than indicated here. Additionally, you can reduce disk space consumption by turning off diff storage in FishEye.

Deployment notes for version control systems

Subversion (server)	FishEye can communicate with any repository running Subversion 1.1 or later.
Subversion (client)	FishEye now bundles the SVNkit client, which becomes the default Subversion interface. An alternative is to use the native subversion client, using JavaHL bindings. Please see Subversion Client Setup for more information.
Perforce (client)	FishEye needs access to the `p4` client executable. Due to some problems with earlier versions of the client, we recommend version 2007.3 or later.
CVS	If you are using CVS, FishEye needs read-access to your CVS repository **via the file system**. It does not support protocols such as `pserver` at the moment.

Support for other version control systems is planned for future releases. Let us know what SCM system you would like to see supported by creating a JIRA issue or adding your vote to an issue, if the request already exists.

WAR deployment

FishEye/Crucible is currently a Java program that runs on its own. It cannot be deployed to web application servers such as WebSphere, Weblogic or Tomcat.

Single sign on with Atlassian Crowd

From version 2.8.x, FishEye is bundled with the Crowd 2.4.1 client library, and supports the Crowd 2.4.x server.

Font size tips
(Especially for Linux users.) For best results you may want to tweak your default monospace font and font-size. The default browser font is usually Courier New which can be hard to read in some browsers. We recommend choosing the same font you use in your IDE and selecting a font size approximately 2 points larger than your variable width font. Firefox, Internet Explorer and Safari all have excellent font rendering. It is worth taking some time to tweak your fonts for the best experience.

End of Support Announcements for FishEye

This page contains announcements of the end of support for various platforms and browsers when used with FishEye. This is summarised in the table below. Please see the sections following for the full announcements.
End of Support Matrix for FishEye

Platform	FishEye End of Support
MySQL 5.0	January 2012
PostgreSQL 8.0 and 8.1	January 2012
IBM ClearCase (all versions)	4 April 2012 (announcement)

The table above summarises information regarding the end of support announcements for upcoming FishEye releases. If a platform (version) has already reached its end of support date, it is not listed in the table.

Why is Atlassian ending support for these platforms?
Atlassian is committed to delivering improvements and bug fixes as fast as possible. We are also committed to providing world class support for all the platforms our customers run our software on. However, as the complexity of our applications grows, the cost of supporting multiple platforms increases exponentially. Each new feature has to be tested on several combinations of application servers, databases, web browsers, etc, with setup and ongoing maintenance of automated tests. Moving forward, we want to reduce the time spent there to increase FishEye development speed significantly.

On this page (most recent announcements first):

Deprecated Database Support for FishEye (4 October 2011)

This section announces the end of Atlassian support for certain databases for FishEye.

We will **stop supporting older versions of databases** as follows:

- For the next major version of FishEye, in January 2012, support for MySQL 5.0, PostgreSQL 8.0 and 8 will end.

Please refer to the Supported platforms for more details regarding platform support for FishEye. If you have questions or concerns regarding these announcements, please email `eol-announcement at atlassian dot com`.

Database	Support End Date
MySQL 5.0	January 2012
PostgreSQL 8.0 and 8.1	January 2012

End of Support Notes for MySQL 5.0 and PostgreSQL 8.0 and 8.1:

- Atlassian intends to end of life support for MySQL 5.0, PostgreSQL 8.0 and 8.1 in January 2012. The release of FishEye after January 2012 will not support MySQL 5.0, PostgreSQL 8.0 or 8.1.
- As mentioned above, the releases of FishEye before January 2012 will contain support for MySQL 5.0 and PostgreSQL 8.0 and 8.1.

Deprecated Web Browsers for FishEye (21 March 2011)

This section announces the end of Atlassian support for certain web browsers for FishEye.

We will **stop supporting older versions of web browsers** as follows:

- From FishEye 2.6, due in May 2011, support for Internet Explorer 7 will end.

The details are below. Please refer to the Supported platforms for more details regarding platform support for FishEye. If you have questions or concerns regarding this announcement, please email `eol-announcement at atlassian dot com`.

End of Life Announcement for Web Browser Support

Web Browsers	Support End Date
Internet Explorer 7	When FishEye 2.6 releases (target May 2011)

Internet Explorer 7 Notes:

- FishEye 2.5 is the last version to officially support Internet Explorer 7.
- FishEye 2.6 is currently targeted to release in May 2011 and will not be tested with Internet Explorer 7. After the FishEye 2.6 release, Atlassian will not provide fixes in older versions of FishEye for bugs affecting Internet Explorer 7.

Deprecated Java Platforms for FishEye (21 March 2011)

This section announces the end of Atlassian support for certain Java Platforms for FishEye.

We will **stop supporting the following Java Platforms**:

- From FishEye 2.6, due in May 2011, support for Java Platform 5 (JDK/JRE 1.5) will end.

We are ending support for Java Platform 5, in line with Sun's Java SE Support Road Map (i.e. "End of Service Life" for Java Platform 5 dated October 30, 2009). We are committed to helping our customers understand thi decision and assist them in updating to Java Platform 6, our supported Java Platform.

The details are below. Please refer to the Supported platforms for more details regarding platform support for FishEye. If you have questions or concerns regarding this announcement, please email `eol-announcement at atlassian dot com`.

End of Life Announcement for Java Platform Support

Java Platform	Support End Date

Java Platform 5 (JDK/JRE 1.5)	When FishEye 2.6 releases (target May 2011)

Java Platform 5 End of Support Notes:

- FishEye 2.5 is the last version to officially support Java Platform 5 (JDK/JRE 1.5).
- FishEye 2.6 is currently targeted to release in May 2011 and will not be tested with Java Platform 5 (JDK/JRE 1.5). After the FishEye 2.6 release, Atlassian will not provide fixes in older versions of FishEy for bugs affecting Java Platform 5 (JDK/JRE 1.5).

Deprecated SCM Repository Support for FishEye (4 April 2011)

This section announces the end of Atlassian support for certain SCM repositories for FishEye. End of support means that Atlassian will remove all functionality related to certain SCM repositories past the specified date. Releases before that date will contain the functionality that supports the SCM, however, Atlassian will fix only critical bugs that affect functionality for that SCM, and will not add any new features for that SCM. After the specified date, Atlassian will not support the functionality in any version of FishEye.

Please refer to the Supported platforms for more details regarding platform support for FishEye. If you have questions or concerns regarding these announcements, please email `eol-announcement at atlassian dot com`.

SCM Repository	Support End Date
IBM ClearCase (all versions)	4 April 2012

IBM ClearCase End of Support Notes:

- Atlassian intends to end of life IBM ClearCase functionality on 4 April 2012. The release of FishEye afte 4 April 2012 will not contain any IBM ClearCase functionality.
- As mentioned above, the releases of FishEye before 4 April 2012 will contain support for IBM ClearCas However, we will only be fixing critical bugs related to IBM ClearCase and will not be adding any featur
- After 4 April 2012, Atlassian will not support IBM ClearCase functionality in any version of FishEye

End of Support Announcement for IBM ClearCase

Support in FishEye for IBM ClearCase ended on **April 4th 2012**. FishEye 2.8, and later versions, do not have support for ClearCase.

We have made these decisions to reduce the testing time required for each release and to help us to deliver market-driven features faster.

You can stay on older versions of FishEye to support your existing installations with ClearCase. However, Atlassian will not be providing any ClearCase-related support for any FishEye version after 4 April 2012, and **has removed all functionality** related to ClearCase from FishEye versions released after April 4th 2012. We are committed to helping our customers understand this decision and to assist you in migrating to a different SCM, if needed.

For more details about the announcement, please refer to this page: End of Support Announcements for FishEye.

End of Support Announcement for Internally Managed Repositories

On **August 14th 2013**, we are ending support for internally managed repositories.

You can stay on older versions of FishEye to support your existing installations with Git repository management. However, Atlassian will **remove all functionality** related to repository management, from FishEye versions released after August 14th 2013. We are committed to helping our customers understand this decision and to assist you in migrating your repositories to one of the two other solutions offered by Atlassian if needed:

- Stash if you need to host your repositories behind your firewall
- Bitbucket if you prefer a SaaS hosting solution

Why is repository management being removed?

FishEye was built to enable browsing, searching and visualising source code in various Version Control Systems. With many customers requesting repository management, we have decided to provide a solution on top of FishEye. However, the part of FishEye's architecture that allows it to index different types of repositories and access your Subversion and Git repositories in one place, turned out to not be adequate for a repository management solution.

We have decided to focus on the core strengths of FishEye - browsing, searching and visualizing multiple source code management systems - and strengthen the product around these features. This also has enabled us to deliver a much more focused approach to Git repository management and offer a new solution – Atlassian Stash – which was build from the ground-up with repository management as a focus.

Going forward FishEye will continue to deliver new features and enhancements to help users browse, search and visualize across different Version Control Systems including Git, Subversion, Mercurial, Perforce and CVS.

My team manages Git repositories in FishEye, how do we migrate?

Here are suggestions to migrating your repositories to **Stash** or **Bitbucket**. The following steps will guide you through the commands that you need to run to migrate your FishEye hosted repositories to a different location.

We will assume that you already have a new repository ready to be used and that you have the latest local copy on your computer. In this case we will use a **Stash** example.
1. Create a new repository on the service you chose (Stash, BitBucket...)

This repository will be used as the new remote for your development.
2. Open your terminal and go to the local copy of the directory that you want to push.

```
cd /path/to/myrepo
```

3. Update the address of your remote origin to point it a the new repository.

```
git remote set-url origin ssh://git@stash.mycompany.com/MYPROJECT/myrepo.git
```

4. Push all the branches to the remote repository.

```
git push --all origin
```

5. Push all the tags to the remote repository.

```
git push --tags origin
```

At this stage all your local branches and tags should be present in your new repository and you can have the same development process as the one you had before.
7. Index your newly created repository with **FishEye** to be able to search, track and view report on your source.

Past this point the migration is complete – your repository should be hosted on a different service and indexed

by FishEye as an external Git repository.
8. Delete your old managed repository

You will push and pull against your new service and FishEye will index the changes just like for any external repository.

Installing FishEye on Windows

Hey! We're going to install FishEye on Windows. There are a few steps involved, but we think you'll find it easy to follow along. If you are upgrading an existing installation, please refer to the FishEye upgrade guide instead.

1. Check supported platforms

Better check the Supported platforms page first; it lists the application servers, databases, operating systems, web browsers and JDKs that we have tested FishEye with, and that we recommend.

Atlassian only officially supports FishEye running on x86 hardware and 64-bit derivatives of x86 hardware.

Related pages:

- Running FishEye as a Windows service
- Installing FishEye on Linux and Mac
- Starting to use FishEye
- Supported platforms
- FishEye upgrade guide

2. Check your version of Java

In a command prompt, run this:

```
java -version
```

The version of Java should be **1.6.0** or higher. If you intend to run FishEye as a Windows Service, using the Java Service Wrapper, you should use 32-bit Java (even on a 64-bit machine), and the JDK rather than the JRE (so as to take advantage of the `-server` parameter).

If you don't see Java 1.6.0 or higher, then get Java...

Download and install the Java Platform JDK from Oracle's website.

⚠ *We recommend that the Java install path should not contain spaces, so don't install into C:\Program Files\Java\. Instead, use a path like C:\Java.*

Now try running '`java -version`' again to check the installation. The version of Java should be **1.6.0** or higher.

3. Check that Windows can find Java

Windows uses the JAVA_HOME environment variable to find Java. To check that, in a new command prompt, run:

```
echo %JAVA_HOME%
```

You should see a path to the Java install location. We recommend that this path does *not* contain spaces, and that JAVA_HOME should point to the Java executable in your PATH.

If you don't see a path without spaces...

- If you see a path with spaces, like `C:\Program Files\Java\`, then sorry, but go back to 2. and reinstall Java to a location that doesn't have spaces.
- If you don't see a path at all, or if you just see %JAVA_HOME%, then set JAVA_HOME as follows:

For Windows 7:

1. Go to **Start**, search for "sys env" and choose **Edit the system environment variables**.
2. Click **Environment Variables**, and then **New** under 'System variables'.
3. Enter "JAVA_HOME" as the **Variable name**, and the absolute path to where you installed Java as the **Variable value**. Don't use a trailing backslash. We recommend that JAVA_HOME should point to the Java executable in your PATH.
4. Now, in a new command prompt, try running '`%JAVA_HOME%\bin\java -version`'. You should see the same version of Java as you saw above.

4. Create a dedicated FishEye user (recommended)

For production installations, we recommend that you create a new dedicated Windows user that will run FishEye on your system. This user:

- Should *not* have admin privileges.
- Should be a non-privileged user with read, write and execute access on the FishEye home (install) directory and instance (data) directory. These directories are described below.
- Should only have read access to your repositories.

If you created a dedicated FishEye user, ensure you are logged in as this user to complete the remaining instructions.

5. Now it's time to get FishEye

Download FishEye from the Atlassian download site.

Extract the downloaded file to an install location:

- Folder names in the path to your FishEye executable should not have spaces in them. The path to the extracted directory is referred to as the `<FishEye home directory>` in these instructions.
- If you expect to have a large number of users for this FishEye installation, and FishEye will be connected to an external database, consider installing FishEye on a different server from the one running the external database, for improved performance.

6. Tell FishEye where to store your data

The FishEye instance directory is where your FishEye data is stored.

⚠ You *should not* locate your FishEye instance directory inside the `<FishEye home directory>` — they should be entirely separate locations. If you do put the instance directory in the `<FishEye home directory>` it will be overwritten, and lost, when FishEye gets upgraded. And by the way, you'll need separate FishEye instance directories if you want to run multiple copies of FishEye.

Create your FishEye instance directory, and then tell FishEye where you created it by setting a `FISHEYE_INST` environment variable, as follows:

For Windows 7:

1. Go to **Start**, search for "sys env" and choose **Edit the system environment variables**.
2. Click **Environment Variables**, and then **New** under 'System variables'.
3. Enter "FISHEYE_INST" as the **Variable name**, and the absolute path to your new FishEye instance directory as the **Variable value**. Don't use a trailing backslash.

4. Now copy the newly extracted `<FishEye home directory> /config.xml` file to the root of your new FishEye instance directory.

ℹ Note that if FishEye is run as a Windows service using the Java Service Wrapper, FishEye-specific environment variables such as `FISHEYE_INST` are ignored – these must be set in the wrapper.conf file. See Running FishEye as a Windows service .

If you have a large number of repositories, we recommend you increase the default number of files that FishEye is allowed to open. See the following knowledge base article for more info: Subversion Indexer Paused with "Too many open files" Error.

7. Start FishEye!

In a command prompt, change directory to `<FishEye home directory>` and run this:

```
bin\start.bat
```

After a few moments, in a web browser on the same machine, go to http://localhost:8060/ (or, from another machine, type `http://hostname:8060/`, where `hostname` is the name of the machine where you installed FishEye).

Enter your license, then an admin password, to finish the setup. Note that this password is for the 'built-in' FishEye admin user. You can log in as this user, if necessary, by clicking the **Administration** link in the page footer. See also How to reset the Administration Page password in Fisheye or Crucible.

You can postpone setting up JIRA integration until later if you wish; see Configuring JIRA integration in the Setup Wizard.

8. Add repositories

Now you can tell FishEye about any existing repositories you have. Please read Starting to use FishEye for the details.

FishEye will perform an initial index of your repositories, during which it accesses, indexes and organizes a view of your repositories (including all historical items) back to the earliest commits. If you are evaluating FishEye, we suggest that you index a single project, so you can use FishEye as soon as possible. If you choose to index your entire repository, be aware that this can take a long time (possibly days) for massive or complex repositories and can be more complex to set up (especially for Subversion). The basic process is slightly different for each SCM type.

9. Add users and groups

You will want to set up your users and groups in FishEye. You can add users directly to FishEye, or connect to an external user directory. Please read Starting to use FishEye for an introduction.

10. Set up your mail server

Configure the FishEye email server so that users can get notifications from FishEye. See Configuring SMTP.

11. Connect to an external database (recommended)

If you intend to use this FishEye installation in a production environment, it is highly recommended that you use one of the supported external databases. See Migrating to an external database.

If you are evaluating FishEye, or don't wish to do this now, FishEye will happily use its embedded HSQL database, and you can easily migrate later.

12. Stop FishEye (optional)

In a command prompt, change directory to `<FishEye home directory>` and run this:

```
bin\stop.bat
```

13. Tuning FishEye performance

To get the best performance from your new FishEye installation, please consult Tuning FishEye performance.

Running FishEye as a Windows service

FishEye can be run as a service under Microsoft Windows using a Java Service Wrapper.

The service wrapper provides the following benefits:

- Allows FishEye, which is a Java application, to be run as a Windows Service.
- No need for a user to be logged on to the system at all times, or for a command prompt to be open and running on the desktop to be able to run FishEye.
- The ability to run FishEye in the background as a service, for improved convenience, system performance and security.
- FishEye is launched automatically on system startup and does not require that a user be logged in.
- Users are not able to stop, start, or otherwise tamper with FishEye unless they are an administrator.
- Provides advanced failover, error recovery, and analysis features to make sure that FishEye has the maximum possible uptime.

⚠ Please note that:

- This page should be read in conjunction with Installing FishEye on Windows.
- You should use 32-bit Java to run the service wrapper provided via the link in the install instructions below, even on a 64-bit machine.
- You should use the Java JDK, rather than the JRE, to take advantage of the `-server` parameter, provided in the Wrapper configuration of wrapper.zip, which enables the Java HotSpot(TM) Server VM. See the note below for details.

On this page:

Related pages:

- Installing FishEye on Windows

Installing the Java Service Wrapper

To install the Java Service Wrapper on Windows:

1. Download wrapper.zip from here.
2. Unzip the wrapper zip file into your `<FishEye home directory>` (that is, the directory into which FishEye was originally installed). Note, the resulting folder structure should be `<FishEye home directory>\wrapper` or `<FishEye home directory>\wrapper\bin`, etc and NOT `<FishEye home directory>\wrapper\wrapper` or `<FishEye home directory>\wrapper\wrapper\bin`. The location of the wrapper directory is important.
3. Tell the wrapper where to find the Java JDK by editing the `<FishEye home`

directory>\wrapper\conf\wrapper.conf file, replacing this:

```
# Java Application
wrapper.java.command=java
```

with the following, and comment out the option you don't wish to use:

```
# Java Application

# Option 1: If you have JAVA_HOME defined in your Windows system environment
variables (for example, if JAVA_HOME is defined as C:/Java/bin, then you can
use:
wrapper.java.command=%JAVA_HOME%/java

# Option 2: If you have multiple JDKs installed, and you don't want to use a
Windows environment variable to specify which one to use, provide the absolute
path to where the JDK is installed (e.g. C:/Java/jdk1.7.0_05/bin/java):
wrapper.java.command=C:/<path to Java location>/bin/java
```

To get confirmation in the wrapper log that the wrapper is using the correct Java JDK, add the following lines to the `wrapper.conf` file:

```
# Tell the Wrapper to log the full generated Java command line.
wrapper.java.command.loglevel=INF
```

You can find the logs at `<FishEye home directory>\var\log\wrapper.log.`

4. Set the FISHEYE_INST environment variable (and other FishEye-specific environment variables) in the `<FishEye home directory>\wrapper\conf\wrapper.conf` file, following the instructions below.
5. Install FishEye as a service as follows:
   a. Open an Administrator command prompt by searching for 'Command prompt' in the Windows Start menu, right-clicking on **Command Prompt** and then choosing **Run as administrator**.
   b. Change directory to `<FishEye home directory>\wrapper\bin` and run `Fisheye-Install-NTService.bat`. If you run into any problems starting the wrapper, you'll find its logs in `<FishEye home directory>\var\log\wrapper.log.`
6. Start the Fisheye service under the Windows Control Panel; you can search in the Start menu for 'services', and in the list of services, right-click on the 'FishEye' item and choose **Start**. You can also stop the FishEye service in this way.

ⓘ Please note that:

- If you make changes to the wrapper.conf file, having already started the service, you need to stop and then restart the service for it to make use of the changed configuration.
- If in future you move the FishEye home directory, you will need to uninstall (using `Fisheye-Uninstall-NTService.bat`) and then reinstall the FishEye service.

Setting FishEye environment variables for Windows Services

Please note, that if you run FishEye as a Windows service, any FishEye-specific environment variables must be set in your `<FishEye home directory>\wrapper\conf\wrapper.conf` file.

If you run into any problems starting the wrapper, you'll find its logs in `<FishEye home`

`directory>\var\log\wrapper.log.`

If there are other Java parameters you wish to add, then you will need to add them under the additional parameters section, e.g.

```
# JDK Additional Parameters for jmx
wrapper.java.additional.4=-Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote
wrapper.java.additional.5=-Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote.port=4242
wrapper.java.additional.6=-Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote.authenticate=fa
lse
wrapper.java.additional.7=-Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote.ssl=false
wrapper.java.additional.8=-Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote.password.file=.
/wrapper/jmxremote.password
wrapper.java.additional.9=-Dwrapper.mbean.name="wrapper:type=Java
Service Wrapper Control"

wrapper.java.additional.10=-XX:PermSize=256m
```

To add the FISHEYE_INST environment variable, the Java MaxPermSize parameter, or the -Xrs options, use the following:

```
wrapper.java.additional.11=-Dfisheye.inst="c:/path/to/FISHEYE_INST"
wrapper.java.additional.12=-XX:MaxPermSize=128m
wrapper.java.additional.13=-Xrs
```

Note that the the -Xrs options should be used when running FishEye as a service under Windows to prevent the JVM closing when an interactive user logs out.

Your memory settings can also be found in this file:

```
# Initial Java Heap Size (in MB)
wrapper.java.initmemory=256

# Maximum Java Heap Size (in MB)
wrapper.java.maxmemory=1024
```

Increase these values if you have a large repository or expect to use more memory (init of 256, and a max of 1024 are the default values).

In Fisheye/Crucible 1.6.4 and higher, you can check the JVM input arguments by clicking **System info**, under 'System Settings' in the admin area.

Troubleshooting

Extracting files from wrapper.zip

Some customers have reported trouble running the wrapper. These can be avoided by:

- Uncompressing wrapper.zip with Winzip or WinRar rather than using the **Extract All** command in the Windows right-click contextual menu.
- If the wrapper.zip filename appears green instead of black in Windows Explorer, decrypt it, prior to unzipping its contents, by right-clicking on the file, choose **Properties**, click the **Advanced** button, then clear the **Encrypt contents to secure data** checkbox.

Warning when using 64-bit Java JDK

When using a 64-bit Java JDK with the wrapper obtained via the link in the install instructions above, you may see the following in the wrapper.log file:

> *WARNING - Unable to load the Wrapper's native library 'wrapper.dll'. The file is located on the path at the following location but could not be loaded: C:\installs\service\fisheye28\wrapper\lib\wrapper.dll.*
>
> *Please verify that the file is readable by the current user and that the file has not been corrupted in any way. System signals will not be handled correctly.*

This is caused by using a 64-bit JDK (even on a 64-bit machine). Changing to a 32-bit version of the JDK will prevent this warning. Community Edition versions of the 64-bit Windows Java Service Wrapper are not currently available.

Wrapper configuration and "-server" parameter

Please note that the wrapper configuration provided above uses the `-server` parameter to enable the Java HotSpot(TM) Server VM. This feature is only available if you use the JDK. If you use the JRE you will likely get the following error in your logs:

> *INFO | jvm 1 | 2010/12/20 18:19:28 | Error: missing `server' JVM at `C:\Program Files\Java\jre6\bin\server\jvm.dll'.*

A common issue is that customers remove the `-server` parameter from the `wrapper.conf` file. Please note that if you do this, the wrapper script will ignore any of the following JVM parameters in the file unless you change the sequence to be in order, starting from `wrapper.java.additional.1`. This is an issue with the wrapper application.

In this situation it's best to install and run Fisheye/Crucible with the JDK to get all the advantages of the `-server` functionality. You also need to force the wrapper to use the JDK by specifying the path to the Java JDK in the `wrapper.conf` file, as described in the installation instructions above.

Installing FishEye on Linux and Mac

Hey! We're going to install FishEye on a Linux box, or a Mac. There are a few steps involved, but we think you'll find it easy to follow along. If you are upgrading an existing installation, please refer to the FishEye upgrade guide instead.

1. Check supported platforms

Better check the Supported platforms page first; it lists the application servers, databases, operating systems, web browsers and JDKs that we have tested FishEye with, and that we recommend.

Atlassian only officially supports FishEye running on x86 hardware and 64-bit derivatives of x86 hardware.

Related pages:

- Installing FishEye on Windows
- Starting to use FishEye
- Supported platforms
- FishEye upgrade guide

2. Check your version of Java

In a terminal, run this:

```
java -version
```

The version of Java should be **1.6.0** or higher.

If you don't see Java 1.6.0 or higher, then get Java...

Download and install the Java Platform JDK from Oracle's website.

Now try running '`java -version`' again to check the installation. The version of Java should be **1.6.0** or higher.

3. Check that the system can find Java

In a terminal, run this:

```
echo $JAVA_HOME
```

You should see a path like `/System/Library/Frameworks/JavaVM.framework/Versions/CurrentJDK/Home/`.

If you don't see a path to the Java location, then set JAVA_HOME...

Linux	Mac

Do either of the following:
- If `JAVA_HOME` is not set, log in with 'root' level permissions and run:
`echo JAVA_HOME="path/to/JAVA_HOME" >> /etc/environment`
where `path/to/JAVA_HOME` may be like: `/System/Library/Frameworks/JavaVM.framework/Versions/CurrentJDK/Home/`
- If `JAVA_HOME` needs to be changed, open the `/etc/environment` file in a text editor and modify the value for `JAVA_HOME` to:
`JAVA_HOME="path/to/JAVA_HOME"`
It should look like:
`JAVA_HOME=/System/Library/Frameworks/JavaVM.framework/Versions/CurrentJDK/Home/`
	Insert the following in your `~/.profile` file:
	`JAVA_HOME="path/to/JAVA_HOME"`
	`export JAVA_HOME`
	where `path/to/JAVA_HOME` may be like: `/System/Library/Frameworks/JavaVM.framework/Versions/CurrentJDK/Home/`
	Refresh your ~/.profile in the terminal and confirm that `JAVA_HOME` is set:
	`source ~/.profile`
	`$JAVA_HOME/bin/java -version`
	You should see a version of Java that is **1.6.0** or higher, like this:
	`java version "1.6.0_24"`

4. Create a dedicated FishEye user (recommended)

For production installations, we recommend that you create a new dedicated user that will run FishEye on your system. This user:

- Should *not* have admin privileges.
- Should be a non-privileged user with read, write and execute access on the FishEye home (install)

directory and instance (data) directory. These directories are described below.
- Should only have read access to your repositories.

If you created a dedicated FishEye user, ensure you are logged in as this user to complete the remaining instructions.

5. Now it's time to get FishEye

Download FishEye from the Atlassian download site.

Extract the downloaded file to an install location:

- Folder names in the path to your FishEye executable should not have spaces in them. The path to the extracted directory is referred to as the `<FishEye home directory>` in these instructions.
- If you expect to have a large number of users for this FishEye installation, and FishEye will be connected to an external database, consider installing FishEye on a different server from the one running the external database, for improved performance.

6. Tell FishEye where to store your data

The FishEye instance directory is where your FishEye data is stored.

⚠ You *should not* locate your FishEye instance directory inside the `<FishEye home directory>` — they should be entirely separate locations. If you do put the instance directory in the `<FishEye home directory>` it will be overwritten, and lost, when FishEye gets upgraded. And by the way, you'll need separate FishEye instance directories if you want to run multiple copies of FishEye.

Create your FishEye instance directory, and then tell FishEye where you created it by adding a FISHEYE_INST environment variable as follows:

Linux	Mac

Open the `/etc/environment` file in a text editor and insert:
`FISHEYE_INST="path/to/<FishEye instance directory>"`
	Open the `~/.profile` file for the current user in a text editor and insert:
	`FISHEYE_INST="path/to/<FishEye instance directory>"`
	`export FISHEYE_INST`

Now, copy the `<FishEye home directory> /config.xml` to the root of the `FISHEYE_INST` directory, so that FishEye can start properly.

Also, if you have a large number of repositories, we recommend you increase the default number of files that FishEye is allowed to open. See the following knowledge base article for more info: Subversion Indexer Paused with "Too many open files" Error.

7. Start FishEye!

In a terminal, change directory to `<FishEye home directory>` and run this:

```
bin/start.sh
```

After a few moments, in a web browser on the same machine, go to http://localhost:8060/ (or, from another machine, type `http://hostname:8060/`, where `hostname` is the name of the machine where you installed FishEye).

Enter your license, then an admin password, to finish the setup. Note that this password is for the 'built-in' FishEye admin user. You can log in as this user, if necessary, by clicking the **Administration** link in the page footer.

You can postpone setting up JIRA integration until later if you wish; see Configuring JIRA integration in the Setup Wizard.

8. Add repositories

Now you can tell FishEye about any existing repositories you have. Please read Starting to use FishEye for the details.

FishEye will perform an initial index of your repositories, during which it accesses, indexes and organizes a view of your repositories (including all historical items) back to the earliest commits. If you are evaluating FishEye, we suggest that you index a single project, so you can use FishEye as soon as possible. If you choose to index your entire repository, be aware that this can take a long time (possibly days) for massive or complex repositories and can be more complex to set up (especially for Subversion). The basic process is slightly different for each SCM type.

9. Add users and groups

You will want to set up your users and groups in FishEye. You can add users directly to FishEye, or connect to an external user directory. Please read Starting to use FishEye for an introduction.

10. Set up your mail server

Configure the FishEye email server so that users can get notifications from FishEye. See Configuring SMTP.

11. Connect to an external database (recommended)

If you intend to use this FishEye installation in a production environment, it is highly recommended that you use one of the supported external databases. See Migrating to an external database.

If you are evaluating FishEye, or don't wish to do this now, FishEye will happily use its embedded HSQL database, and you can easily migrate later.

12. Stop FishEye (optional)

In a terminal, change directory to `<FishEye home directory>` and run this:

```
bin/stop.sh
```

13. Tuning FishEye performance

To get the best performance from your new FishEye installation, please consult Tuning FishEye performance.

Starting to use FishEye

This page will guide you through the basics of using FishEye. By the end of it you should be able to:

- Create accounts for your collaborators, and organize them into groups.
- Add repositories that need to be indexed and setup permissions.
- Use the Commit Graph to trace the history of your code

This page assumes that:

- You have installed and started the latest version of FishEye. See Installing FishEye on Linux and Mac or Installing FishEye on Windows for details.
- You are using a supported browser.

On this page:

- Create users in FishEye
- Add a repository
- Move forward

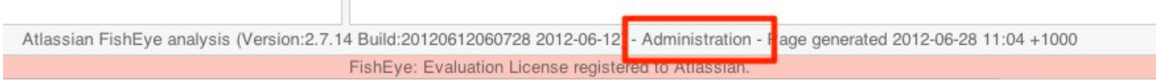
Related pages:

- Installing FishEye on Windows
- Installing FishEye on Linux and Mac
- Supported platforms
- Managing your repositories
- Setting up your Users and Security

Create users in FishEye

FishEye doesn't have any user accounts after you have installed it for the first time. You need to go to the Administration interface to add the first users of the system.

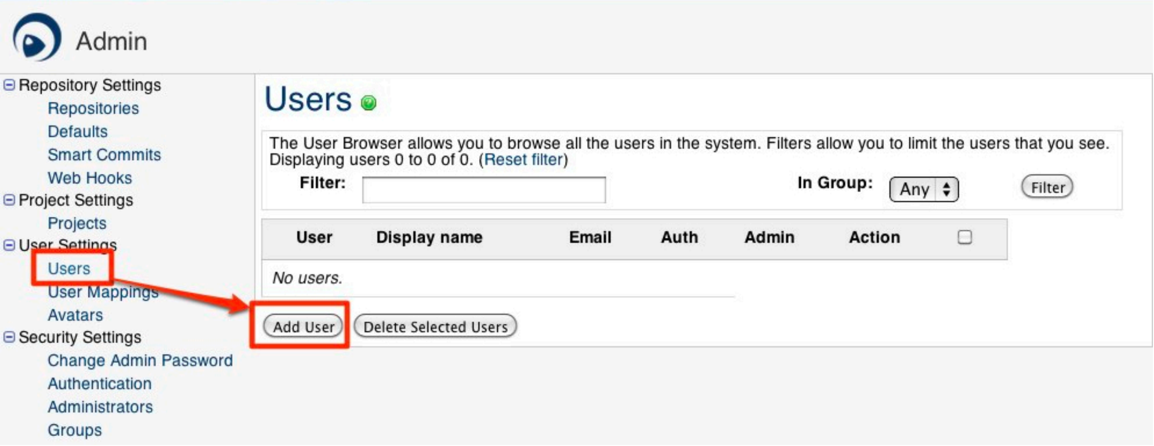
Click on the **Administration** link in the footer:



Atlassian FishEye analysis (Version:2.7.14 Build:20120612060728 2012-06-12) - Administration - Page generated 2012-06-28 11:04 +1000

FishEye: Evaluation License registered to Atlassian.

In the **Users** listing page click **Add User** to go to the user creation form:



Admin

⊟ Repository Settings
- Repositories
- Defaults
- Smart Commits
- Web Hooks

⊟ Project Settings
- Projects

⊟ User Settings
- Users
- User Mappings
- Avatars

⊟ Security Settings
- Change Admin Password
- Authentication
- Administrators
- Groups

Users

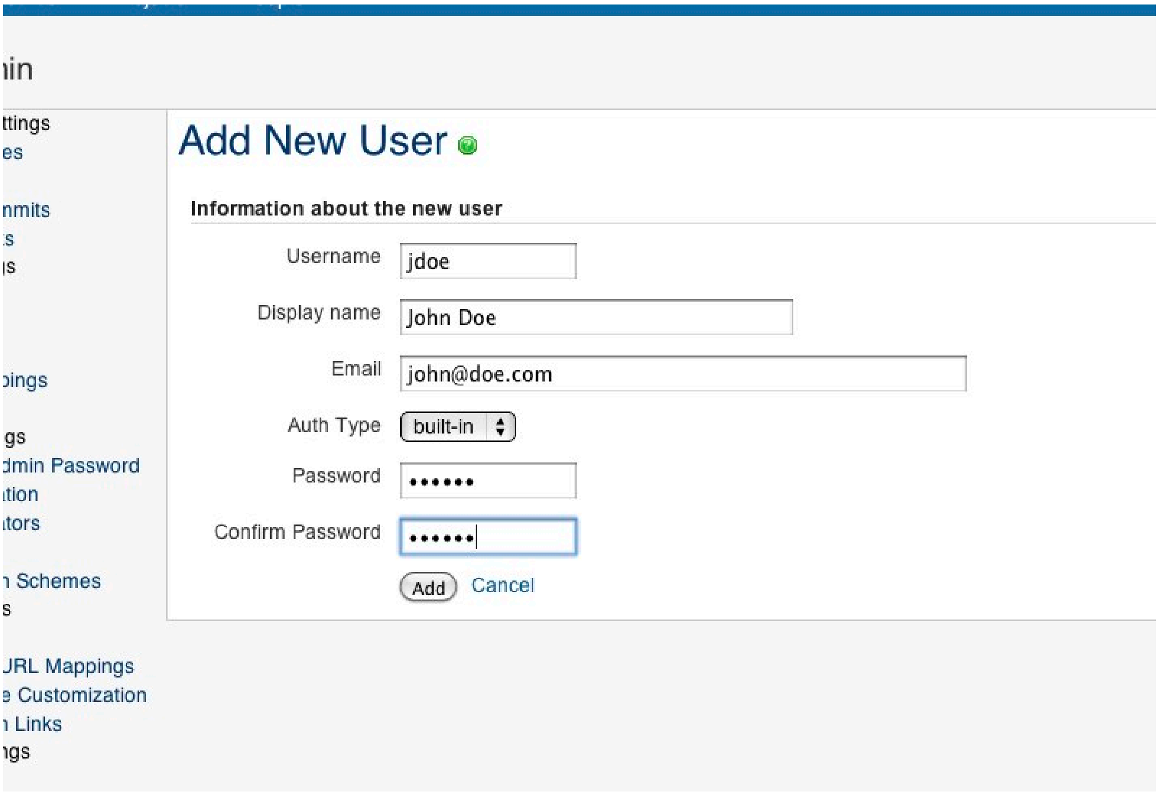
The User Browser allows you to browse all the users in the system. Filters allow you to limit the users that you see.
Displaying users 0 to 0 of 0. (Reset filter)

Filter: In Group: Any Filter

User	Display name	Email	Auth	Admin	Action	□
No users.						

Add User Delete Selected Users

Fill in the form and create your user:

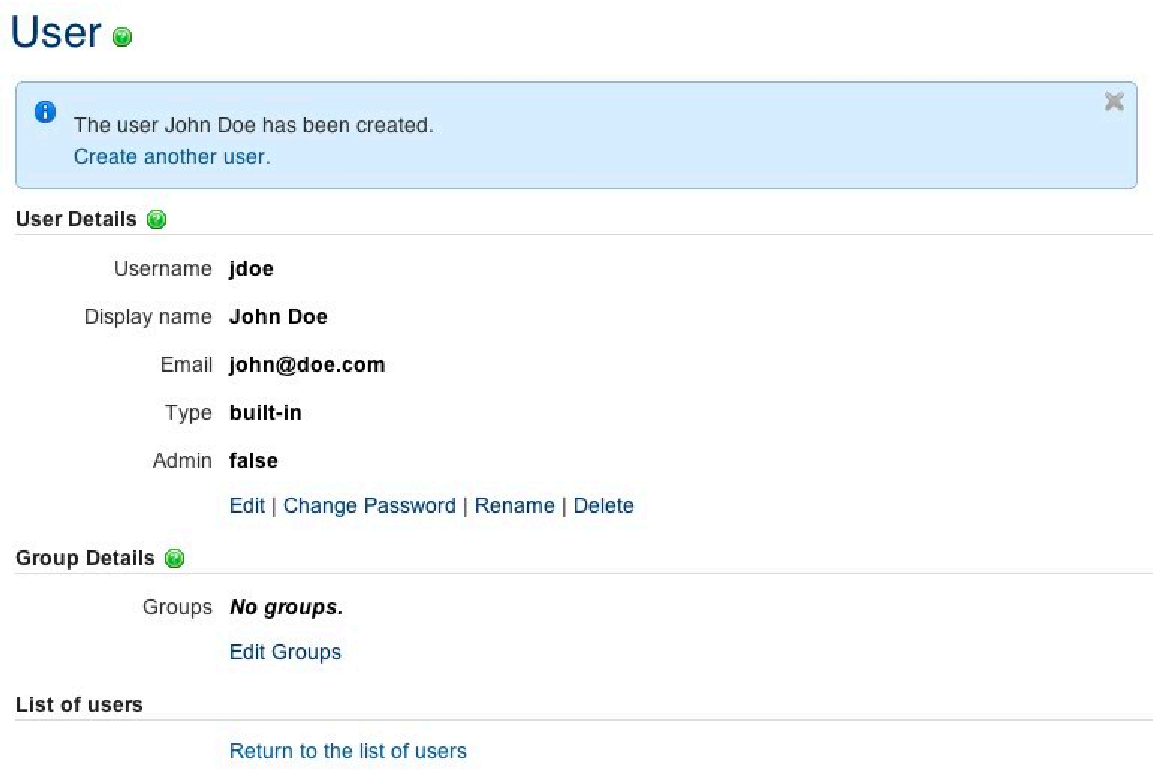


Add New User

Information about the new user

Username	jdoe
Display name	John Doe
Email	john@doe.com
Auth Type	built-in
Password	••••••
Confirm Password	••••••

From the **User** page you can click on **Create another user** to repeat this operation:



User

The user John Doe has been created.
Create another user.

User Details

Username	jdoe
Display name	John Doe
Email	john@doe.com
Type	built-in
Admin	false

Group Details

Groups	*No groups.*

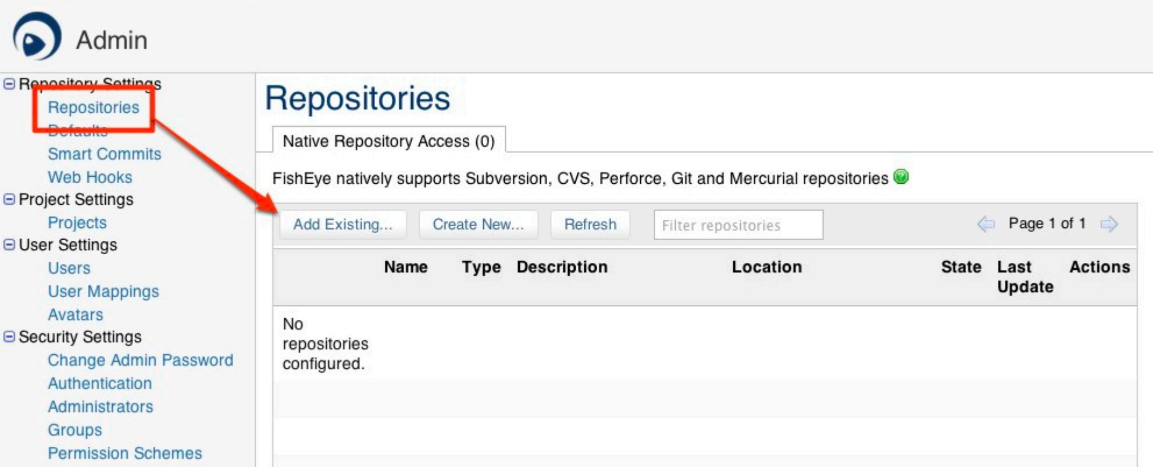
List of users

Return to the list of users

Add a repository

In this section we're going to add a repository to FishEye.

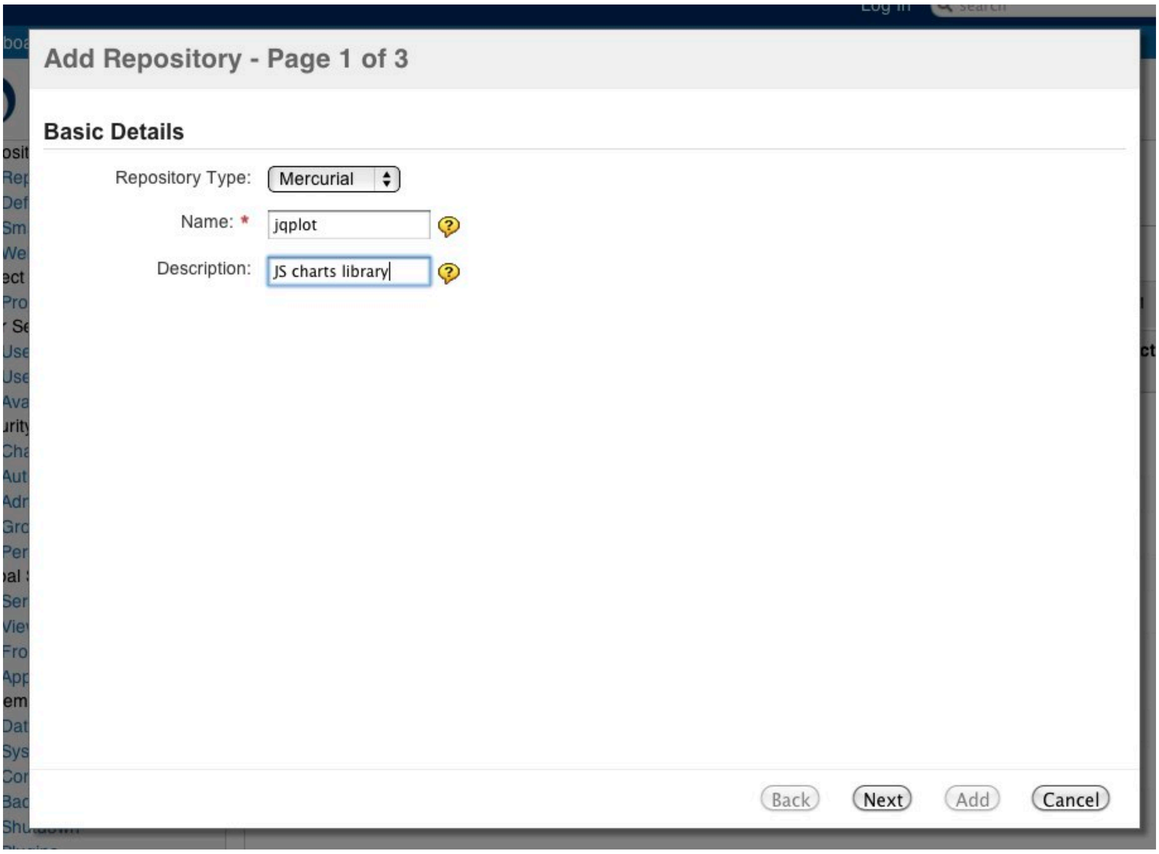
Click on **Add Existing...** in the **Repositories** listing of the Administration:



FishEye natively supports Subversion, CVS, Perforce, Git and Mercurial repositories

No repositories configured.

Choose the repository type and fill in the name and description:

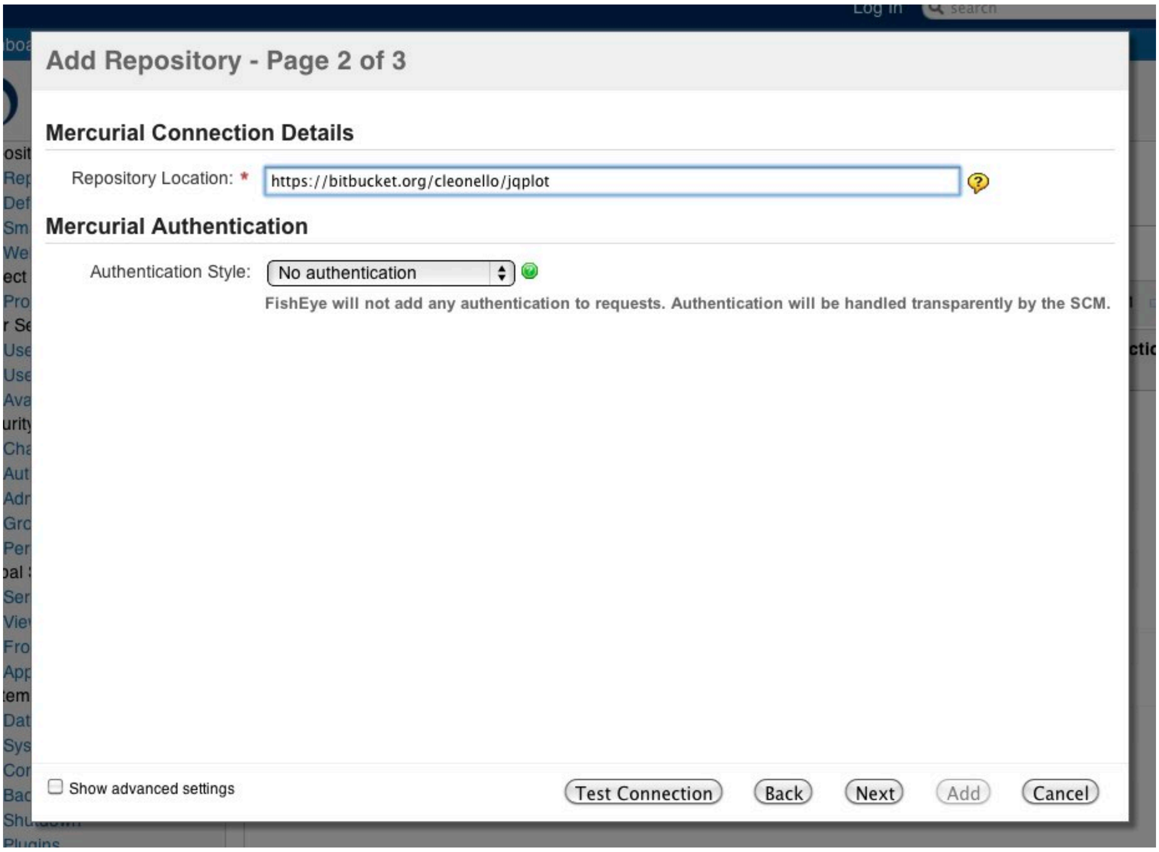


Repository Type: Mercurial

Name: * jqplot

Description: JS charts library

In the repository configuration, add the location of your repository. Fill in the authentication details if necessary.



Add Repository - Page 2 of 3

Mercurial Connection Details

Repository Location: * https://bitbucket.org/cleonello/jqplot

Mercurial Authentication

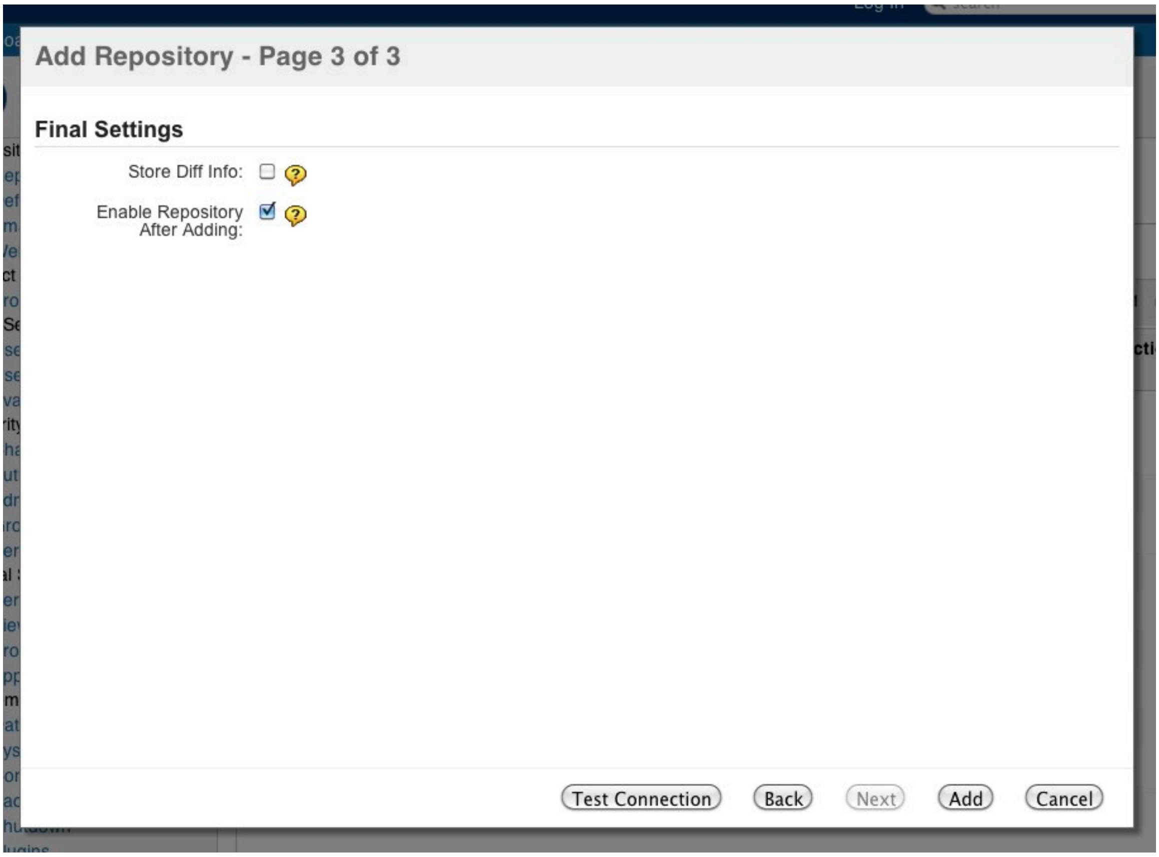
Authentication Style: No authentication

FishEye will not add any authentication to requests. Authentication will be handled transparently by the SCM.

□ Show advanced settings

Finally indicate whether or not you would like diff indexing should be turned on and if the repository should not be indexed right away.

Click **Add** to finish the process.



Add Repository - Page 3 of 3

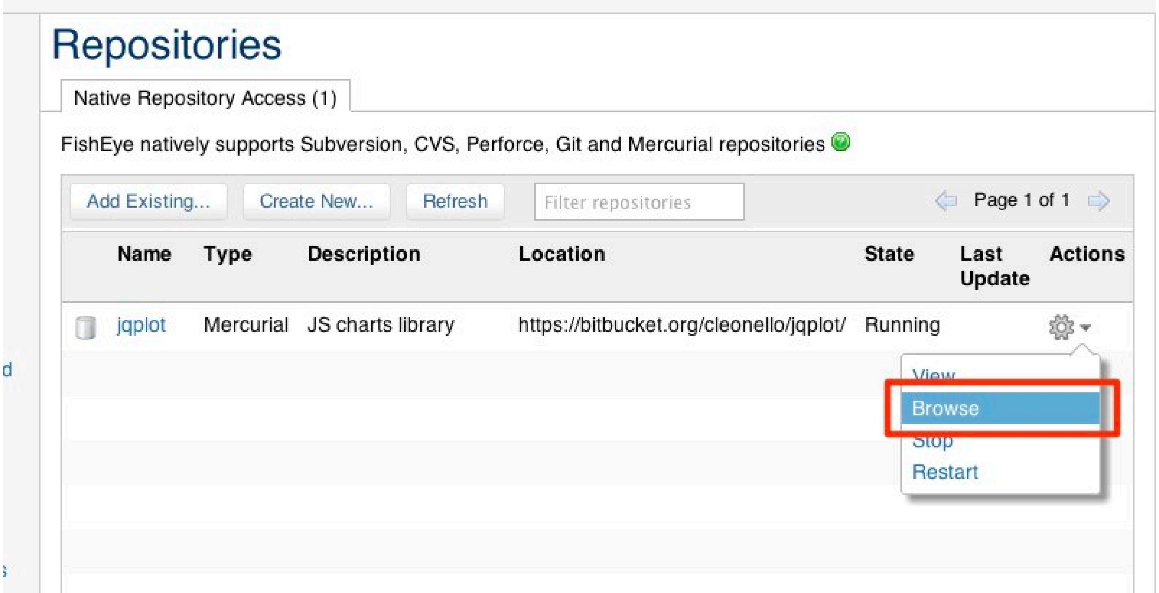
Final Settings

Store Diff Info: □

Enable Repository After Adding: ☑

Move forward

Once it's created you can click **Browse**, in the repository options menu, to access your repository.

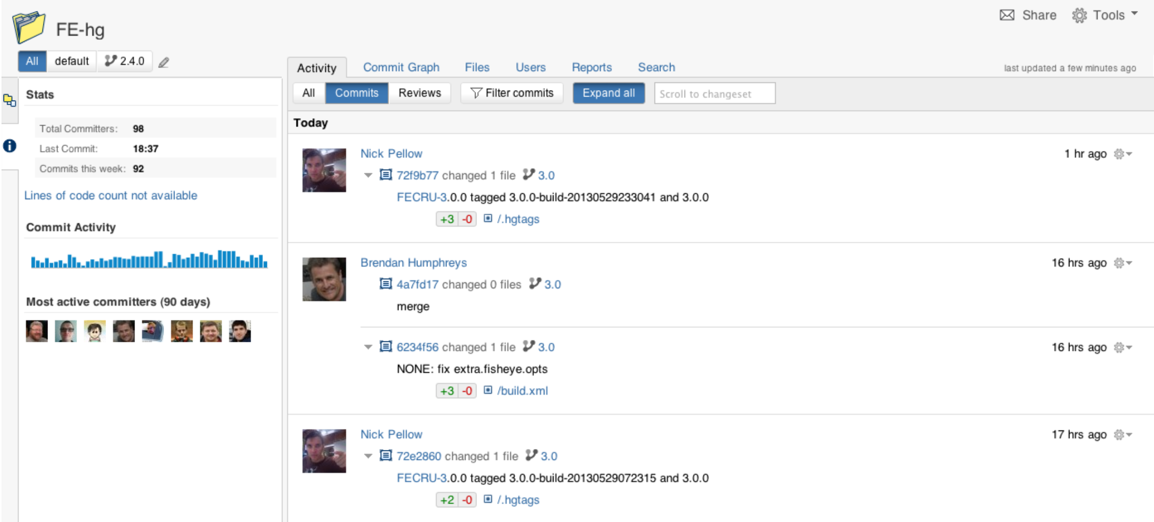


Repositories

FishEye natively supports Subversion, CVS, Perforce, Git and Mercurial repositories

Name	Type	Description	Location	State	Last Update	Actions
jqplot	Mercurial	JS charts library	https://bitbucket.org/cleonello/jqplot/	Running		

You can now browse your files in FishEye, search through your code or track modifications via the commit graph.



Stats

Total Committers: 98
Last Commit: 18:37
Commits this week: 92

Lines of code count not available

Commit Activity

Most active committers (90 days)

Today

Nick Pellow — 1 hr ago
72f9b77 changed 1 file 3.0
FECRU-3.0.0 tagged 3.0.0-build-20130529233041 and 3.0.0
+3 -0 /.hgtags

Brendan Humphreys — 16 hrs ago
4a7fd17 changed 0 files 3.0
merge

6234f56 changed 1 file 3.0 — 16 hrs ago
NONE: fix extra.fisheye.opts
+3 -0 /build.xml

Nick Pellow — 17 hrs ago
72e2860 changed 1 file 3.0
FECRU-3.0.0 tagged 3.0.0-build-20130529072315 and 3.0.0
+2 -0 /.hgtags

Configuring JIRA Integration in the Setup Wizard

This page describes the **Connect to JIRA** tab of the FishEye setup wizard.
You can connect your application to a JIRA server, to manage your users via JIRA and share information with JIRA. When you are installing the application, the setup wizard gives you the opportunity to configure the JIRA connection automatically. This is a quick way of setting up your JIRA integration with the most common options.

You can also configure the JIRA connections via the application administration screens. In that case, you will need to set up connections individually. There are two parts to the integration process:

- A peer-to-peer link between JIRA and the application for sharing information and facilitating integration features. This link is set up via Application Links.
- A client-server link between the application and JIRA for delegating user and group management to your JIRA server.

Requirements: You need JIRA 4.3 or later.

On this page:

Related pages:

- Starting to use FishEye
- JIRA Integration in FishEye
- Connecting to JIRA for user management
- User Management Limitations and Recommendations

Connecting to JIRA in the Setup Wizard

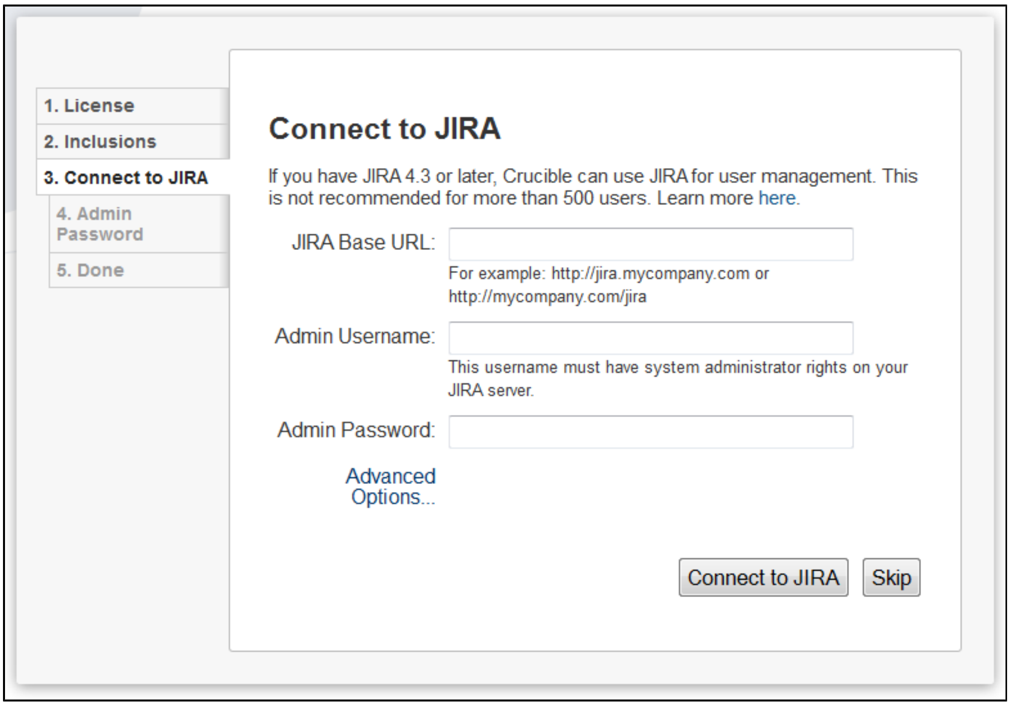
To configure JIRA integration while running the FishEye setup wizard:

1. Configure the following setting in JIRA: Allow remote API access.
2. Enter the following information on the 'Connect to JIRA' step of the setup wizard:

JIRA base URL	The web address of your JIRA server. Examples are:
	`http://www.example.com:8080/jira/`
	`http://jira.example.com`

JIRA admin username	The credentials for a user with the 'JIRA System Administrators' global permission in JIRA.
JIRA password	
FishEye base URL	JIRA will use this URL to access your FishEye server. The URL you give here will override the base URL specified in your FishEye administration console, for the purposes of the JIRA connection.
Groups to synchronize	Click **Advanced Options** to see this field. Select at least one JIRA group to synchronize. The default group is `jira-users`. JIRA will synchronize all changes in the user information on a regular basis. The default synchronization interval is 1 hour.
Admin Groups	Click **Advanced Options** to see this field. Specify a JIRA group whose members should have administrative access to FishEye/Crucible. The default group is `jira-administrators`.

3. Click **Connect to JIRA**.
4. Finish the setup process.



Connect to JIRA

If you have JIRA 4.3 or later, Crucible can use JIRA for user management. This is not recommended for more than 500 users. Learn more here.

JIRA Base URL:

For example: http://jira.mycompany.com or http://mycompany.com/jira

Admin Username:

This username must have system administrator rights on your JIRA server.

Admin Password:

Troubleshooting

Click to see troubleshooting information...

This section describes the possible problems that may occur when integrating your application with JIRA via the setup wizard, and the solutions for each problem.

Symptom	Cause	Solution
The setup wizard displays one of the following error messages: • Failed to create application link from JIRA server at <URL> to this <application> server at <URL>. • Failed to create application link from this <application> server at <URL> to JIRA server at <URL>. • Failed to authenticate application link from JIRA server at <URL> to this <application> server at <URL>. • Failed to authenticate application link from <application> server at <URL> to this JIRA server at <URL>.	The setup wizard failed to complete registration of the peer-to-peer application link with JIRA. JIRA integration is only partially configured.	Remove the partial configuration if it exists, try the 'Connect to JIRA' step again, and then continue with the setup. Detailed instructions are below.

The setup wizard displays one of the following error messages: - Failed to register <application> configuration in JIRA for shared user management. Received invalid response from JIRA: <response> - Failed to register <application> configuration in JIRA for shared user management. Received: <response>	The setup wizard failed to complete registration of the client-server link with JIRA for user management. The peer-to-peer link was successfully created, but integration is only partially configured.	Remove the partial configuration if it exists, try the 'Connect to JIRA' step again, and then continue with the setup. Detailed instructions are below.
The setup wizard displays the following error message: - Error setting Crowd authentication	The setup wizard successfully established the peer-to-peer link with JIRA, but could not persist the client-server link for user management in your `config.xml` file. This may be caused by a problem in your environment, such as a full disk.	Please investigate and fix the problem that prevented the application from saving the configuration file to disk. Then remove the partial configuration if it exists, try the 'Connect to JIRA' step again, and then continue with the setup. Detailed instructions are below.
The setup wizard displays the following error message: - Error reloading Crowd authentication	The setup wizard has completed the integration of your application with JIRA, but is unable to start synchronizing the JIRA users with your application.	Restart your application. You should then be able to continue with the setup wizard. If this solution does not work, please contact Atlassian Support.
The setup wizard displays the following error message: - An error occurred: java.lang.IllegalStateException: Could not create the application in JIRA/Crowd (code: 500). Please refer to the logs for details.	The setup wizard has not completed the integration of your application with JIRA. The links are only partially configured. The problem occurred because there is already a user management configuration in JIRA for this <application> URL.	Remove the partial configuration if it exists, try the 'Connect to JIRA' step again, and then continue with the setup. Detailed instructions are below.

No users can log in after you have set up the application with JIRA integration.	Possible causes: • There are no users in the group that you specified on the 'Connect to JIRA' screen. • For FishEye: There are no groups specified in the 'groups to synchronize' section of your administration console. • For Stash: You may not have granted any JIRA groups or users permissions to log in to Stash.	Go to JIRA and add some usernames to the group. • For FishEye: Go to the FishEye administration screens and specify at least one group to synchronize. The default is '**jira-users**'. • For Stash: Grant the **Stash User** permission to the relevant JIRA groups on the Stash Global permissions page. If this solution does not work, please contact Atlassian Support.

Solution 1: Removing a Partial Configuration – The Easiest Way

If the application's setup wizard fails part-way through setting up the JIRA integration, you may need to remove the partial configuration from JIRA before continuing with your application setup. Please follow the steps below.

Remove the partial configuration if it exists, try the 'Connect to JIRA' step again, and then continue with the setup wizard:

1. Log in to JIRA as a user with the '**JIRA System Administrators**' global permission.
2. Click the '**Administration**' link on the JIRA top navigation bar.
3. Remove the application link from JIRA, if it exists:
   a. Click '**Application Links**' in the JIRA administration menu. The 'Configure Application Links' page will appear, showing the application links that have been set up.
   b. Look for a link to your application. It will have a base URL of the application linked to JIRA. For example:
      - If you want to remove a link between JIRA and FishEye, look for the one where the '**Application URL**' matches the base URL of your FishEye server.
      - If you want to remove a link between JIRA and Confluence, look for the one where the '**Application URL**' matches the base URL of your Confluence server.
      - If you want to remove a link between JIRA and Stash, look for the one where the '**Application URL**' matches the base URL of your Stash server.
   c. Click the '**Delete**' link next to the application link that you want to delete.
   d. A confirmation screen will appear. Click the '**Confirm**' button to delete the application link.
4. Remove the user management configuration from JIRA, if it exists:
   a. Go to the JIRA administration screen for configuring the applications that have been set up to use JIRA for user management:
      - In JIRA 4.3: Click '**Other Applications**' in the '**Users, Groups & Roles**' section of the JIRA administration screen.
      - In JIRA 4.4: Select **'Administration' > 'Users' > 'JIRA User Server'**.
   b. Look for a link to your application. It will have a name matching this format:

```
<Type> - <HostName> - <Application ID>
```

   For example:

```
FishEye / Crucible - localhost -
92004b08-5657-3048-b5dc-f886e662ba15
```

Or:

```
Confluence - localhost -
92004b08-5657-3048-b5dc-f886e662ba15
```

If you have multiple servers of the same type running on the same host, you will need to match the application ID of your application with the one shown in JIRA. To find the application ID:

- Go to the following URL in your browser:

  ```
  <baseUrl>/rest/applinks/1.0/manifest
  ```

  Replace `<baseUrl>` with the base URL of your application.
  For example:

  ```
  http://localhost:8060/rest/applinks/1.0/manifest
  ```

- The application links manifest will appear. Check the application ID in the `<id>` element.

c. In JIRA, click '**Delete**' next to the application that you want to remove.

5. Go back to the setup wizard and try the 'Connect to JIRA' step again.

Solution 2: Removing a Partial Configuration – The Longer Way

If solution 1 above does not work, you may need to remove the partial configruration and then add the full integration manually. Please follow these steps:

1. Skip the 'Connect to JIRA' step and continue with the setup wizard, to complete the initial configuration of the application.
2. Log in to JIRA as a user with the '**JIRA System Administrators**' global permission.
3. Click the '**Administration**' link on the JIRA top navigation bar.
4. Remove the application link from JIRA, if it exists:
   a. Click '**Application Links**' in the JIRA administration menu. The 'Configure Application Links' page will appear, showing the application links that have been set up.
   b. Look for a link to your application. It will have a base URL of the application linked to JIRA. For example:
      - If you want to remove a link between JIRA and FishEye, look for the one where the '**Application URL**' matches the base URL of your FishEye server.
      - If you want to remove a link between JIRA and Confluence, look for the one where the '**Application URL**' matches the base URL of your Confluence server.
      - If you want to remove a link between JIRA and Stash, look for the one where the '**Application URL**' matches the base URL of your Stash server.
   c. Click the '**Delete**' link next to the application link that you want to delete.
   d. A confirmation screen will appear. Click the '**Confirm**' button to delete the application link.
5. Remove the user management configuration from JIRA, if it exists:
   a. Go to the JIRA administration screen for configuring the applications that have been set up to use JIRA for user management:
      - In JIRA 4.3: Click '**Other Applications**' in the '**Users, Groups & Roles**' section of the

        JIRA administration screen.
        - In JIRA 4.4: Select **'Administration' > 'Users' > 'JIRA User Server'**.

    b. Look for a link to your application. It will have a name matching this format:

    ```
    <Type> - <HostName> - <Application ID>
    ```

    For example:

    ```
    FishEye / Crucible - localhost -
    92004b08-5657-3048-b5dc-f886e662ba15
    ```

    Or:

    ```
    Confluence - localhost -
    92004b08-5657-3048-b5dc-f886e662ba15
    ```

    If you have multiple servers of the same type running on the same host, you will need to match the application ID of your application with the one shown in JIRA. To find the application ID:

    - Go to the following URL in your browser:

      ```
      <baseUrl>/rest/applinks/1.0/manifest
      ```

      Replace `<baseUrl>` with the base URL of your application.
      For example:

      ```
      http://localhost:8060/rest/applinks/1.0/manifest
      ```

    - The application links manifest will appear. Check the application ID in the `<id>` element.

    c. In JIRA, click '**Delete**' next to the application that you want to remove.

6. Add the application link in JIRA again, so that you now have a two-way trusted link between JIRA and your application:
    a. Click '**Add Application Link**'. Step 1 of the link wizard will appear.
    b. Enter the **server URL** of the application that you want to link to (the 'remote application').
    c. Click the '**Next**' button.
    d. Enter the following information:
        - '**Create a link back to this server**' – Tick this check box to add a two-way link between the two applications.
        - '**Username**' and '**Password**' – Enter the credentials for a username that has administrator access to the remote application.
          Note: These credentials are only used to authenticate you to the remote application, so that Application Links can make the changes required for the new link. The credentials are not saved.
        - '**Reciprocal Link URL**' – The URL you give here will override the base URL specified in your remote application's administration console, for the purposes of the application links connection. Application Links will use this URL to access the remote application.
    e. Click the '**Next**' button.
    f. Enter the information required to configure authentication for your application link:
        - '**The servers have the same set of users**' – Tick this check box, because the users are

the same in both applications.

- '**These servers fully trust each other**' – Tick this check box, because you trust the code in both applications and are sure both applications will maintain the security of their private keys.
  For more information about configuring authentication, see Configuring Authentication for an Application Link.

g. Click the '**Create**' button to create the application link.

7. Configure a new connection for user management in JIRA:
    a. Go to the JIRA administration screen for configuring the applications that have been set up to use JIRA for user management:
        - In JIRA 4.3: Click '**Other Applications**' in the '**Users, Groups & Roles**' section of the JIRA administration screen.
        - In JIRA 4.4: Select **'Administration' > 'Users' > 'JIRA User Server'**.

    b. **Add** an application.
    c. Enter the **application name** and **password** that your application will use when accessing JIRA.
    d. Enter the **IP address** or addresses of your application. Valid values are:
        - A full IP address, e.g. `192.168.10.12`.
        - A wildcard IP range, using CIDR notation, e.g. `192.168.10.1/16`. For more information, see the introduction to CIDR notation on Wikipedia and RFC 4632.
        - **Save** the new application.
8. Set up the JIRA user directory in the application.
    - For Confluence:
        a. Go to the **Confluence Administration Console**.
        b. Click '**User Directories**' in the left-hand panel.
        c. **Add** a directory and select type '**Atlassian JIRA**'.
        d. Enter the following information:
            - **Name** – Enter the name of your JIRA server.
            - **Server URL** – Enter web address of your JIRA server. Examples:

```
http://www.example.com:8080/jira/
http://jira.example.com
```

            - **Application name** and **Application password** – Enter the values that you defined for Confluence in the settings on JIRA.

        e. Save the directory settings.
        f. Define the **directory order** by clicking the blue up- and down-arrows next to each directory on the '**User Directories**' screen.
           For details see Connecting to Crowd or JIRA for User Management.
    - For FishEye/Crucible:
        a. Click **Authentication** (under 'Security Settings').
        b. Click **Setup JIRA/Crowd authentication**. Note, if LDAP authentication has already been set up, you will need to remove that before connecting to JIRA for user management.
        c. Make the following settings:

Authenticate against	Select **a JIRA instance**
Application name and **password**	Enter the values that you defined for your application in the settings on JIRA.

JIRA URL	The web address of your JIRA server. Examples:
	`http://www.example.com:8080/jira/`
	`http://jira.example.com`

Auto-add	Select **Create a FishEye user on successful login** so that your JIRA users will be automatically added as a FishEye user when they first log in.
Periodically synchronise users with JIRA	Select **Yes** to ensure that JIRA will synchronize all changes in the user information on a regular basis. Change the value for **Synchronise Period** if required.
When Synchronisation Happens	Select an option depending on whether you want to allow changes to user attributes from within FishEye.
Single Sign On	Select **Disabled**. SSO is not available when using JIRA for user management and if enabled will make the integration fail.

    d. Click **Next** and select at least one user group to be synchronised from JIRA. If necessary, you could create a new group in JIRA, such as 'fisheye-users', and select this group here.
    e. Click **Save**.

- For Stash:
    a. Go to the Stash administration area.
    b. Click **User Directories** in the left-hand panel.
    c. **Add** a directory and select type **Atlassian JIRA**.
    d. Enter the following information:
        - **Name** – Enter the name of your JIRA server.
        - **Server URL**– Enter web address of your JIRA server. Examples:

```
http://www.example.com:8080/jira/
http://jira.example.com
```

        - **Application name** and **Application password** – Enter the values that you defined for Stash in the settings on JIRA.
    e. Save the directory settings.
    f. Define the directory order by clicking the blue up- and down-arrows next to each directory on the 'User Directories' screen.
    For details see Connecting to JIRA for user management.

Notes

When you connect to JIRA in the setup wizard, the setup procedure will configure **Trusted Applications authentication** for your application. Please be aware of the following security implications:

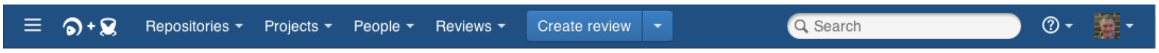
- Trusted applications are a **potential security risk**. When you configure Trusted Applications authentication, you are allowing one application to access another as any user. This allows all of the built-in security measures to be bypassed. Do not configure a trusted application unless you know that all code in the application you are trusting will behave itself at all times, and you are sure that the application will maintain the security of its private key.

Using FishEye

Using the FishEye screens

The sections below describe the different screens in FishEye and the information you can retrieve from them. Each page (tab) has a number of panes, and each pane is described separately.

Header



The header along the top of each FishEye page provides the following:

- The application navigator, at the left of the header, connects you directly to your other applications, such as JIRA and Bamboo. Admins can configure which apps appear in the navigator – just click **Application navigator** in the admin area.
- FishEye logo – click to go to the dashboard, to see your personal code commits, your reviews (if you are using Crucible) and your activity stream.
- **Repositories** — the list of all FishEye repositories. Click a repository name to browse the repository. A number of sub-tabs become available, as described below (see 'Repository sub-tabs' below).
- **Projects (***when using with Crucible)* – a link to all projects (see the Crucible documentation). Logged-in users can see links to recently visited projects.
- **People** – tab to view statistics about commiters to your FishEye repositories (see Viewing People's

Statistics). Logged in users can see links to users they have recently visited.

- **Reviews** (*when using with Crucible)* – go to your code reviews (see the Crucible documentation). Logged -in users can see links to recently visited reviews as well as to the Crucible '*Inbox*' and '*Outbox*'.
- **Create review** (*when using with Crucible)* – click the down arrow to choose **Create snippet**.
- Click your avatar to change your user settings (see Changing your user profile).

Repository sub-tabs

Once you have selected a repository, you can navigate through it by selecting files and folders on the tree in the left navigation bar. The sub-tabs in the 'Source' tab change depending on whether you are viewing a repository or a file.

Viewing a repository

See Browsing through a repository.

Viewing a file

When you reach a source file, a summary page is shown, displaying recent revisions to the file.

The horizontal sub-tabs above the file provide different views for the file:

Sub-tab	Description
Revisions	Shows the latest revisions of the file. See Viewing a file history.
Files	Shows the contents of the directory.
Activity	Shows recent activity on the item. There are a number of sub-options here (see Viewing the changelog): • All Activity — The default view, showing commits, reviews¹ and JIRA issues². • Commits — Shows commits in the activity stream. • Reviews¹ — Shows review activity in the activity stream. • Scroll to Changeset — Opens the changeset ID specified in the text field (press Enter to carry out the action). • Filter — Applies constraints to the current activity stream. • Show Revisions — If this is selected, then changeset items are automatically expanded to show modified files. • Earlier Activity (Left Arrow icon) — Loads a page of earlier activity. • Later Activity (Right Arrow icon) — Loads a page of later activity. ¹ If you are using Crucible ² If you are using JIRA
Users	Shows the commit history of the different users that have committed changes on the item.

Reports	Shows activity charts for the item. Various chart options can be selected in the left navigation bar (see FishEye Charts).
Source	Shows the contents of the file.
Query	Allows you to run an advanced search.

Browsing through a repository

You can use FishEye to select a repository and browse through it. The repository view provides you with information about the files in the repository, activity occurring related to the repository and users committing to the repository. You can also generate charts and search for specific file revisions in the repository.

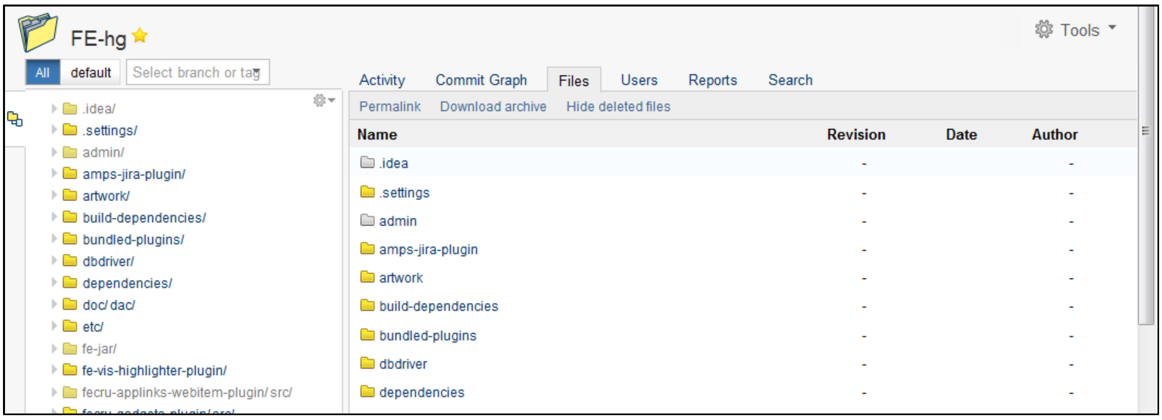
On this page:

Browsing a repository

To browse a repository:

1. Click **Repositories** in the header and choose either a recently viewed repository, or **All repositories**.
2. Click the name of a repository to view its contents. See the 'Viewing a repository' screenshot below.
3. If required, use the selector (under the repository or file name) to choose the branch or tag that you want to browse the changelog for.
4. You can view various information about the repository, as outlined below. If you navigate to a folder, the context of the information below will change. For example, if you navigate to a particular folder in the left navigation tree, the activity, files and users information, reports generated and search results will all relate to that folder.
   ⓘ *A greyed out item is either a deleted file or an empty/deleted (folder).*
   - **Activity** tab — View the commit, review and issue (requires JIRA) activity related to the repository/folder. The activity stream is similar to the changelog activity stream, see Viewing the changelog for more information.
   - **Commit Graph** tab — Visualise the repository, using the commit graph. See Viewing the commit graph for a repository for more information.
   - **Files** tab — View the contents of the repository/folder being viewed.
   - **Users** tab — View the commit history of the users that have committed changes to files in the repository/folder. See Viewing People's Statistics for more information.
   - **Reports** — View activity charts for the repository/folder. See FishEye Charts for more information.
   - **Search** — Search the repository/folder. See Searching FishEye for more information.
5. Click any file, when browsing the repository, to view information about the file. See Viewing a file for more information.

Screenshot: Browsing a repository



Name	Revision	Date	Author
.idea	-		-
.settings	-		-
admin	-		-
amps-jira-plugin	-		-
artwork	-		-
build-dependencies	-		-
bundled-plugins	-		-
dbdriver	-		-
dependencies	-		-

Hiding empty directories and deleted files

FishEye tracks deleted files for your repository. Deleted files will be greyed out in your left-hand navigation tree. If all of the files in a directory are deleted, the empty directory will also be greyed out. Note, deleted files and empty directories are not removed from your left navigation.

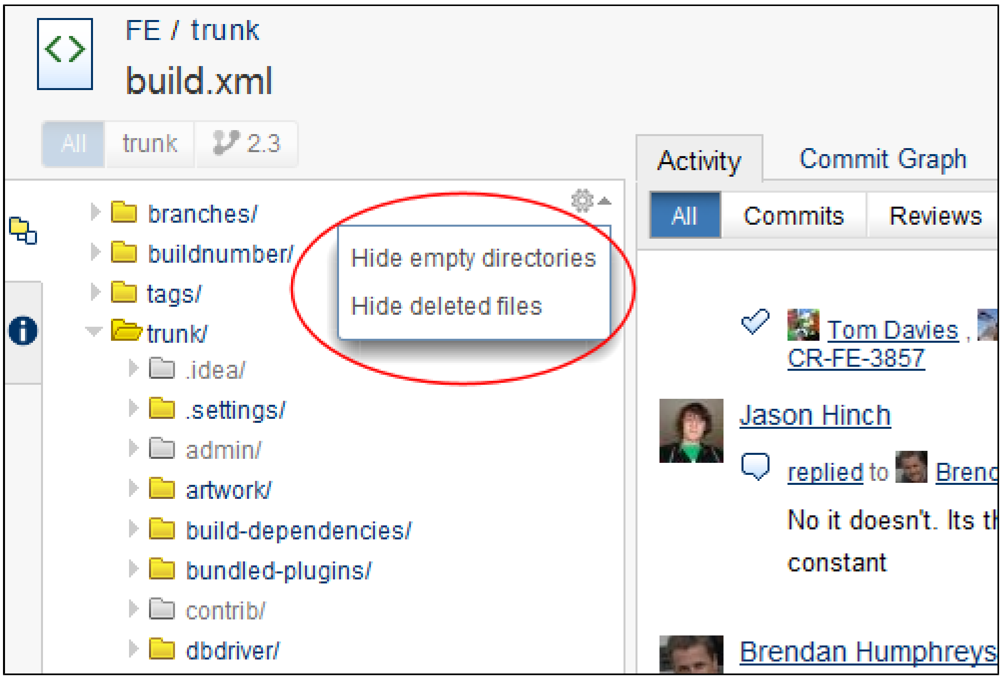
You can choose to hide deleted files and empty directories in the left navigation tree when browsing through a repository, as described below.

To hide deleted directories/files in your navigation tree:

1. Click the **Source** tab and browse a repository.
2. In the left hand navigation panel, click the ⚙ to show the dropdown menu:
   - **Hide empty directories** – hide all empty (greyed out) directories and their contents (i.e. deleted files and other empty directories).
   - **Hide deleted files** – hide deleted (i.e. greyed out) files. This does not affect directories.

ⓘ *Hence, if you choose to hide both empty directories and deleted files, you will only see files and directories that exist on the Head of that path. In repositories other than Subversion repositories, this could mean files/directories on any branch.*

Screenshot: Hiding deleted files/empty directories



No it doesn't. Its t

constant

Watching a repository

You can "watch" a repository in FishEye/Crucible. Watching the repository allows you to receive emails when changes are made to the repository. You can view all of your watches and configure the frequency of your watch emails in your user profile. See Changing your user profile for more information.

Note, the option to add a watch will only be available if the administrator has enabled watches for the repository.

To watch a repository:

1. Navigate to the repository that you want to watch.
2. Choose **Tools** > **Watch**. (The watch icon becomes coloured, not grey).

To remove the watch, choose **Tools** > **Watch** again. (The watch icon becomes grey). You can also remove watches from within your user profile.

Searching FishEye

FishEye has a powerful search engine that allows you to find changesets, committers and files. There are two methods for searching in FishEye:

- **Quick Search** — The Quick Search allows you search all repositories connected to FishEye by entering a single search string. This search is the default search and will suggest "quick nav" results (header search box only). Results are weighted by most recent edit date; files edited within the last twelve months are given greater weighting.
- **Advanced Search** — The Advanced Search allows you to search a single repository by entering search criteria against a range of fields, e.g. commit comments, file contents, etc. These parameters can be selected on the standard search interface or specified using the FishEye's custom query language: EyeQL. This search is more complex to use, however you can define more precise search criteria.

On this page:

Using the Quick Search

Before you begin:

- Cross-repository searching has a **100-repository limitation** on searches, to prevent it from becoming unresponsive on FishEye instances that have large numbers of repositories. This means that cross-repository Quick Search is not an exhaustive search if you have more than 100 repositories, as only the first 100 repositories (alphabetically, as defined in FishEye) are included. For faster responses, you should limit your search to a particular repository, if possible. FishEye will also limit the search to the specific repository that you are looking at, if you are already navigating within a specific repository
- The Quick Search will also return code reviews, if you are using **Crucible** with FishEye. For information on searching Crucible, see Searching Crucible in the Crucible documentation.

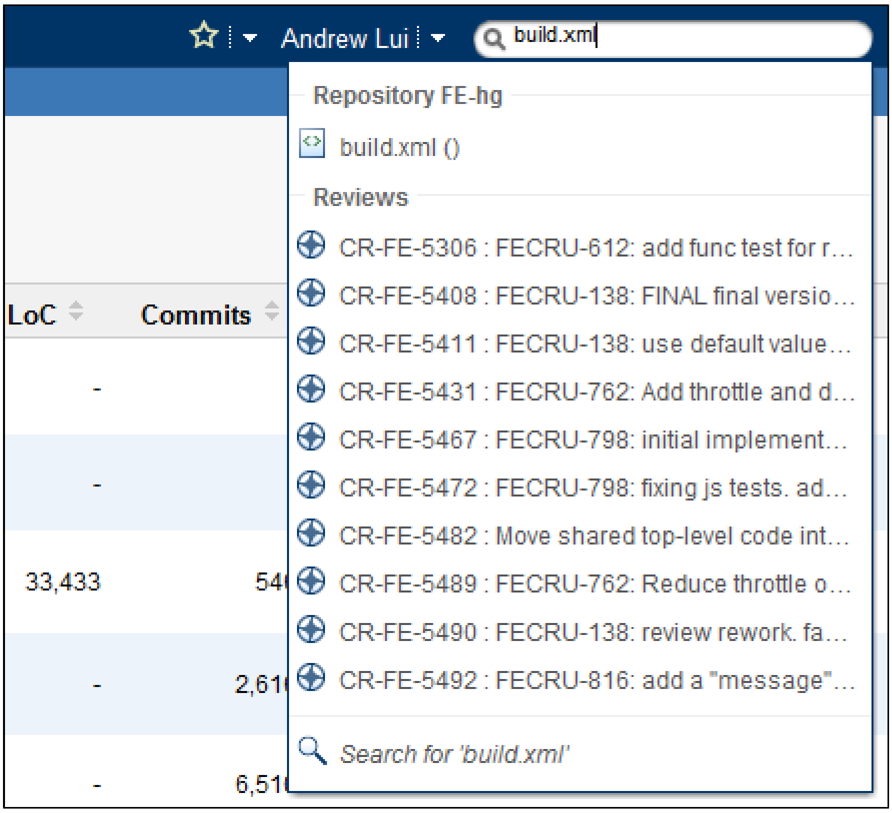
To search FishEye using the Quick Search:

1. Enter your search criteria in the search box in the FishEye header (i.e. Quick Nav). FishEye offers a number of parameters and functions that you can use to refine your expected results, see Refining your Quick Search Criteria below.
2. "Quick Nav" results will appear in a dropdown, as you type. "Quick Nav" will attempt to match against the file name, repository, committer and username.
   - If you want to use a quick nav result, use the up- and down-arrows on your keyboard and press enter or use your mouse to select the item.
   - If the quick nav results don't have what you are looking for, press enter to run a search. Ensure that no items in the dropdown are selected when you press enter.
3. The Quick Search results page will be displayed. You can filter your results further, as described in Filteri

ng Quick Search Results below.
Results are sorted by relevance and boosted if they were edited recently. A maximum of 10 results are displayed per page.

- If you have **integrated your FishEye instance with a JIRA instance**, you can display a summary of any JIRA issues referenced in your search results by hovering over the issue key. For more details, see JIRA Integration in FishEye.

4. If you want to run another search, enter your new criteria in the main search box or in the search box in the header.
Note, only the search box in the header provides "quick nav" results.



Repository FE-hg

build.xml ()

Reviews

CR-FE-5306 : FECRU-612: add func test for r…

CR-FE-5408 : FECRU-138: FINAL final versio…

CR-FE-5411 : FECRU-138: use default value…

CR-FE-5431 : FECRU-762: Add throttle and d…

CR-FE-5467 : FECRU-798: initial implement…

CR-FE-5472 : FECRU-798: fixing js tests. ad…

CR-FE-5482 : Move shared top-level code int…

CR-FE-5489 : FECRU-762: Reduce throttle o…

CR-FE-5490 : FECRU-138: review rework. fa…

CR-FE-5492 : FECRU-816: add a "message"…

Search for 'build.xml'

Screenshot above: Quick Search displaying "quick nav" matches

Refining your Quick Search Criteria

The FishEye Quick Search has a number of powerful tools that you can use to refine your search criteria before executing the search.

Search Tool	Description	Example
CamelCase Pattern Matching	Enter a CamelCase string pattern and FishEye find files and directories that match the pattern. This is a common search feature in many popular IDEs.	Search for `BooQCTest` and FishEye will return results like `BooleanQueryCoordTest` and `BooleanQueryClassTest`.
Path/File Pattern Matching	Enter a path/file pattern and FishEye will find files and directories that match the pattern.	Search for `common/final/Actions` and FishEye will return results like `/src/common/eu/systemworks/specialprojects/final/Actions.java`.

Field Handles	Use a field handle in your criteria to restrict your search to a particular field. Note, you cannot have multiple field handles in a query. • `file` — Search against a file/directory name only. • `commit` — Search against a commit message only. • `diff` — Search against a diff (lines added/removed) only. • `content` — Search against contents of a file only. • `committer` — Search against a committer only.	Search for `file:build.xml` and FishEye will return files that have a name matching `build.xml`.
Searching within a Directory (AntGlobs)	AntGlobs can be used in the Quick Search to help search within a specific directory.	Search for `/src/**/gwt/*.xml` and FishEye will return all files with a `.xml` suffix that are below both a src and a gwt directory. e.g. **`src`**`/java/com/atlassian/fecru/`**`gwt`**`/FecruCore.gwt`**`.xml`** but not **`src`**`/java/com/atlassian/fecru/ApplicationContext.xml`
Searching for Discrete Strings	Enter a specific string within quotation marks and FishEye will match against the exact string. Note, this search is not case-sensitive.	Enter "`update version in build`" and FishEye will only return results that match that exact string, i.e. it will not return a result with `update build version` or `update version in file`.

Filtering Quick Search Results

Once you have a set of search results on the Quick Search page, you can filter them to a subset of the original results. The filter controls are in the left panel of the Quick Search page in the 'Source' section.

Filter	Description
Repositories	Select or enter the name of the repository that you want to restrict your results to. For example, if you enter 'FE' then the search results page will refresh to display only files and directories in the 'FE' repository. ⚠ *If you are using Crucible with FishEye, there will be a projects dropdown in the '**Reviews**' section. Selecting a Crucible project in this dropdown will not filter the FishEye search results. It is only used to filter reviews returned in the search results. See Searching Crucible.*

Files and Directories	Click this link to restrict your results to files and directories that have names that match the search criteria.
Changeset Comments	Click this link to restrict your results to changeset comments that match the search criteria.
Diffs	Click this link to restrict your results to diffs (lines added/removed) that match the search criteria.
Content	Click this link to restrict your results to files that have content that match the search criteria.
Committers	Click this link to restrict your results to committers that match the search criteria.

Using the Advanced Search

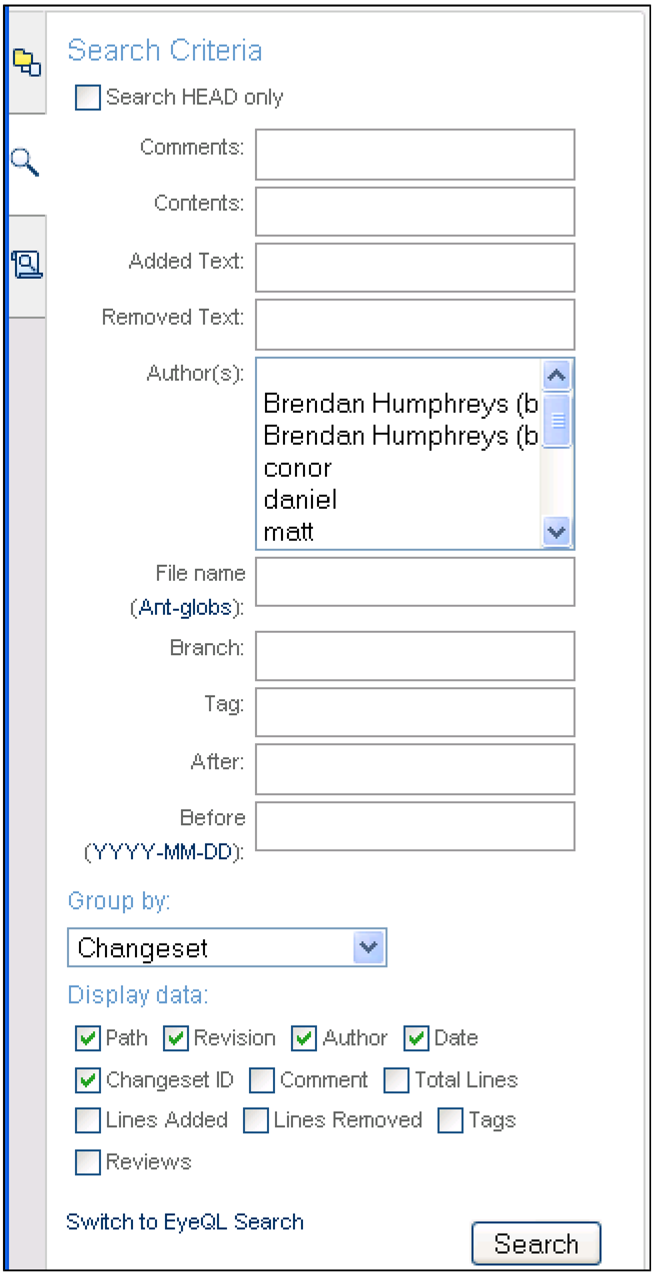
The Advanced Search can only be run against a specific repository, however you can specify more precise criteria against a number of fields for that repository.

To search a FishEye repository using the Advanced Search:

1. Navigate to the repository that you want to search, as described on Browsing through a Repository.
2. Click the '**Search**' tab.
3. Enter your search criteria, as follows (*Click the '**Switch to EyeQL Search**'/'**Switch to Standard Search**' link at the bottom of the '**Search Criteria**' panel to switch between the two search methods*):
    - **Standard Search** — Fill in the desired fields in the '**Search Criteria**' panel. See the Specifying Search Criteria using the Standard Search Interface section below for more details.
    - **EyeQL Search** — Enter your "EyeQL" query. See the Specifying Search Criteria using EyeQL section below for more details.

Specifying Search Criteria using the Standard Search Interface

The Advanced Search interface allows you to specify search criteria for multiple fields, order the results, group the results and choose the display fields in the results. You can link to the search results, as well as save the results to a CSV file.



Search Criteria

□ Search HEAD only

Comments:

Contents:

Added Text:

Removed Text:

Author(s):
Brendan Humphreys (b
Brendan Humphreys (b
conor
daniel
matt

File name (Ant-globs):

Branch:

Tag:

After:

Before (YYYY-MM-DD):

Group by: Changeset

Display data:

☑ Path ☑ Revision ☑ Author ☑ Date
☑ Changeset ID □ Comment □ Total Lines
□ Lines Added □ Lines Removed □ Tags
□ Reviews

Screenshot: Advanced Search Criteria — Standard Search Interface

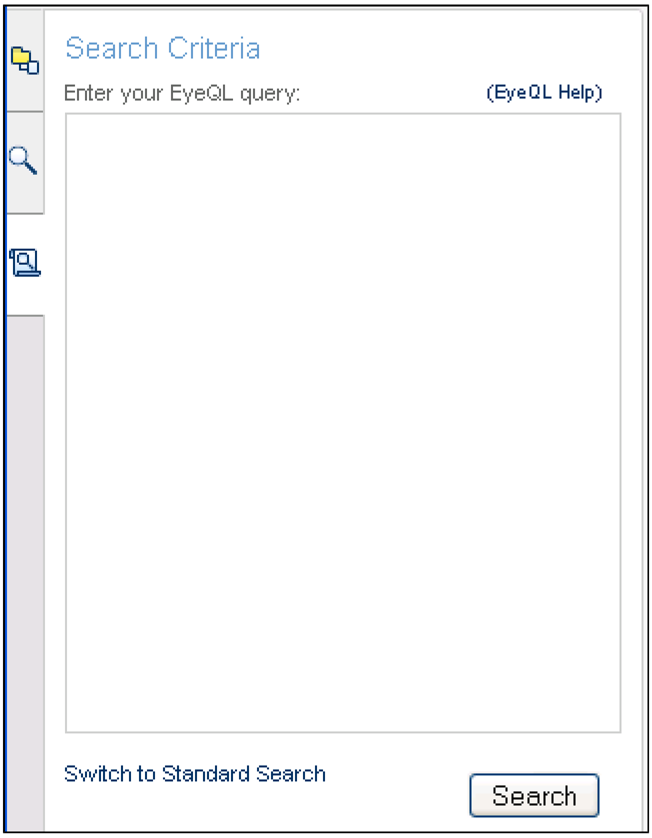
Please note the following:

- '**Contents of files**' — Files must be non-binary, less than 5MB, and for svn repositories on trunk only. Only HEAD/tip revisions are searched. For older revisions, use the added/removed text search criteria.
- '**File names/paths**' — Antglobs can be used to specify the criteria for this field.

Specifying Search Criteria using EyeQL

The Advanced Search also allows you to run searches using FishEye's powerful query language, EyeQL.

For information on how to construct an EyeQL query, see the EyeQL Reference Guide. If you haven't built an EyeQL query before, we recommend that you use the Standard Search Interface interface to build your initial query, then switch to EyeQL to modify that query.



Screenshot above: Advanced Search Criteria — EyeQL Interface

Notes

Related Topics

Searching Crucible *(Crucible documentation)*

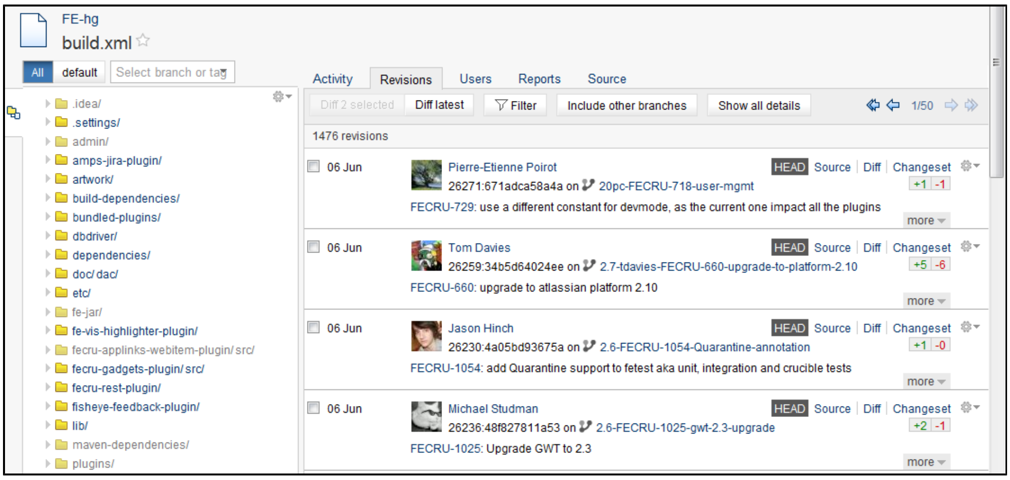
Viewing a file

You can search or browse your repositories in FishEye to view a specific file. FishEye provides information about the file history, file content and activity related to the file.

To view a file:

1. Search, or browse through a repository, to find the file.
2. Click the file name. The revision history for the file will be displayed. See the screenshot below.
3. View information about the file on these tabs:
   - **Activity** — Displays the commits and reviews activity related to the file. See Viewing the changelog.
   - **Revisions** — Displays the history of revisions for the file. See Viewing a file history.
   - **Users** — Displays commit histories for users who have committed changes to the file. See Viewing people's statistics.
   - **Reports** — Displays charts for the file activity. See FishEye Charts.
   - **Source** — Displays the annotated file contents. The raw file can be downloaded from this tab. See Viewing file content.

Screenshot: Viewing a file (Revisions tab)



1476 revisions

06 Jun Pierre-Etienne Poirot 26271:671adca58a4a on 20pc-FECRU-718-user-mgmt +1 -1
FECRU-729: use a different constant for devmode, as the current one impact all the plugins

06 Jun Tom Davies 26259:34b5d64024ee on 2.7-tdavies-FECRU-660-upgrade-to-platform-2.10 +5 -6
FECRU-660: upgrade to atlassian platform 2.10

06 Jun Jason Hinch 26230:4a05bd93675a on 2.6-FECRU-1054-Quarantine-annotation +1 -0
FECRU-1054: add Quarantine support to fetest aka unit, integration and crucible tests

06 Jun Michael Studman 26236:48f827811a53 on 2.6-FECRU-1025-gwt-2.3-upgrade +2 -1
FECRU-1025: Upgrade GWT to 2.3

Related Topics

- Viewing file content
- Viewing a file history
- Viewing the changelog

Viewing file content

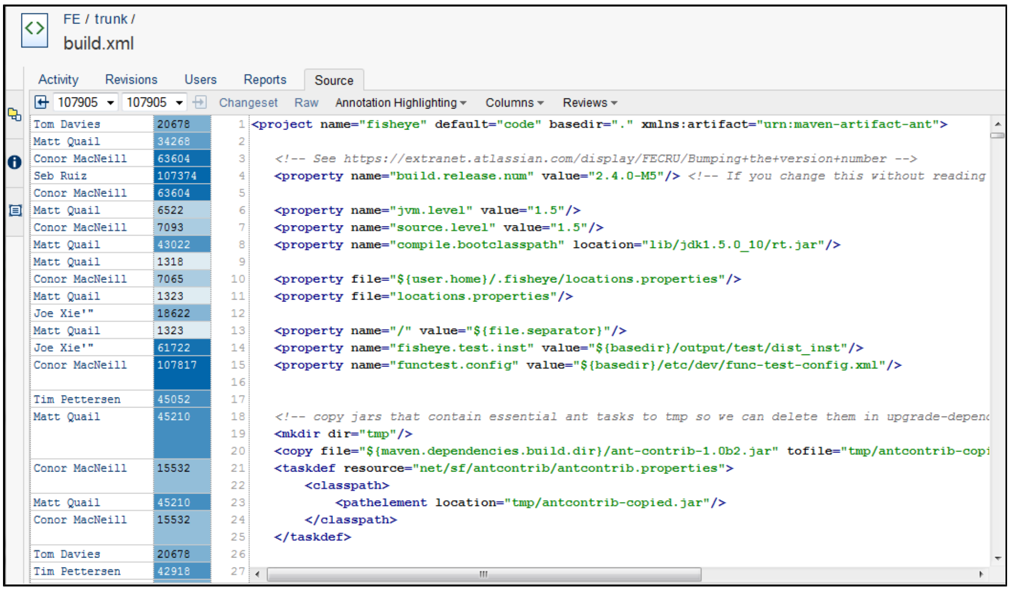
You can search or browse your repositories in FishEye to view a specific file. FishEye allows you to view and download the source code for the file. You can also view diffs between different revisions of the file and annotations.

To view the source code for a file:

1. Search, or browse through a repository, to find the file.
2. Click the file name. The revision history for the file will be displayed.
3. Click the **Source** tab.

Displaying the diff	Select revision numbers (e.g. '107905') from the two revision dropdowns to display the diff for those two revisions.
Changeset	View the changeset that the revision was a part of.
Raw	Download the raw source code for the file.
Annotation Highlighting	Choose **Age**, **Author** or **None** to colour the annotations by age, author or remove highlighting respectively. The highlights are displayed over the revision numbers, next to the authors.
Columns	Select the columns to display: **Author**, **Revision** and **Line Number**.
Reviews	Select **Create Review** to create a Crucible review from the file. *(Requires Crucible)*

Screenshot: Viewing a file (Source tab)



Tom Davies	20678
Matt Quail	34268
Conor MacNeill	63604
Seb Ruiz	107374
Conor MacNeill	63604
Matt Quail	6522
Conor MacNeill	7093
Matt Quail	43022
Matt Quail	1318
Conor MacNeill	7065
Matt Quail	1323
Joe Xie'"	18622
Matt Quail	1323
Joe Xie'"	61722
Conor MacNeill	107817
Tim Pettersen	45052
Matt Quail	45210
Conor MacNeill	15532
Matt Quail	45210
Conor MacNeill	15532
Tom Davies	20678
Tim Pettersen	42918

```
<project name="fisheye" default="code" basedir="." xmlns:artifact="urn:maven-artifact-ant">

  <!-- See https://extranet.atlassian.com/display/FECRU/Bumping+the+version+number -->
  <property name="build.release.num" value="2.4.0-M5"/> <!-- If you change this without reading

  <property name="jvm.level" value="1.5"/>
  <property name="source.level" value="1.5"/>
  <property name="compile.bootclasspath" location="lib/jdk1.5.0_10/rt.jar"/>

  <property file="${user.home}/.fisheye/locations.properties"/>
  <property file="locations.properties"/>

  <property name="/" value="${file.separator}"/>
  <property name="fisheye.test.inst" value="${basedir}/output/test/dist_inst"/>
  <property name="functest.config" value="${basedir}/etc/dev/func-test-config.xml"/>


  <!-- copy jars that contain essential ant tasks to tmp so we can delete them in upgrade-depenc
  <mkdir dir="tmp"/>
  <copy file="${maven.dependencies.build.dir}/ant-contrib-1.0b2.jar" tofile="tmp/antcontrib-copi
  <taskdef resource="net/sf/antcontrib/antcontrib.properties">
      <classpath>
          <pathelement location="tmp/antcontrib-copied.jar"/>
      </classpath>
  </taskdef>

```

Using Side by Side Diff View

This page describes FishEye's innovative 'side-by-side diff' view that shows how a file's content has changed, compared on the left and right hand sides of the screen.

On this page:

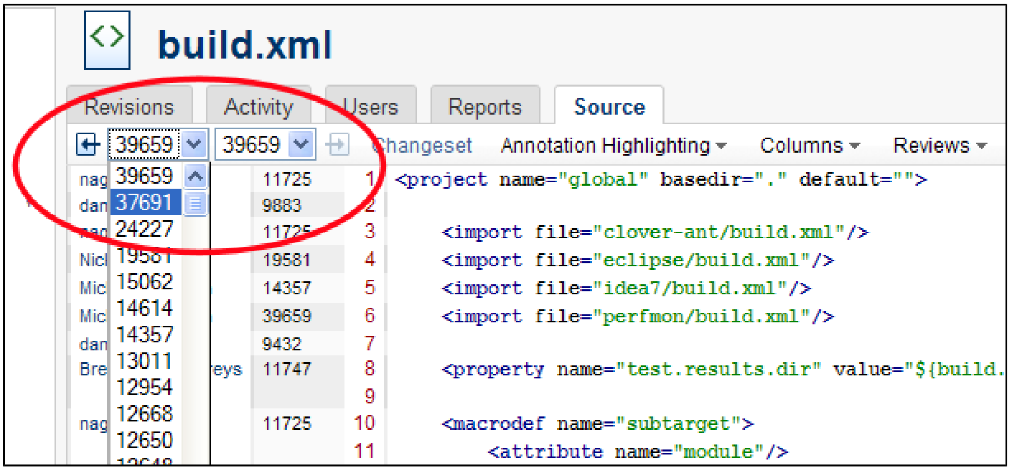
- Opening the side-by-side diff view
- Understanding side-by-side diffs
- Alternative ways to open side-by-side diffs
  - From the FishEye Dashboard
  - From the Revisions History view

Opening the side-by-side diff view

To open FishEye's side by side diff view:

1. Open the source code view for the file in question.
2. Select a range of revisions to compare.
3. Choose **View** > **Side by Side Diff**.

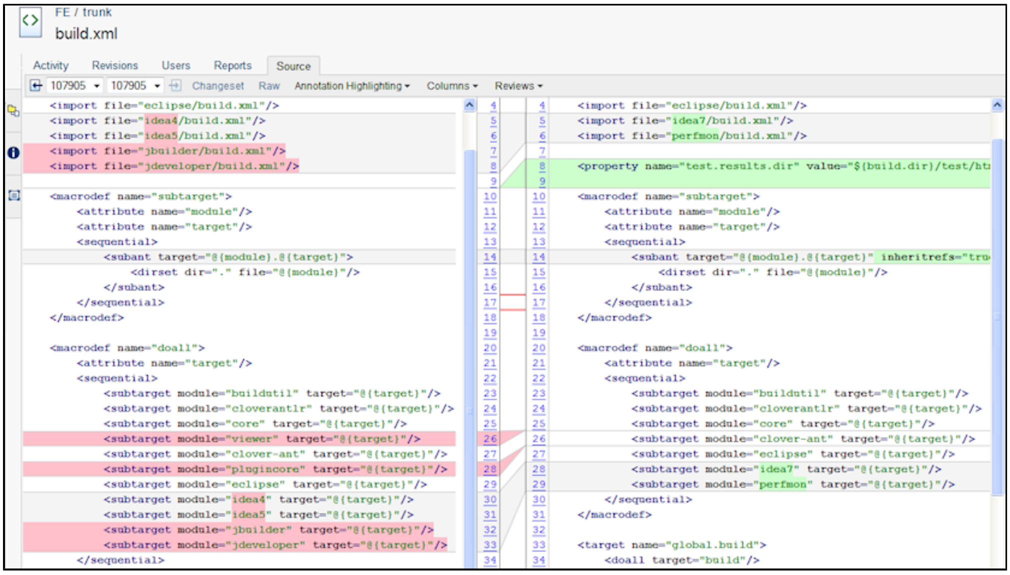
Screenshot: Choosing a Revision Range for the Diff



```
<project name="global" basedir="." default="">

    <import file="clover-ant/build.xml"/>
    <import file="eclipse/build.xml"/>
    <import file="idea7/build.xml"/>
    <import file="perfmon/build.xml"/>

    <property name="test.results.dir" value="${build.

    <macrodef name="subtarget">
        <attribute name="module"/>
```

The left and right panes of the side-by-side diff view can scroll independently, and the view stays anchored around a central point. Colour coding is used to illustrate where lines have been added (green highlights) and where lines have been removed (red highlights). Grey highlights indicate that a line's internal content has changed. Each addition or deletion is linked to the adjacent pane by a coloured triangle that shows the location of that change in the comparison file.

Screenshot: FishEye's Side by Side Diff View



```
<import file="eclipse/build.xml"/>
<import file="idea4/build.xml"/>
<import file="idea5/build.xml"/>
<import file="jbuilder/build.xml"/>
<import file="jdeveloper/build.xml"/>

<macrodef name="subtarget">
    <attribute name="module"/>
    <attribute name="target"/>
    <sequential>
        <subant target="@{module}.@{target}">
            <dirset dir="." file="@{module}"/>
        </subant>
    </sequential>
</macrodef>

<macrodef name="doall">
    <attribute name="target"/>
    <sequential>
        <subtarget module="buildutil" target="@{target}"/>
        <subtarget module="cloverantlr" target="@{target}"/>
        <subtarget module="core" target="@{target}"/>
        <subtarget module="viewer" target="@{target}"/>
        <subtarget module="clover-ant" target="@{target}"/>
        <subtarget module="plugincore" target="@{target}"/>
        <subtarget module="eclipse" target="@{target}"/>
        <subtarget module="idea4" target="@{target}"/>
        <subtarget module="idea5" target="@{target}"/>
        <subtarget module="jbuilder" target="@{target}"/>
        <subtarget module="jdeveloper" target="@{target}"/>
    </sequential>
```

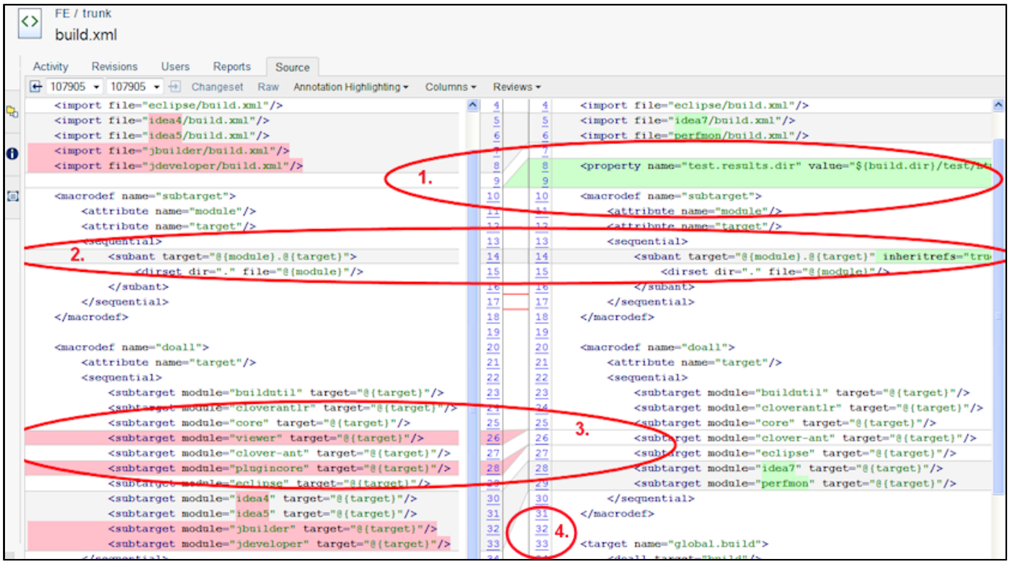
```
<import file="eclipse/build.xml"/>
<import file="idea7/build.xml"/>
<import file="perfmon/build.xml"/>

<property name="test.results.dir" value="${build.dir}/test/ht

<macrodef name="subtarget">
    <attribute name="module"/>
    <attribute name="target"/>
    <sequential>
        <subant target="@{module}.@{target}" inheritrefs="tru
            <dirset dir="." file="@{module}"/>
        </subant>
    </sequential>
</macrodef>

<macrodef name="doall">
    <attribute name="target"/>
    <sequential>
        <subtarget module="buildutil" target="@{target}"/>
        <subtarget module="cloverantlr" target="@{target}"/>
        <subtarget module="core" target="@{target}"/>
        <subtarget module="clover-ant" target="@{target}"/>
        <subtarget module="eclipse" target="@{target}"/>
        <subtarget module="idea7" target="@{target}"/>
        <subtarget module="perfmon" target="@{target}"/>
    </sequential>
</macrodef>

<target name="global.build">
    <doall target="build"/>
```

Understanding side-by-side diffs

Features of the side-by-side diff are referenced in the annotated screenshot below.

1. Added lines are highlighted green, displayed in the right hand pane.
2. Edited lines are highlighted grey, with minor sections highlighted red and green to show deletions and additions.
3. Deleted lines are highlighted red, displayed in the left hand pane.
4. Line numbers in the margin are permanent links ("permalinks") that can be sent to colleagues. When they open those links, the view will automatically open in side by side diff mode.

Screenshot: Elements of the Side by Side Diff View



```
<import file="eclipse/build.xml"/>
<import file="idea4/build.xml"/>
<import file="idea5/build.xml"/>
<import file="jbuilder/build.xml"/>
<import file="jdeveloper/build.xml"/>

<macrodef name="subtarget">
    <attribute name="module"/>
    <attribute name="target"/>
    <sequential>
        <subant target="@{module}.@{target}">
            <dirset dir="." file="@{module}"/>
        </subant>
    </sequential>
</macrodef>

<macrodef name="doall">
    <attribute name="target"/>
    <sequential>
        <subtarget module="buildutil" target="@{target}"/>
        <subtarget module="cloverantlr" target="@{target}"/>
        <subtarget module="core" target="@{target}"/>
        <subtarget module="viewer" target="@{target}"/>
        <subtarget module="clover-ant" target="@{target}"/>
        <subtarget module="plugincore" target="@{target}"/>
        <subtarget module="eclipse" target="@{target}"/>
        <subtarget module="idea4" target="@{target}"/>
        <subtarget module="idea5" target="@{target}"/>
        <subtarget module="jbuilder" target="@{target}"/>
        <subtarget module="jdeveloper" target="@{target}"/>
```

```
<import file="eclipse/build.xml"/>
<import file="idea7/build.xml"/>
<import file="perfmon/build.xml"/>

<property name="test.results.dir" value="${build.dir}/test/ht

<macrodef name="subtarget">
    <attribute name="module"/>
    <attribute name="target"/>
    <sequential>
        <subant target="@{module}.@{target}" inheritrefs="tru
            <dirset dir="." file="@{module}"/>
        </subant>
    </sequential>
</macrodef>

<macrodef name="doall">
    <attribute name="target"/>
    <sequential>
        <subtarget module="buildutil" target="@{target}"/>
        <subtarget module="cloverantlr" target="@{target}"/>
        <subtarget module="core" target="@{target}"/>
        <subtarget module="clover-ant" target="@{target}"/>
        <subtarget module="eclipse" target="@{target}"/>
        <subtarget module="idea7" target="@{target}"/>
        <subtarget module="perfmon" target="@{target}"/>
    </sequential>
</macrodef>

<target name="global.build">
```

Alternative ways to open side-by-side diffs

From the FishEye Dashboard

You can also open side by side diffs from the Dashboard screens, by clicking the '**Delta**' triangle icon next to an item when it appears in the stream of events. This will open the file in the diff view. If you have currently selected side by side diff as the viewing mode, then the diff will automatically be displayed in that mode. If not, you can select side by side diff from the '**View**' menu.

From the Revisions History view

When in the revisions view, you can show a diff by checking the boxes next to two revisions, then clicking the '**Diff**' button in the top control bar. If you have currently selected side by side diff as the viewing mode, then the diff will automatically be displayed in that mode. If not, you can select side by side diff from the **View** menu.

You can also launch into a diff of the latest revision and the second most recent by clicking '**Latest Diff**' in the top control bar.

Viewing a file history

You can view a specific file when browsing a repository. This allows you to see information about the file, including the history of file revisions.

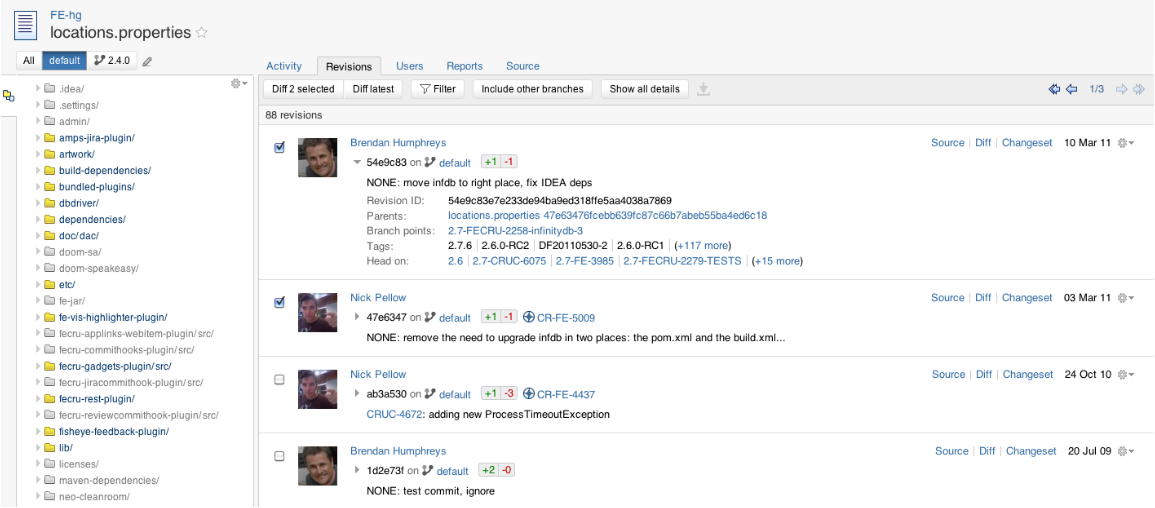
To view the history of revisions for a file:

1. Log into FishEye/Crucible.
2. Search, or browse through a repository, to find the file.
3. Click the **Revisions** tab. The history of revisions for the file will be displayed. See the 'File Revisions' screenshot below.

Diff 2 selected	Check boxes for two file revisions and then click to view the diff for those revisions.
Diff latest	View the diff of the two most recent file revisions.
Filter	View the file filter. Enter the desired fields to filter the file history results on.
Include other branches	Include revisions of the same file from other branches.ℹ*A file can have many physical paths, all of which relate to the same filename in your project structure, or repository's logical structure. This applies to Subversion's branching and tagging directory structure in particular.*
Show all details	Toggle expand or collapse of all file revisions to show additional information including the revision ID, parents and the branch where it is head, denoted with this graphic: HEAD.

See the 'Overview of a File Revision' diagram below for an explanation of the information provided about individual revisions.

Screenshot: File Revisions



FE-hg
locations.properties ☆

All | default | 2.4.0

Activity | Revisions | Users | Reports | Source

.idea/
.settings/
admin/
amps-jira-plugin/
artwork/
build-dependencies/
bundled-plugins/
dbdriver/
dependencies/
doc/dac/
doom-sa/
doom-speakeasy/
etc/
fe-jar/
fe-vis-highlighter-plugin/
fecru-applinks-webitem-plugin/src/
fecru-commithooks-plugin/src/
fecru-gadgets-plugin/src/
fecru-jiracommithook-plugin/src/
fecru-rest-plugin/
fecru-reviewcommithook-plugin/src/
fisheye-feedback-plugin/
lib/
licenses/
maven-dependencies/
neo-cleanroom/

Diff 2 selected | Diff latest | Filter | Include other branches | Show all details | 1/3

88 revisions

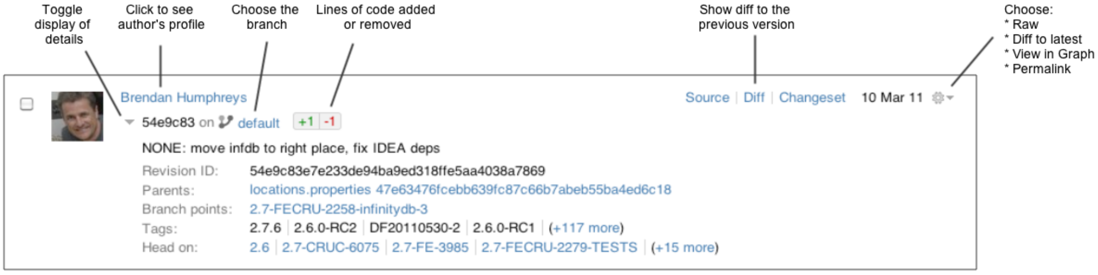
☑ Brendan Humphreys — Source | Diff | Changeset 10 Mar 11
54e9c83 on default +1 -1
NONE: move infdb to right place, fix IDEA deps
Revision ID: 54e9c83e7e233de94ba9ed318ffe5aa4038a7869
Parents: locations.properties 47e63476fcebb639fc87c66b7abeb55ba4ed6c18
Branch points: 2.7-FECRU-2258-infinitydb-3
Tags: 2.7.6 | 2.6.0-RC2 | DF20110530-2 | 2.6.0-RC1 | (+117 more)
Head on: 2.6 | 2.7-CRUC-6075 | 2.7-FE-3985 | 2.7-FECRU-2279-TESTS | (+15 more)

☑ Nick Pellow — Source | Diff | Changeset 03 Mar 11
47e6347 on default +1 -1 CR-FE-5009
NONE: remove the need to upgrade infdb in two places: the pom.xml and the build.xml...

□ Nick Pellow — Source | Diff | Changeset 24 Oct 10
ab3a530 on default +1 -3 CR-FE-4437
CRUC-4672: adding new ProcessTimeoutException

□ Brendan Humphreys — Source | Diff | Changeset 20 Jul 09
1d2e73f on default +2 -0
NONE: test commit, ignore

Diagram: Overview of a file revision



Toggle display of details
Click to see author's profile
Choose the branch
Lines of code added or removed
Show diff to the previous version
Choose:
* Raw
* Diff to latest
* View in Graph
* Permalink

□ Brendan Humphreys — Source | Diff | Changeset 10 Mar 11
54e9c83 on default +1 -1
NONE: move infdb to right place, fix IDEA deps
Revision ID: 54e9c83e7e233de94ba9ed318ffe5aa4038a7869
Parents: locations.properties 47e63476fcebb639fc87c66b7abeb55ba4ed6c18
Branch points: 2.7-FECRU-2258-infinitydb-3
Tags: 2.7.6 | 2.6.0-RC2 | DF20110530-2 | 2.6.0-RC1 | (+117 more)
Head on: 2.6 | 2.7-CRUC-6075 | 2.7-FE-3985 | 2.7-FECRU-2279-TESTS | (+15 more)

Viewing the changelog

The changelog is a record of the commits and reviews for a repository, branch, directory or file. You can view the recent activity in the changelog when browsing a repository/branch/directory or viewing a file.

On this page:

Viewing changelog activity

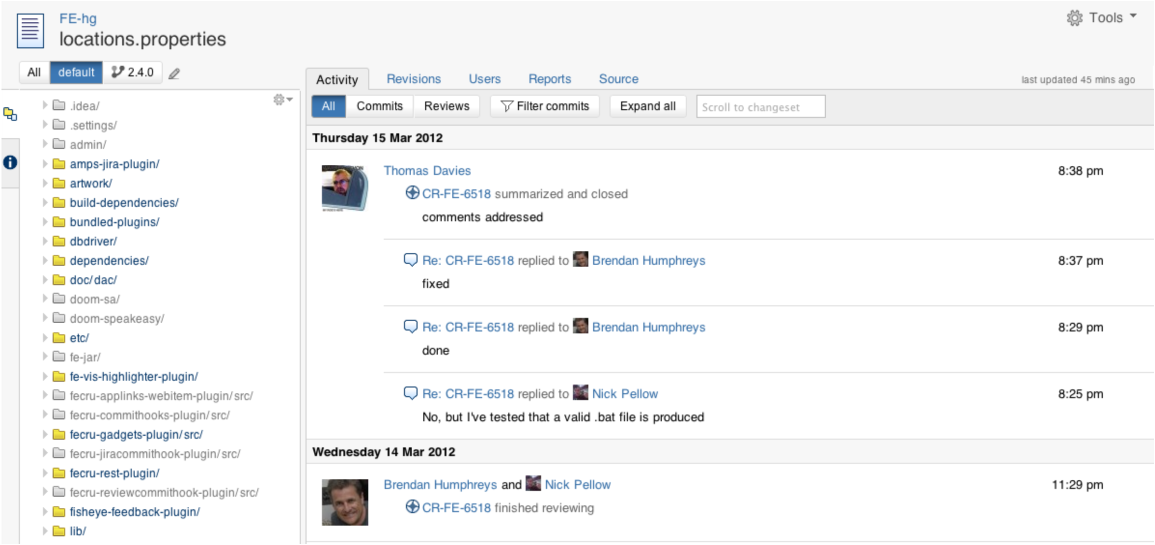
To view the changelog activity for a repository, branch, directory or file:

1. Browse to the desired repository, branch, directory or view the desired file.
2. If required, use the selector (under the repository or file name) to choose the branch or tag that you want to browse the changelog for.
3. Click the **Activity** tab. The recent changelog activity of your repository/branch/directory or file will be displayed.
4. Use the following functions of the **Activity** tab to see different aspects of the changelog activity:

All	Click to show commits, reviews (requires integration with Crucible) and JIRA issues (requires integration with JIRA) activity in the activity stream.
Commits	Click to show only commits in the activity stream.
Reviews	Show only review activity. (Requires integration with Crucible)

Filter commits	See Filtering commit activity in the changelog (below) for more information.
Expand all	Show all modified files related to each changeset.
Scroll to changeset	Type a changeset ID (e.g. `107856`) and press Enter to scroll to the that changeset in the activity stream.

Screenshot: Viewing the changelog activity for a file



Thursday 15 Mar 2012

Thomas Davies 8:38 pm
CR-FE-6518 summarized and closed
comments addressed

Re: CR-FE-6518 replied to Brendan Humphreys 8:37 pm
fixed

Re: CR-FE-6518 replied to Brendan Humphreys 8:29 pm
done

Re: CR-FE-6518 replied to Nick Pellow 8:25 pm
No, but I've tested that a valid .bat file is produced

Wednesday 14 Mar 2012

Brendan Humphreys and Nick Pellow 11:29 pm
CR-FE-6518 finished reviewing

Filtering commit activity in the changelog

You can filter the commits that are displayed in the activity stream, that is, the commits in the **All** and **Commits** tabs of the **Activity** tab. Note that you cannot use the commits filter to filter reviews.

To filter commit activity:

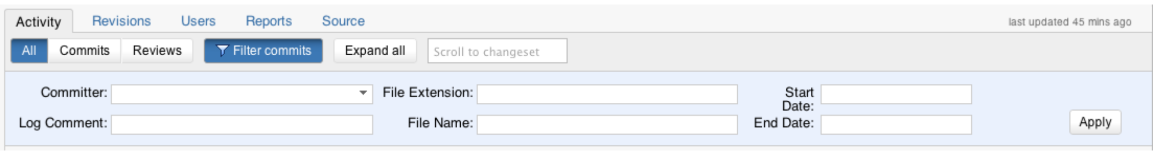
1. Go to the **Activity** tab, as described above.
2. When viewing either the **All** or **Commits** tab, click **Filter commits**.
3. Enter filtering criteria for the commits to be displayed:

Committer	Changesets checked in by the given committer/author.
Log Comment	Changesets where the commit comment matches the given text.
File Extension	Changesets that contain files with the specified file extension.
File Name	Changesets that contain a given file.
Start Date	Changesets created on or after that date. Must be of the form YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss, YYYY-MM-DD, YYYY-MM or YYYY (you can use '/' instead of '-').

End Date	Changesets created on or before that date. Must be of the form YYYY-MM-DDTHH:mm:ss, YYYY-MM-DD, YYYY-MM or YYYY (you can use '/' instead of '-').

4. Click **Apply.**
   - Use **Clear** to clear the filter.
   - Click **Filter commits** again to turn off the filter.

Screenshot: Using the filter



Watching the changelog activity

You can "watch" a changelog's activity stream in FishEye and Crucible. Watching the activity stream allows you to receive emails when updates occur in the activity stream. You can view all of your watches and configure the frequency of your watch emails in your user profile. See Changing your user profile for more information.

Note, the option to add a watch will only be available if the administrator has enabled watches for the repository.

To watch an activity stream:

1. Navigate to the activity stream that you want to watch.
2. Choose **Tools** > **Watch**. The page will reload and a watch will be set up for the activity stream (the watch icon will now be coloured, not grey).
   - To remove the watch,from the activity stream, choose **Tools** > **Watch**. The watch will be removed. You can also remove watches from your user profile.

FishEye Charts

When browsing a repository, the **Reports** tab displays graphical information about the lines of code (LOC) committed to the repository, over time. The following options are available:

- Charts
- Code Metrics
- Notes

Charts

Click **Reports** and then **Charts** when browsing a repository to see charts of activity in the repository.

You can control the chart type that is displayed and various chart options. Click the cog icon on the left, select the required options, and click **Apply**. The available options include:

Setting	Explanation	Values	Default
Branch/Tag selector	Limits the chart to the selected branch/tag.	Any branch/tag from the current repository.	Displays the default/trunk.
Chart type	Changes the chart's presentation.	Area, line, pie or change* chart.	Area
Author	Limits the chart to show specific author(s).	Any author configured in the system.	All

Extension	Limits the chart to show specific file type(s).	Any file extension; e.g. '.java'.	All
Subdirectory	Limit the chart to a folder under the current branch. Files in the current directory are represented by an element labelled '.(this dir)'.	A single folder.	None (show all)
Start Date	Date of the earliest data to show.	Date in format YYYY-MM-DD.	None (show all)
End Date	Date of the latest data to show.	Date in format YYYY-MM-DD.	None (show all)

*The 'Change' chart displays the change in lines of code, for a specific date range, expressed as a line graph. For example, if the lines of code at the start date is 100, the start point will be zero and the rest of the graph shifted by 100 lines.

Screenshot: FishEye custom chart settings

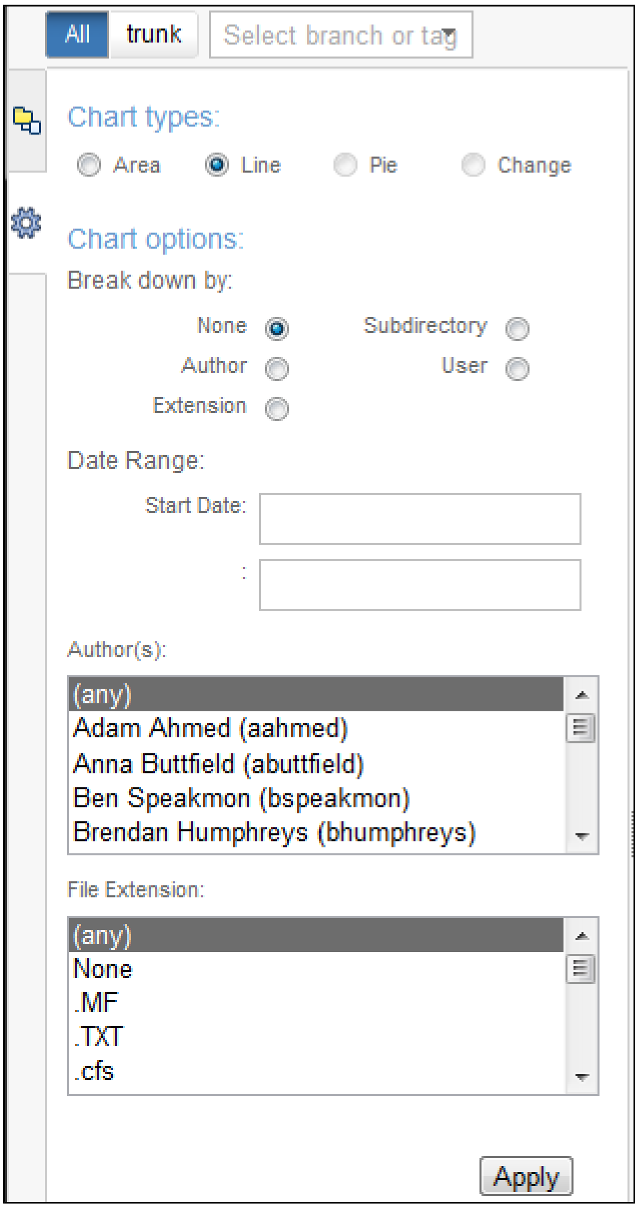


Chart types:

○ Area ● Line ○ Pie ○ Change

Chart options:

Break down by:

None ● Subdirectory ○
Author ○ User ○
Extension ○

Date Range:

Start Date:

:

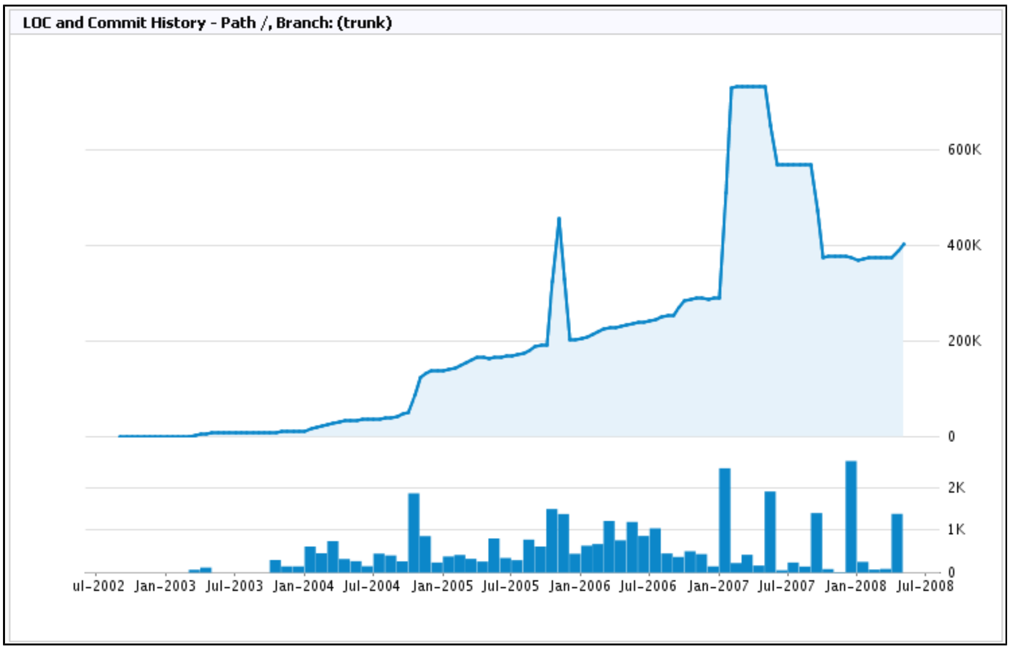
Author(s):

(any)
Adam Ahmed (aahmed)
Anna Buttfield (abuttfield)
Ben Speakmon (bspeakmon)
Brendan Humphreys (bhumphreys)

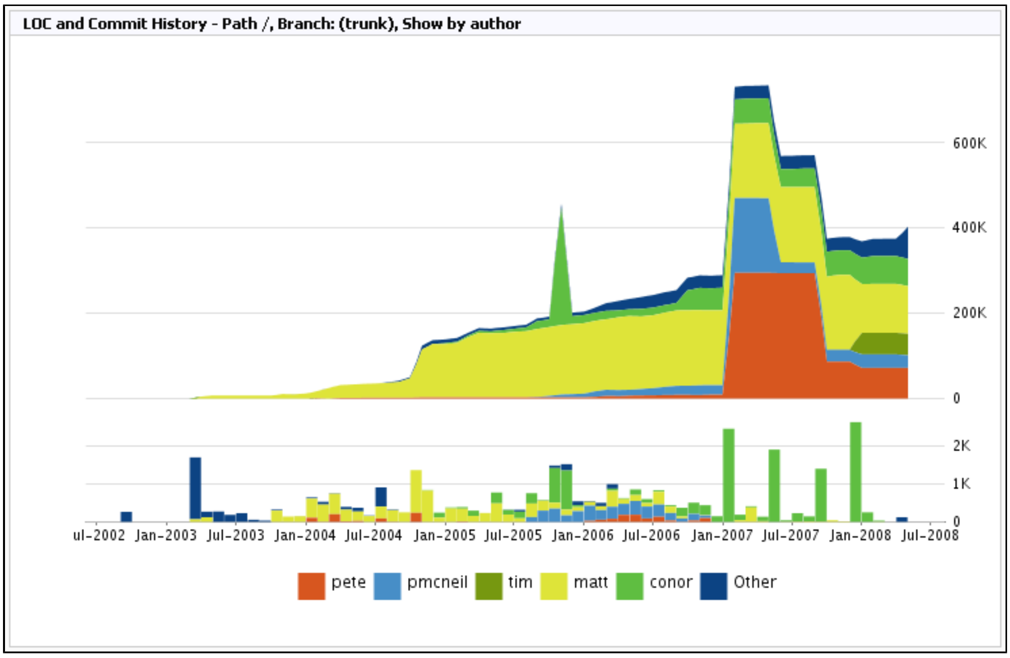
File Extension:

(any)
None
.MF
.TXT
.cfs

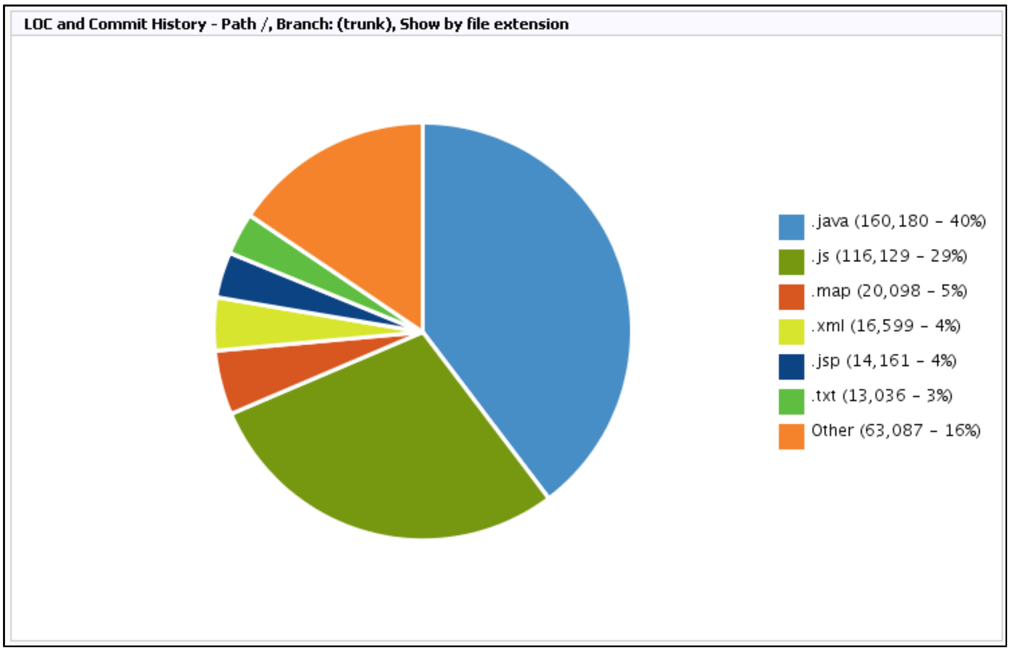
Screenshot: FishEye per-author LOC chart



Screenshot: FishEye per-author LOC chart showing multiple authors



Screenshot: FishEye LOC chart by file extension



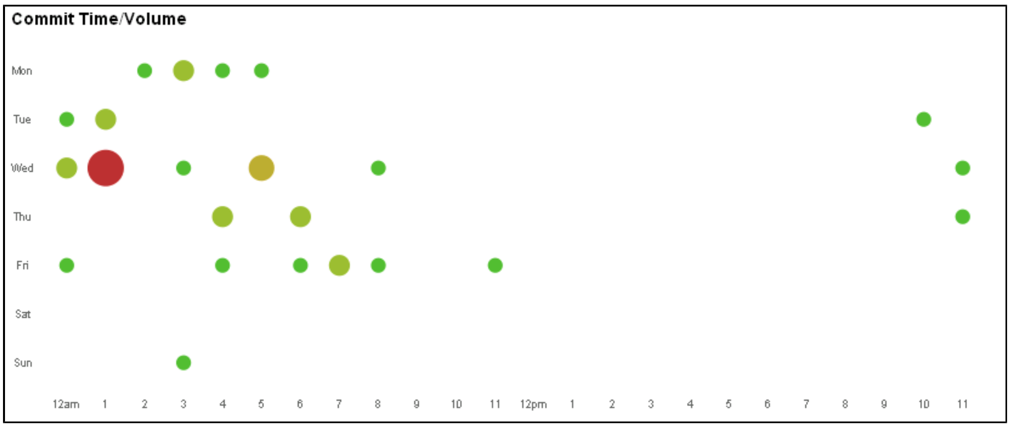
Per-Author Lines of Code Statistics

You can view per-author statistics for lines of code as a chart. This allows you to see how many lines of code were contributed to your project by each author, over time. You can easily view this information on the charts page. Note, if you are upgrading from a previous version of FishEye, you will need to re-index the repository in order to show the per-author information.

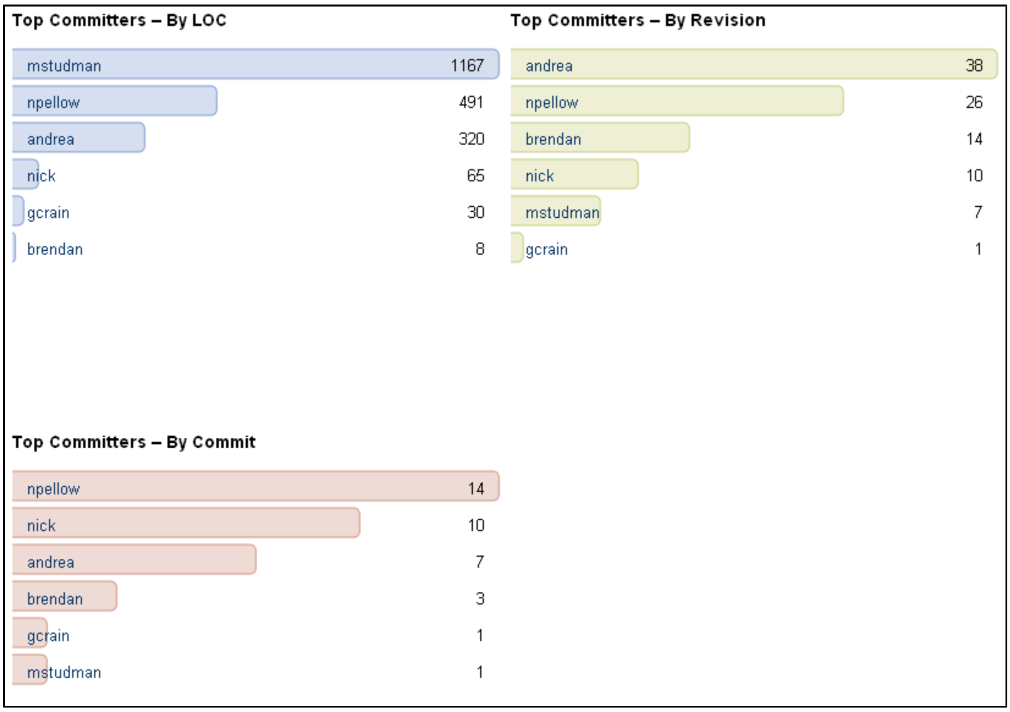
Code Metrics

A number of built-in reports are also provided:

Screenshot: Commit Time/Volume



Screenshot: Top Committers



Notes

Related Topics

Browsing through a repository

Using favourites in FishEye

FishEye allows you to add changesets, files, people and repositories as favourites. You can view your favourites, or see a stream of all activity relating to your favourites. We suggest that you select items that you are currently working on as favourites, to create a more relevant personalised view.

You can always view your favourites from the menu at the top of the screen, next to your username.

ⓘ If you are using Crucible, you can also add code reviews to your favourites.

On this page:

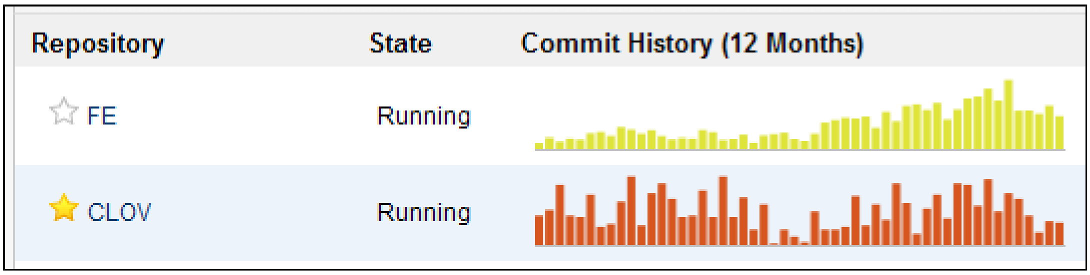
- Adding favourites
- Managing favourites

Adding favourites

To add an item to your favourites, follow one of the options below:

People	Hover the mouse cursor over their avatar or username. In the context menu, click **Follow**.
Changesets	Open the changeset and click the grey star icon next to its name, near the top of the screen.
Files or folders	Open the file or folder and click the grey star icon that appears next to its name. The name appears in the breadcrumb links at the top of the screen.
Repository	Click the **Source** tab and then the grey star icon that appears next to the name of the desired repository.

Screenshot: Adding a repository to your favourites



Repository	State	Commit History (12 Months)
☆ FE	Running	
★ CLOV	Running	

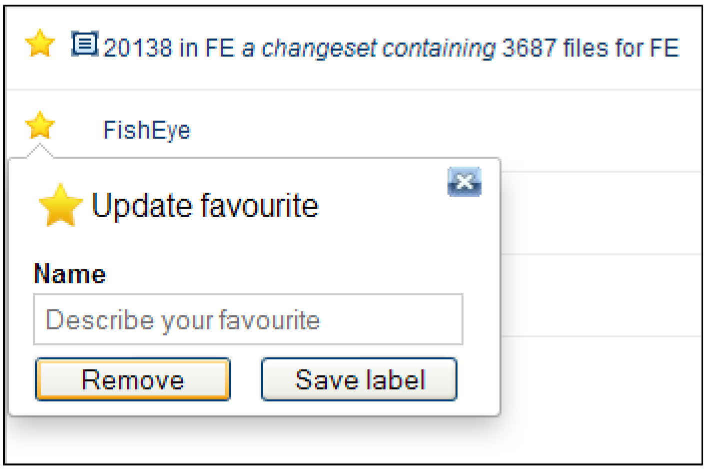
Managing favourites

To change the display name for, or remove, a favourite:

1. Click the Favourites menu (at the top of the FishEye screen, next to your username) and choose **Manage favourites**.
2. Click the yellow star beside the favourite, and either:
    a. edit the display name, and click **Save label**
    b. click **Remove**.

> ⓘ Due to FE-2348 you cannot currently rename favourite directories, users or committers

Screenshot: Renaming a favourite



★ 20138 in FE *a changeset containing* 3687 files for FE

★ FishEye

Update favourite

Name

Describe your favourite

Changeset Discussions

Please see the Crucible documentation for instructions on this feature.

Viewing the commit graph for a repository

The commit graph shows changesets in their respective branches, using configurable "swimlanes". This allows you to see key information such as branching and merging (and if you are using Git or Mercurial, you will be able to see anonymous branches as well).

The Highlight feature of the commit graph allows you to highlight different types of information in the swimlanes or changeset list:

- ancestors and descendants for a changeset
- commits with JIRA issues
- reviewed and unreviewed changesets.

For example, if you have the **JIRA issues** highlight active, clicking a changeset with a JIRA issue in the commit comment will show all other changesets with the same JIRA issue.

Before you begin:

- Subversion repositories currently do not show lines between branch swimlanes (i.e. merging). But in some cases, FishEye might pick up associations based on SVN branch points.

- Some features of the commit graph are only available if you are using Crucible with FishEye. For details, see the description below.
- Some features of the commit graph are only available if you are using JIRA with FishEye. For details, see the description below.

On this page:

Related pages:

- Subversion Changeset Parents and Branches
- What are Subversion root and tag branches?
- Perforce Changesets and Branches
- Using the FishEye screens
- Browsing through a repository
- JIRA Integration in FishEye

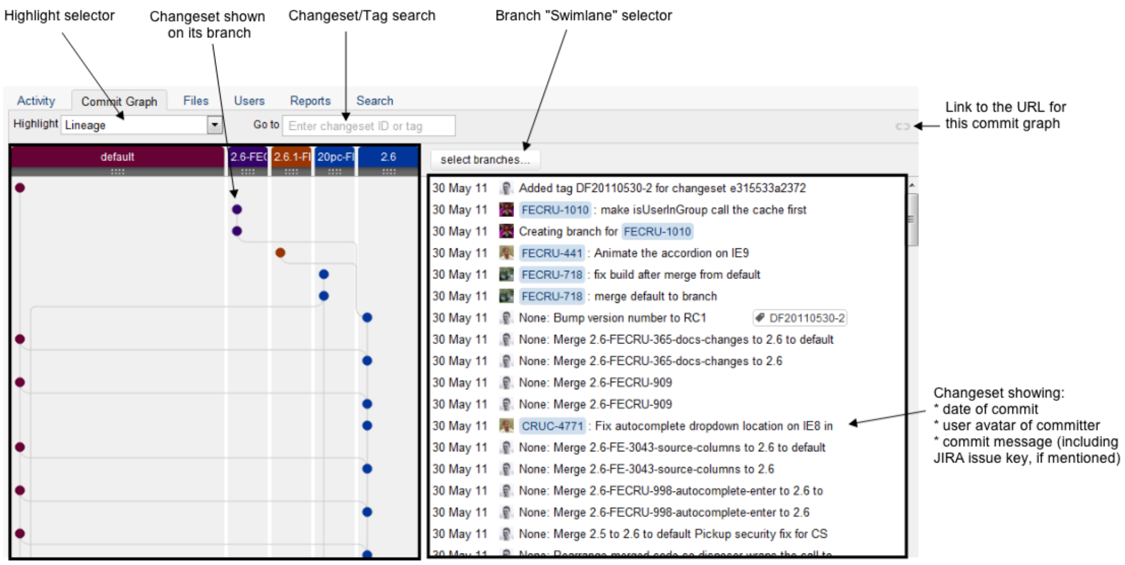
Viewing the commit graph for a repository

To view the commit graph for a repository:

1. Navigate to the desired repository, as described on Browsing through a repository.
2. Click the **Commit Graph** tab.

Selecting, or hovering on, a changeset (regardless of highlight) will display the following in the row for the changeset:

- an ⓘ icon. Click this icon to see details for the changeset.
- a cog icon with a menu that allows you to see the changeset ID, view the full changeset, view the changeset in the activity stream, or to create a review for the changeset.



30 May 11 Added tag DF20110530-2 for changeset e315533a2372
30 May 11 FECRU-1010 : make isUserInGroup call the cache first
30 May 11 Creating branch for FECRU-1010
30 May 11 FECRU-441 : Animate the accordion on IE9
30 May 11 FECRU-718 : fix build after merge from default
30 May 11 FECRU-718 : merge default to branch
30 May 11 None: Bump version number to RC1 DF20110530-2
30 May 11 None: Merge 2.6-FECRU-365-docs-changes to 2.6 to default
30 May 11 None: Merge 2.6-FECRU-365-docs-changes to 2.6
30 May 11 None: Merge 2.6-FECRU-909
30 May 11 None: Merge 2.6-FECRU-909
30 May 11 CRUC-4771 : Fix autocomplete dropdown location on IE8 in
30 May 11 None: Merge 2.6-FE-3043-source-columns to 2.6 to default
30 May 11 None: Merge 2.6-FE-3043-source-columns to 2.6
30 May 11 None: Merge 2.6-FECRU-998-autocomplete-enter to 2.6 to
30 May 11 None: Merge 2.6-FECRU-998-autocomplete-enter to 2.6
30 May 11 None: Merge 2.5 to 2.6 to default Pickup security fix for CS
30 May 11 None: Rearrange merged code so disposer wraps the call to

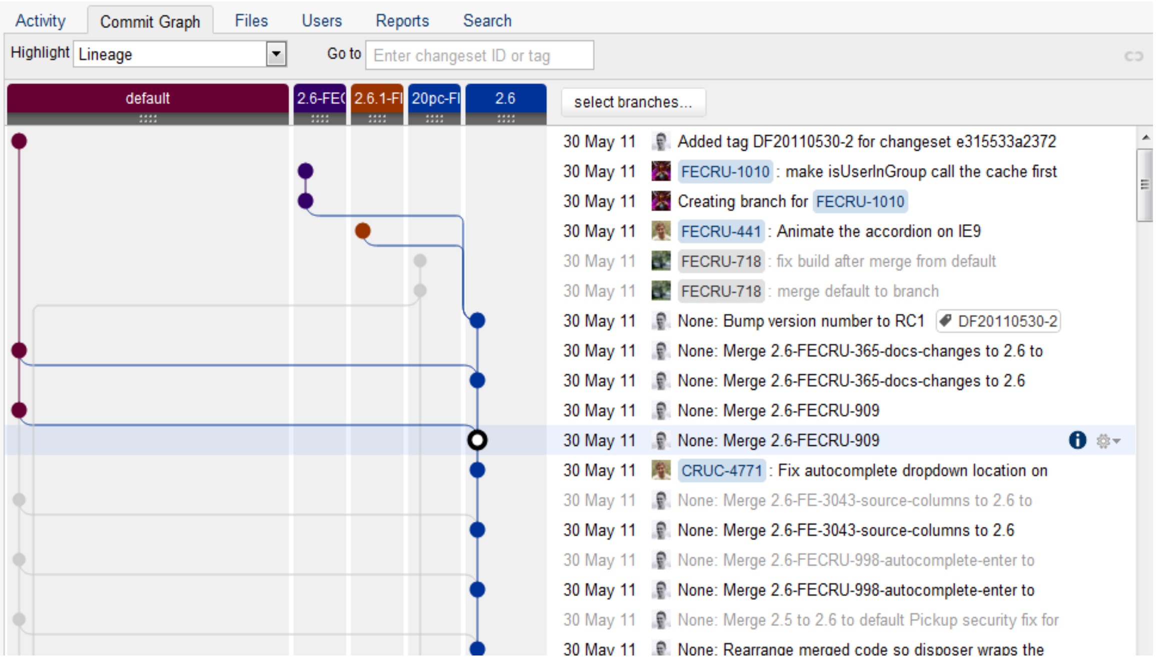
Changeset showing:
* date of commit
* user avatar of committer
* commit message (including JIRA issue key, if mentioned)

Branch "Swimlanes" **Changeset list**

Highlighting the lineage of a changeset

Choose **Highlight** > **Lineage** to show the ancestor and descendant changesets for a selected changeset.

Action	Behaviour
Click on a changeset in the changeset list	Highlights where a changeset comes from and where it propagates to, i.e. its ancestors and descendants.
Hover over a changeset in a swimlane	Displays the changeset number and all the branches that the changeset is referenced in. This will include branches that you may not have swimlanes displayed for.



30 May 11 Added tag DF20110530-2 for changeset e315533a2372
30 May 11 FECRU-1010 : make isUserInGroup call the cache first
30 May 11 Creating branch for FECRU-1010
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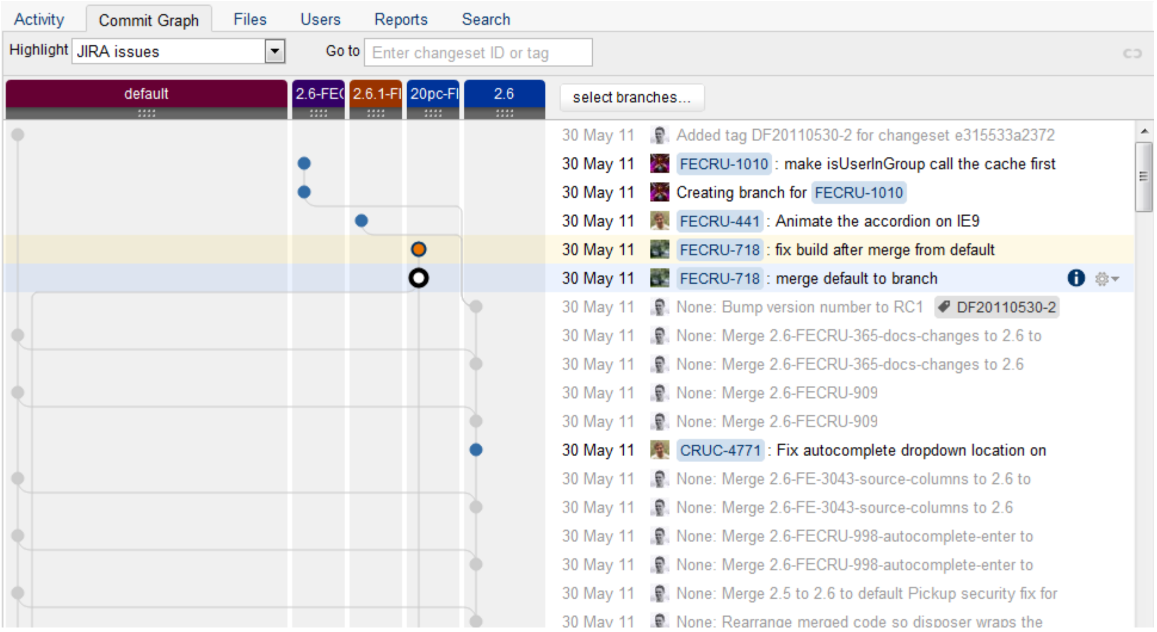
30 May 11 None: Merge 2.6-FECRU-909
30 May 11 None: Merge 2.6-FECRU-909
30 May 11 CRUC-4771 : Fix autocomplete dropdown location on
30 May 11 None: Merge 2.6-FE-3043-source-columns to 2.6 to
30 May 11 None: Merge 2.6-FE-3043-source-columns to 2.6
30 May 11 None: Merge 2.6-FECRU-998-autocomplete-enter to
30 May 11 None: Merge 2.6-FECRU-998-autocomplete-enter to
30 May 11 None: Merge 2.5 to 2.6 to default Pickup security fix for
30 May 11 None: Rearrange merged code so disposer wraps the

Highlighting JIRA issues

Choose **Highlight** > **JIRA issues** to highlight all the changesets that have a JIRA issue key in the commit message.

This highlight type is only available if you have integrated FishEye with JIRA and linked your repository to a JIRA project.

Action	Behaviour
Click on a changeset in the changeset list	Highlights all other changesets that have the same JIRA issue key in the commit message.
Hover over a changeset in a swimlane	Displays all branches that the changeset is referenced in, and all referenced JIRA issues.



30 May 11 Added tag DF20110530-2 for changeset e315533a2372
30 May 11 FECRU-1010 : make isUserInGroup call the cache first
30 May 11 Creating branch for FECRU-1010
30 May 11 FECRU-441 : Animate the accordion on IE9
30 May 11 FECRU-718 : fix build after merge from default
30 May 11 FECRU-718 : merge default to branch
30 May 11 None: Bump version number to RC1 DF20110530-2
30 May 11 None: Merge 2.6-FECRU-365-docs-changes to 2.6 to
30 May 11 None: Merge 2.6-FECRU-365-docs-changes to 2.6
30 May 11 None: Merge 2.6-FECRU-909
30 May 11 None: Merge 2.6-FECRU-909
30 May 11 CRUC-4771 : Fix autocomplete dropdown location on
30 May 11 None: Merge 2.6-FE-3043-source-columns to 2.6 to
30 May 11 None: Merge 2.6-FE-3043-source-columns to 2.6
30 May 11 None: Merge 2.6-FECRU-998-autocomplete-enter to
30 May 11 None: Merge 2.6-FECRU-998-autocomplete-enter to
30 May 11 None: Merge 2.5 to 2.6 to default Pickup security fix for
30 May 11 None: Rearrange merged code so disposer wraps the

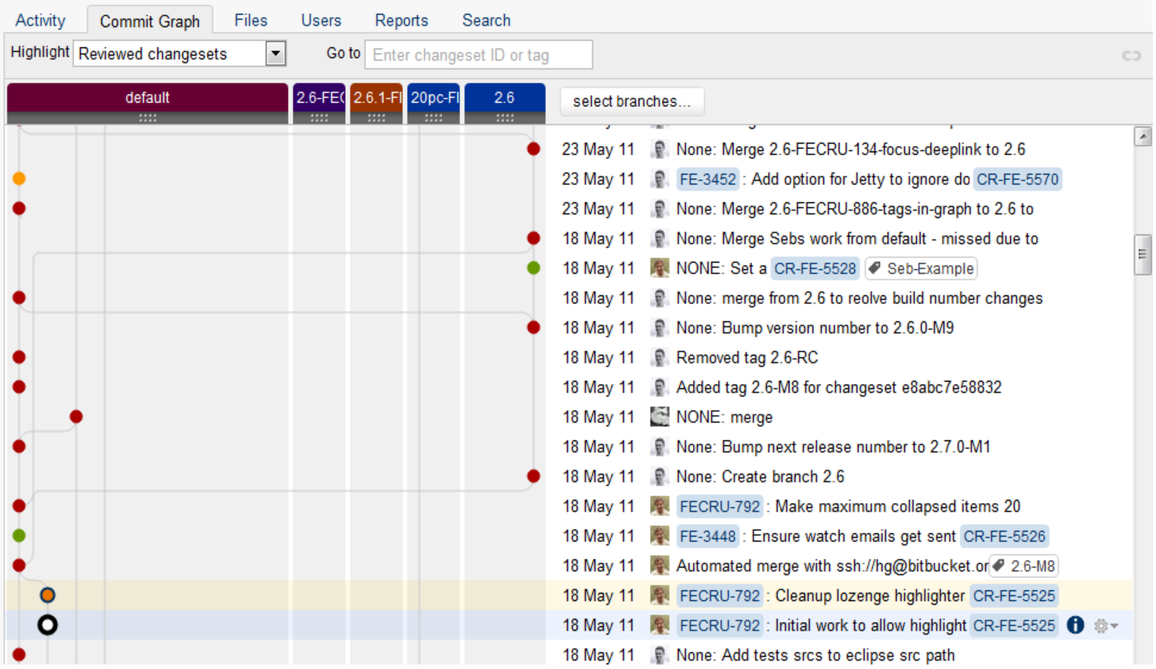
Highlighting reviewed changesets

Choose **Highlight** > **Reviewed changesets** to highlight the changesets that have been reviewed (i.e. included in a Crucible review):

- Red: unreviewed, i.e. the changeset is associated with a review in the 'Dead' or 'Rejected' state, or no review is associated.
- Yellow: under review, i.e. the changeset is associated with a review not in the 'Dead', 'Rejected' or 'Closed' state.
- Green: reviewed, i.e. the changeset is associated with a review in 'Closed' state.

This highlight type is only available if you are using FishEye with Crucible.

Action	Behaviour
Click on a changeset in the changeset list	Highlights the changesets that are part of the same review as the selected changeset.
Hover over a changeset in a swimlane	Displays all branches that the changeset is referenced in, and the Crucible review key.

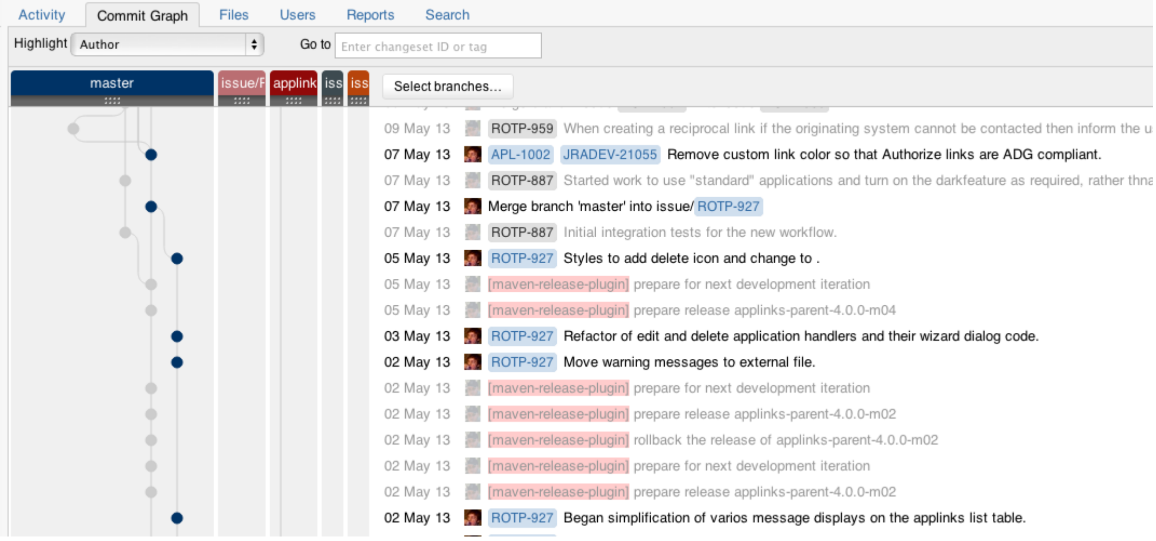


23 May 11 None: Merge 2.6-FECRU-134-focus-deeplink to 2.6
23 May 11 FE-3452 : Add option for Jetty to ignore do CR-FE-5570
23 May 11 None: Merge 2.6-FECRU-886-tags-in-graph to 2.6 to
18 May 11 None: Merge Sebs work from default - missed due to
18 May 11 NONE: Set a CR-FE-5528 Seb-Example
18 May 11 None: merge from 2.6 to reolve build number changes
18 May 11 None: Bump version number to 2.6.0-M9
18 May 11 Removed tag 2.6-RC
18 May 11 Added tag 2.6-M8 for changeset e8abc7e58832
18 May 11 NONE: merge
18 May 11 None: Bump next release number to 2.7.0-M1
18 May 11 None: Create branch 2.6
18 May 11 FECRU-792 : Make maximum collapsed items 20
18 May 11 FE-3448 : Ensure watch emails get sent CR-FE-5526
18 May 11 Automated merge with ssh://hg@bitbucket.or 2.6-M8
18 May 11 FECRU-792 : Cleanup lozenge highlighter CR-FE-5525
18 May 11 FECRU-792 : Initial work to allow highlight CR-FE-5525
18 May 11 None: Add tests srcs to eclipse src path

Highlighting commits by an author

Choose **Highlight** > **Author** to highlight all the changesets submitted by a particular author.

Action	Behaviour
Click on a changeset in the changeset list	Highlights the changesets that were submitted by the same author.
Hover over a changeset in a swimlane	Displays the changeset number and all the branches that the changeset is referenced in.



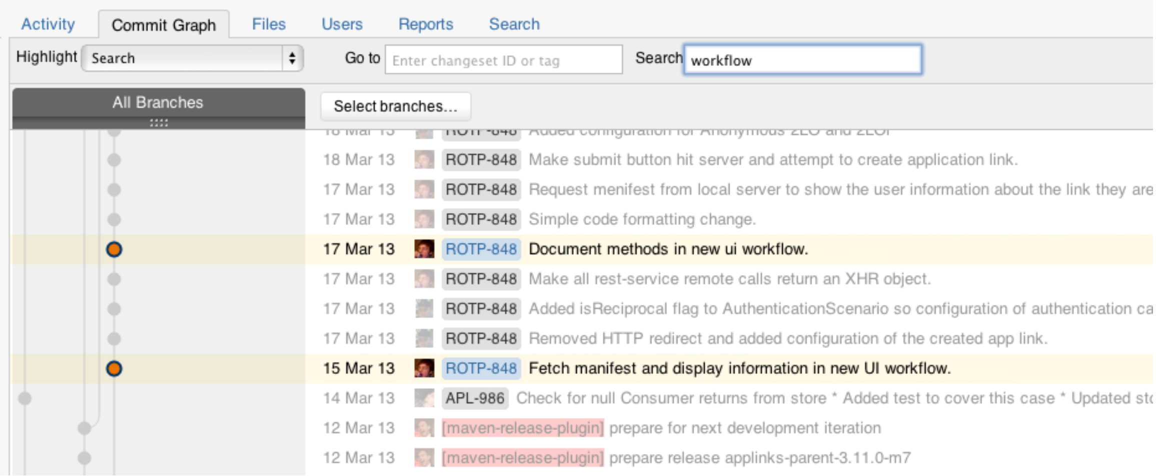
09 May 13 ROTP-959 When creating a reciprocal link if the originating system cannot be contacted then inform the u
07 May 13 APL-1002 JRADEV-21055 Remove custom link color so that Authorize links are ADG compliant.
07 May 13 ROTP-887 Started work to use "standard" applications and turn on the darkfeature as required, rather thna
07 May 13 Merge branch 'master' into issue/ROTP-927
07 May 13 ROTP-887 Initial integration tests for the new workflow.
05 May 13 ROTP-927 Styles to add delete icon and change to .
05 May 13 [maven-release-plugin] prepare for next development iteration
05 May 13 [maven-release-plugin] prepare release applinks-parent-4.0.0-m04
03 May 13 ROTP-927 Refactor of edit and delete application handlers and their wizard dialog code.
02 May 13 ROTP-927 Move warning messages to external file.
02 May 13 [maven-release-plugin] prepare for next development iteration
02 May 13 [maven-release-plugin] prepare release applinks-parent-4.0.0-m02
02 May 13 [maven-release-plugin] rollback the release of applinks-parent-4.0.0-m02
02 May 13 [maven-release-plugin] prepare for next development iteration
02 May 13 [maven-release-plugin] prepare release applinks-parent-4.0.0-m02
02 May 13 ROTP-927 Began simplification of varios message displays on the applinks list table.

Highlighting search results

Choose **Highlight** > **Search** to highlight all the changesets where the commit message contains the search term.

Action	Behaviour
Click on a changeset in the changeset list	Highlights the changesets that match the search term.

Hover over a changeset in a swimlane	Displays the changeset number and all the branches that the changeset is referenced in.



Highlight: Search
Go to: Enter changeset ID or tag
Search: workflow

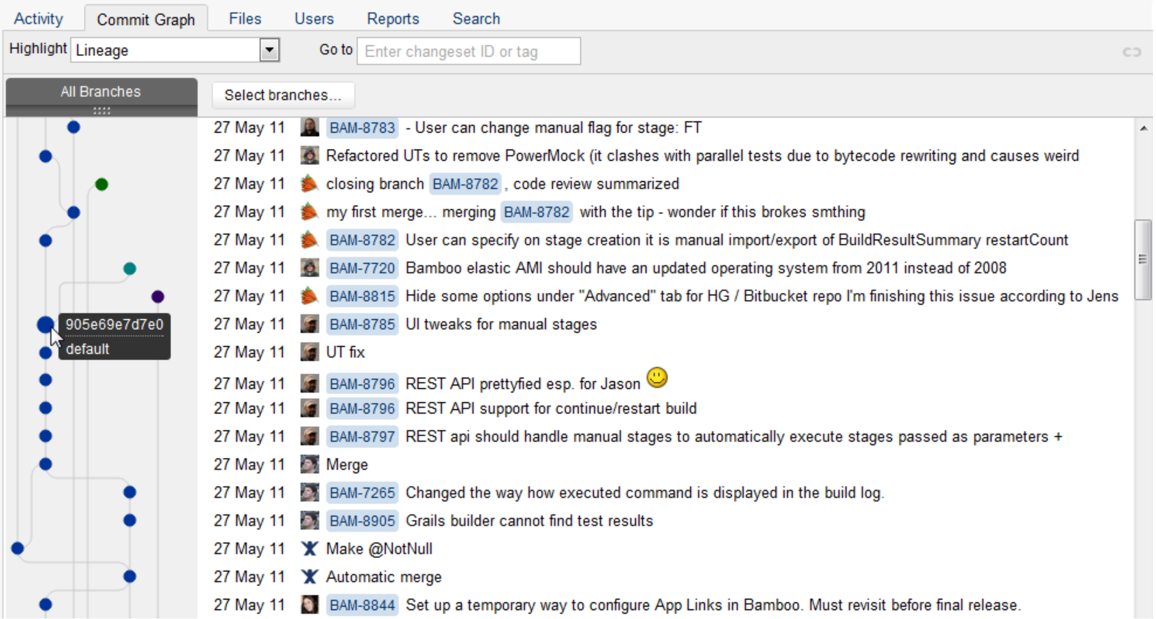
18 Mar 13 ROTP-848 Make submit button hit server and attempt to create application link.
17 Mar 13 ROTP-848 Request menifest from local server to show the user information about the link they are
17 Mar 13 ROTP-848 Simple code formatting change.
17 Mar 13 ROTP-848 Document methods in new ui workflow.
17 Mar 13 ROTP-848 Make all rest-service remote calls return an XHR object.
17 Mar 13 ROTP-848 Added isReciprocal flag to AuthenticationScenario so configuration of authentication ca
17 Mar 13 ROTP-848 Removed HTTP redirect and added configuration of the created app link.
15 Mar 13 ROTP-848 Fetch manifest and display information in new UI workflow.
14 Mar 13 APL-986 Check for null Consumer returns from store * Added test to cover this case * Updated st
12 Mar 13 [maven-release-plugin] prepare for next development iteration
12 Mar 13 [maven-release-plugin] prepare release applinks-parent-3.11.0-m7

Viewing changesets across all branches

The 'All Branches' mode allows you to view commit activity across all branches of a repository. In this mode, the swimlane headers are not displayed. However, you can hover over any changeset to display information about the changeset, as described in the 'Highlighting Information in the Commit Graph' section above.

To see all the repository's branches in the commit graph:

1. Click **Select branches...** when viewing the commit graph.
2. In the 'Select Branches' dialog, click **Switch to all branches mode**.



Highlight: Lineage
Go to: Enter changeset ID or tag

27 May 11 BAM-8783 - User can change manual flag for stage: FT
27 May 11 Refactored UTs to remove PowerMock (it clashes with parallel tests due to bytecode rewriting and causes weird
27 May 11 closing branch BAM-8782 , code review summarized
27 May 11 my first merge... merging BAM-8782 with the tip - wonder if this brokes smthing
27 May 11 BAM-8782 User can specify on stage creation it is manual import/export of BuildResultSummary restartCount
27 May 11 BAM-7720 Bamboo elastic AMI should have an updated operating system from 2011 instead of 2008
27 May 11 BAM-8815 Hide some options under "Advanced" tab for HG / Bitbucket repo I'm finishing this issue according to Jens
27 May 11 BAM-8785 UI tweaks for manual stages
27 May 11 UT fix
27 May 11 BAM-8796 REST API prettyfied esp. for Jason ☺
27 May 11 BAM-8796 REST API support for continue/restart build
27 May 11 BAM-8797 REST api should handle manual stages to automatically execute stages passed as parameters +
27 May 11 Merge
27 May 11 BAM-7265 Changed the way how executed command is displayed in the build log.
27 May 11 BAM-8905 Grails builder cannot find test results
27 May 11 Make @NotNull
27 May 11 Automatic merge
27 May 11 BAM-8844 Set up a temporary way to configure App Links in Bamboo. Must revisit before final release.

Reordering swimlanes for Git repositories

Reordering swimlanes is useful if you just want to show branches in a certain order. However, ordering swimlanes is vital for Git repositories, as it is the only way to determine which branch a commit is from.

When you view the commit graph for a Git repository, FishEye works from the leftmost swimlane to the right and, for each swimlane, checks if the commit is in that branch:

- If the commit is in the branch, a dot is shown representing the commit.
- If the commit is not in the branch, the dot for the commit is moved to the next column on the right.

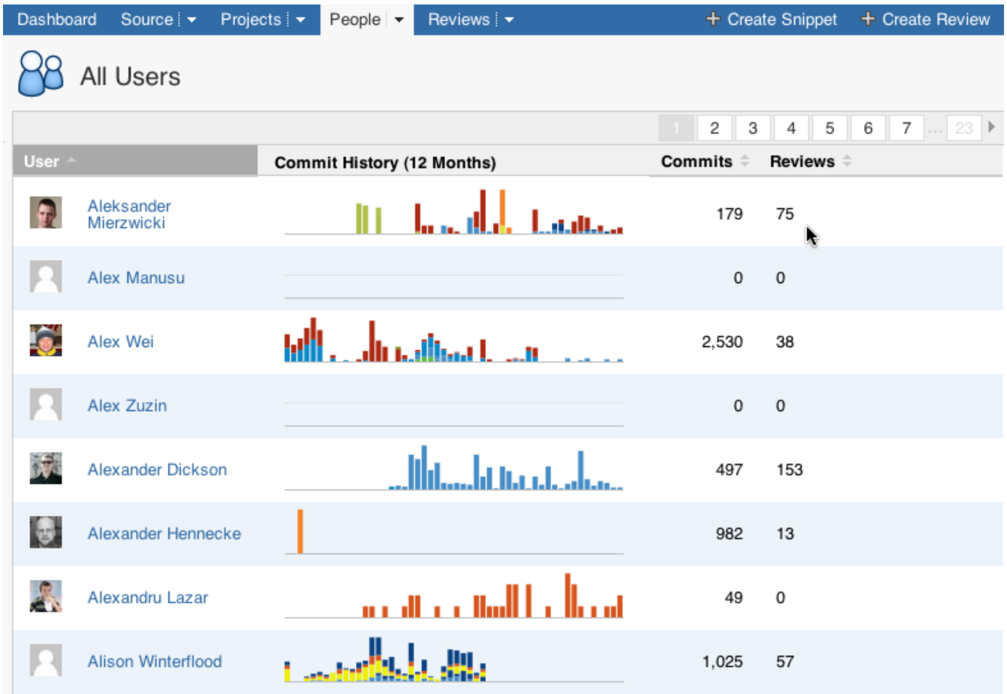
For example, if the 'master' swimlane is to the left of another swimlane, e.g. 'fisheye-2.6' branch, there will be no changesets shown in the 'fisheye-2.6' swimlane, as all the commits will be picked up in the 'master' swimlane. However, if you move the 'fisheye-2.6' swimlane to the left of the 'master' swimlane, it will pick up all of the FishEye 2.6 commits.

For more information, read this Knowledge Base article: Ordering of Branches Important When Visualising Git Changeset

Viewing People's Statistics

To see charts and activity of everyone who commits code to your FishEye repositories, click the **People** tab at the top of the screen.

Screenshot: List of all commiters in FishEye

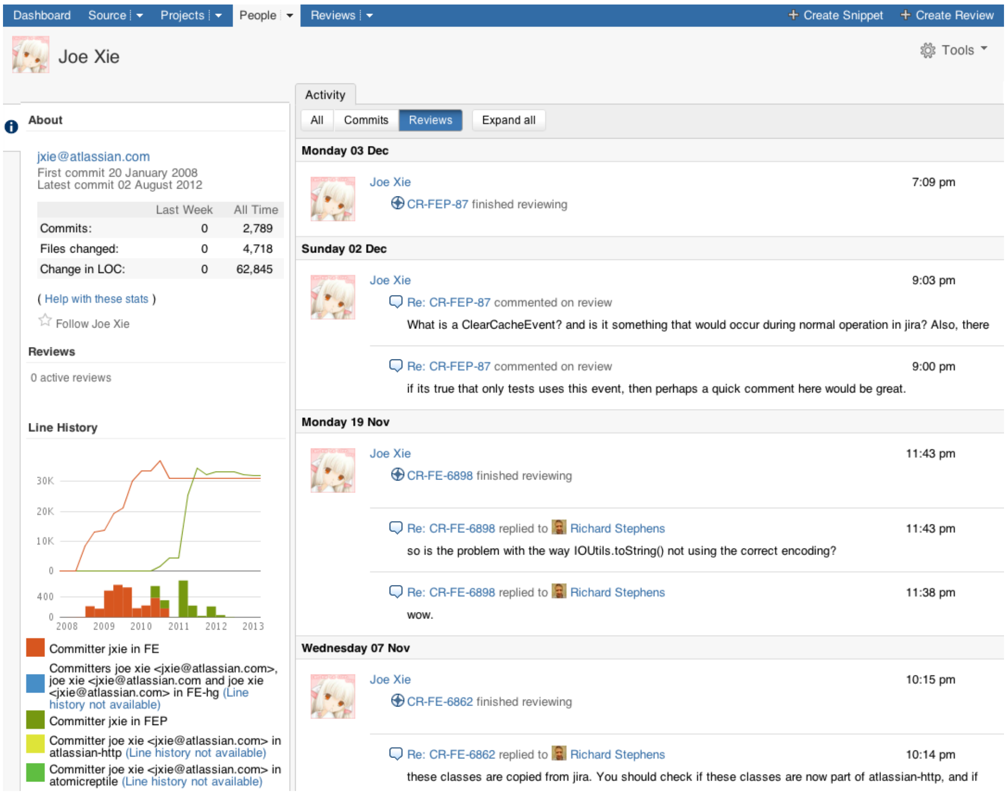


User	Commit History (12 Months)	Commits	Reviews
Aleksander Mierzwicki		179	75
Alex Manusu		0	0
Alex Wei		2,530	38
Alex Zuzin		0	0
Alexander Dickson		497	153
Alexander Hennecke		982	13
Alexandru Lazar		49	0
Alison Winterflood		1,025	57

The All Users screen shows all those with accounts on the system. You can see their commit history (expressed as a bar graph) and their total number of commits.

Click on a person's name to see detailed information about their additions to the repository, and issue updates. If you are using FishEye with Crucible and have JIRA integration set up, you can see their review activity.

Screenshot: Statistics on a Person in FishEye



Joe Xie

About

jxie@atlassian.com
First commit 20 January 2008
Latest commit 02 August 2012

	Last Week	All Time
Commits:	0	2,789
Files changed:	0	4,718
Change in LOC:	0	62,845

(Help with these stats)

☆ Follow Joe Xie

Reviews

0 active reviews

Line History

🟥 Committer jxie in FE

🟦 Committers joe xie <jxie@atlassian.com>, joe xie <jxie@atlassian.com and joe xie <jxie@atlassian.com> in FE-hg (Line history not available)

🟩 Committer jxie in FEP

🟨 Committer joe xie <jxie@atlassian.com> in atlassian-http (Line history not available)

🟩 Committer joe xie <jxie@atlassian.com> in atomicreptile (Line history not available)

Monday 03 Dec

Joe Xie 7:09 pm
CR-FEP-87 finished reviewing

Sunday 02 Dec

Joe Xie 9:03 pm
Re: CR-FEP-87 commented on review
What is a ClearCacheEvent? and is it something that would occur during normal operation in jira? Also, there

Re: CR-FEP-87 commented on review 9:00 pm
if its true that only tests uses this event, then perhaps a quick comment here would be great.

Monday 19 Nov

Joe Xie 11:43 pm
CR-FE-6898 finished reviewing

Re: CR-FE-6898 replied to Richard Stephens 11:43 pm
so is the problem with the way IOUtils.toString() not using the correct encoding?

Re: CR-FE-6898 replied to Richard Stephens 11:38 pm
wow.

Wednesday 07 Nov

Joe Xie 10:15 pm
CR-FE-6862 finished reviewing

Re: CR-FE-6862 replied to Richard Stephens 10:14 pm
these classes are copied from jira. You should check if these classes are now part of atlassian-http, and if

> ⓘ Some users may not appear to have the correct number of Files Changed, despite regularly committing. In this situation, if they have committed to a directory which is not covered by the regexes in your symbolic definition (i.e. they have committed to a directory that is neither trunk, branches or tags) then that directory will be counted as part of trunk. Also note that creating tags and branches themselves does not count toward the totals in FishEye.

Avatars

By default, each user has a unique avatar that is randomly formed from the text in their email address. You can add your own avatar by uploading an image to an external service such as Gravatar, which Crucible supports. See Changing your User Profile.

> ⓘ If you are using Crucible, statistics for each person's code reviews are also available.

Using smart commits

Smart commits allow repository committers to perform actions like transitioning JIRA issues or creating Crucible code reviews by embedding specific commands into their commit messages. Multiple smart commits can be used in one commit message, however they must be on separate lines. Note that smart commits don't provide for field-level updates in JIRA issues.

Note that Smart commits require the following:

- An application link must be configured between FishEye/Crucible and JIRA. See Adding an application link.
- **If you have JIRA 5.0 or later, and the JIRA FishEye Plugin (at least version 5.0.10), a project/entity link is unnecessary.** Otherwise, a project link must be configured between FishEye/Crucible and JIRA. See Adding project links between applications.
- Smart commits must be enabled in FishEye. See Enabling smart commits.

Transition your JIRA issues

Compatibility

- In order to use smart commits with JIRA you need to have the JIRA FishEye Plugin **version 3.4.5** or above installed on your JIRA instance.
- Note that smart commits only support the default JIRA issue key format (that is, two or more uppercase letters, followed by a hyphen and the issue number, for example BAM-123).

On this page:

Related pages:

- Enabling smart commits
- Configuring web hooks
- Transitioning JIRA issues
- Write your own smart commit
- Linkers

Basic command line syntax

The basic command line syntax for your commit comment is:

<ISSUE_KEY> #<COMMAND> <optional COMMAND_PARAMETERS>

Please note, commit commands cannot span more than one line (i.e. you cannot use carriage returns).

For example, if you include the following text in your commit message, FishEye will record 2 days and 5 hours of work against issue JRA-123, when you perform your commit:

```
JRA-123 #time 2d 5h
```

Please see the section below for further information on the command line parameters.

Advanced command line syntax

If you wish to perform multiple actions on issues, you can create composite commands by combining keywords, as described below. Please note, commit commands cannot span more than one line (i.e. you cannot use carriage returns).

- **To perform multiple actions on a single issue:**

  <ISSUE_KEY> #<COMMAND1> <optional COMMAND1_PARAMETERS> #<COMMAND2> <optional COMMAND2_PARAMETERS> #<COMMAND3> <optional COMMAND3_PARAMETERS> etc

  For example, if you include the following text in your commit message, FishEye will log 2 days and 5 hours of work against issue JRA-123, add the comment 'Task completed ahead of schedule' and resolve the issue, when you perform your commit:

```
JRA-123 #time 2d 5h #comment Task completed ahead of schedule #resolve
```

- **To perform a single action on multiple issues:**

  <ISSUE_KEY1> <ISSUE_KEY2> <ISSUE_KEY3> #<COMMAND> <optional COMMAND_PARAMETERS> etc

  For example, if you include the following text in your commit message, FishEye will resolve issues JRA-123, JRA-234 and JRA-345, when you perform your commit:

```
JRA-123 JRA-234 JRA-345 #resolve
```

- **To perform multiple actions on multiple issues:**

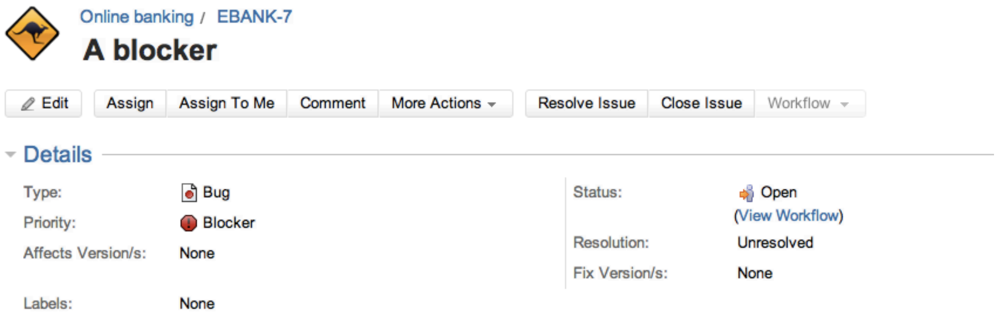
  <ISSUE_KEY1> <ISSUE_KEY2> <ISSUE_KEY3> #<COMMAND1> <optional COMMAND1_PARAMETERS> #<COMMAND2> <optional COMMAND2_PARAMETERS> #<COMMAND3> <optional COMMAND3_PARAMETERS> etc.

  For example, if you include the following text in your commit message, FishEye will log 2 days and 5 hours of work against issues JRA-123, JRA-234 and JRA-345, add the comment 'Task completed ahead of schedule' to all three issues, and resolve all three issues, when you perform your commit:

```
JRA-123 JRA-234 JRA-345 #resolve #time 2d 5h #comment Task completed ahead of
schedule
```

Commands

Note that you can see the custom commands available for use with smart commits by visiting the JIRA issue and seeing its available workflow transitions (in an issue, click **View Workflow**, near the issue status).



Type:	Bug	Status:	Open (View Workflow)
Priority:	Blocker	Resolution:	Unresolved
Affects Version/s:	None	Fix Version/s:	None
Labels:	None		

Command	Command Parameters	Description	Example

`#time`	**<n>w <n>d <n>h <n>m <work log comment>** *where **<n>** is a user-specified time period.*	This command records time tracking information against an issue. Please note, time tracking must be enabled for your JIRA instance to use this command. Please check with your JIRA administrator, if you cannot record time tracking information against issues. *Please note:* - *Work log comments cannot be set using smart commits. See FE-3757.*	`#time 1w 2d 4h 30m Total work logged` — this command would record 1 week, 2 days, 4hours and 30 minutes against an issue, and add the comment 'Total work logged' in the **Work Log** tab of the issue.
`#comment`	**<comment text>**	This command records a comment against an issue.	`#comment My comment.` — this command would create the comment, "My comment", against the issue.
`#<workflow command>` e.g. `#resolve`	**<workflow> <comment text>**	This command transitions an issue to a particular workflow state. Please see the documentation for Configuring Workflow in JIRA.	`#close Fixed the issue` — this command would execute the 'Close Issue' workflow transition for an issue in the default JIRA workflow and adding the comment 'Fixed the issue'. `#start` — this command would execute the 'Start Progress' workflow transition for an issue in the default JIRA workflow

		FishEye will do prefix matching for issue transitioning. For example, if you have transition name with spaces, such as `finish work` then specifying `#finish` is sufficient. Hyphens replace spaces: `#finish-work` FishEye will only execute issue transitions if there is no ambiguity in valid workflow transitions. Take the following example: An issue has two valid transitions: • `Start Progress` • `Start Review` A smart commit with action `#start` is ambiguous as FishEye will not be able to determine which transition to execute. In order to execute one of these transitions, the smart commit specified will need to be fully qualified `#start-review` *Please note: If you want to resolve an issue using the `#resolve` command, you will not be able to set the resolution via smart commits.*	

Integration with Crucible

Please note that:

- Each commit command in the commit message must not span more than one line (i.e. you cannot use carriage returns). You can use multiple commands in the same message as long as they are on separate lines.
- Creating a review in Crucible using a smart commit requires that the author of the changeset has already been mapped to a Crucible username. See 'Author mapping' on Changing your user profile.

Creating a review

With smart commits, it is also easy to create a Crucible review from a commit:

```
Fix a bug +review CR-TEST
```

The command *"+review"* tells FishEye to create a new review in the project CR-TEST with the content of the changeset. The review will be in a draft state unless the project has default reviewers or reviewers are explicitly mentioned. If you only have one project in Crucible, or a repository is a project's default repository, it is not necessary to mention the project key. Just use `"fix a bug +review".`

Adding reviewers

Reviewers can be added to a new review using a smart commit:

```
Fix a bug +review CR-TEST @jcage @skhan
```

That command will create a new review in *PROJ* and add the users *jcage* and *skhan* to the review. The review will be automatically started if reviewers are specified.

Note, you cannot add reviewers to existing reviews using smart commits.

Review objectives

When creating a new review using a smart commit the default project objectives are added to the review, and since Fisheye/Crucible 2.10.2, the commit message is also copied to the review objectives.

Note that you cannot add arbitrary objectives to the review from the smart commit.

Updating an existing review

Often, reviews require rework and changes in response to comments left by the team. When committing these changes, adding the review key will iteratively add these new changes to the review:

```
Implement rework on past work +review CR-TEST-123
```

With this command FishEye will add the changeset content to the review *CR-TEST-123.*

Linkers

When using smart commits you can use linkers that create a hyperlink to the JIRA issue. See Linkers for more information.

Error handling

If there are any errors during the processing of smart commits, they will be logged to FishEye's error console, as well as emailed to the actioning users. Please speak to your FishEye administrator about Configuring SMTP.

Changing your user profile

You can change FishEye (and Crucible) settings such as password, notifications, profile image and display settings.

To change your FishEye settings:

1. Log into FishEye.
2. Choose **Settings** from the User Menu (labelled with your username) at the top of the screen.
3. Update your user settings as required. Each tab is described in more detail below.
4. Click **Close**.

On this page:

Display Settings

Display Settings	**File history view mode**	Default is **Logical.** In Subversion repositories, FishEye is able to show all operations on a single logical file spread across a number of physical paths - i.e. operations in different branches. When this is set to **Logical, FishEye will show all the operations across all branches. In Physical** mode, only the operations related to the physical path whose history is being viewed are shown.
	Timezone	Default is the timezone of the FishEye server.
Changelog	**Changesets per page**	The default is 30 per page.
	Always expand changesets in stream	Default is **Yes**.
Diff view	**Diff mode**	Default is **Unified**.
	Line wrapping	Default is **None** i.e. long lines will never word-wrap. **Soft** is when long lines will word-wrap.
	Context lines	Default is 3. The number of lines to show (for context), if the diff contains more than three lines of code.
Source view	**Default annotation mode**	Default is **Age**.

	Highlighting colours	The default scheme uses bright colours for highlighting diffs in the code. If you prefer more muted colours, select **Classic (muted)**.
	Tab width	Default is 8. Can be changed to a number between 1 and 10.

Profile and Email

Email settings	**Display Name**	Name displayed for the user currently logged in.
	Email Address	The address to which all email notifications will be sent.
	Email Format	Default is **Text**. Can be sent as **HTML**.
Email watches	**Send Watch Emails**	The frequency at which emails will be sent for watch notifications. **Immediately** is the default value. **Daily** sends a summary of changes.
Profile Picture	**Choose picture**	Upload an avatar image of your choice. This image will be displayed next to your username throughout FishEye/Crucible. Accepted formats are JPG, GIF and PNG. Image file size limit is 2Mb. Images will be automatically cropped on upload. This is disabled if avatars are served from an external server – see Configuring avatar settings.

Change Password

Change your password from this tab, if required. Please note that passwords are case-sensitive.

⚠ This tab is not displayed if your FishEye instance is connected to an external LDAP authentication source, such as LDAP. You will need to contact your administrator for assistance.

Open Authentication (OAuth)

Configure your OAuth settings on this page. You can choose to allow gadgets/applications to access FishEye data using your account.

Read more about OAuth.

Author Mapping

The **Author Mapping** tab allows you to make an association between you (as a logged-in user) and a committer, for each repository.

This is only necessary if the name or email of the user within FishEye is different from the committer name or email within the repository. By default, FishEye will automatically match users to committers where it can.

Watches

By adding a 'watch', you can ask to receive emails about changes made to the repository. Any watches that you have set up in FishEye/Crucible will be displayed on this tab. You can watch the dashboard activity stream, changelogs and repositories. Watching an activity stream/repository allows you to receive emails when updates occur. Note, the option to add a watch may only be available if the administrator has enabled watches for the repository.

You can delete any of your watches by clicking **Delete** next to the watch.

Reviews

This functionality is used by Crucible.

If the SMTP server is set up, then you will receive emails when different actions occur within Crucible.

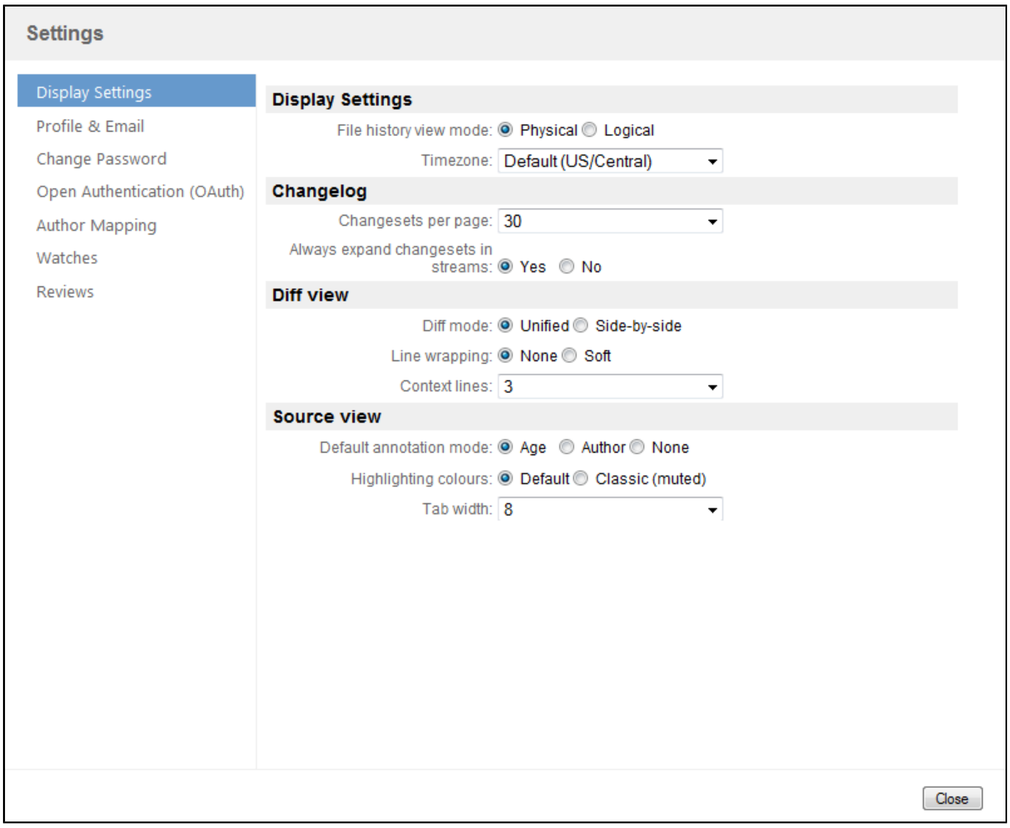
You can change the options described below, to specify the stages at which emails will be sent.

Auto-mark files as 'read'	Default is **Yes**.	
Review Notifications Events	**State change**	Default is **Immediate**. A Crucible review moves through different states e.g: 'Draft', 'Under Review'. An email is sent when the state changes.
	Comment added	Default is **Immediate**. An email is sent when a comment is added to a review.
	Comment reply added	Default is **Immediate**. An email is sent (to the Moderator only) when any reviewer has completed their review.
	Participant finished	Default is **Immediate**. An email is sent when a reviewer is added or removed from a review, after it has gone into the 'Under Review' state.
	General message	Default is **Immediate**. An email is sent when a reviewer is added or removed from a review, after it has gone into the 'Under Review' state.
	File revision added	Default is **Immediate**.
	Uncomplete review if defect is raised:	Default is **Yes**. This allows reviews to be resurrected automatically to deal with new code or defects.
	Uncomplete review if revision is added:	Default is **Yes**. This allows reviews to be resurrected automatically to deal with new code or defects.

	My actions	Default is **No**. If set to **Yes**, an email is sent every time you perform an action on a review.

⚠ **Batch Notifications** will be sent out by Crucible every 30 minutes. All notifications will be rolled up into a single digest e-mail.

Screenshot: User Profile Settings



Display Settings

File history view mode: ● Physical ○ Logical

Timezone: Default (US/Central)

Changelog

Changesets per page: 30

Always expand changesets in streams: ● Yes ○ No

Diff view

Diff mode: ● Unified ○ Side-by-side

Line wrapping: ● None ○ Soft

Context lines: 3

Source view

Default annotation mode: ● Age ○ Author ○ None

Highlighting colours: ● Default ○ Classic (muted)

Tab width: 8

Re-setting your password

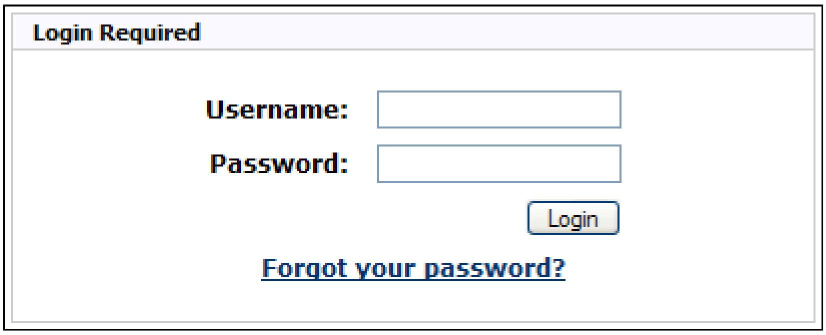
If you need to reset your password, FishEye has an integrated mechanism to generate a new password and send it to the email address in your profile.

To reset your password:

1. On the log in screen, click the **Forgot your password?** link. The 'Request New Password' screen opens.
2. Fill out your username or email address and the Captcha step. That is, click in the form field labelled **Please enter the word as shown below** and type the graphical letters shown above the **Submit** button.
3. An email is then sent to the email address specified in your profile. When it arrives, click the link supplied to complete the password reset.
4. On the resulting web page, you will receive the message 'A new password has been sent to your account.'
5. An email will arrive in your inbox, containing your new password.

ⓘ If you receive a password-reset email that you did not request, simply disregard it to continue using your current password.

Screenshot: The Log In dialog

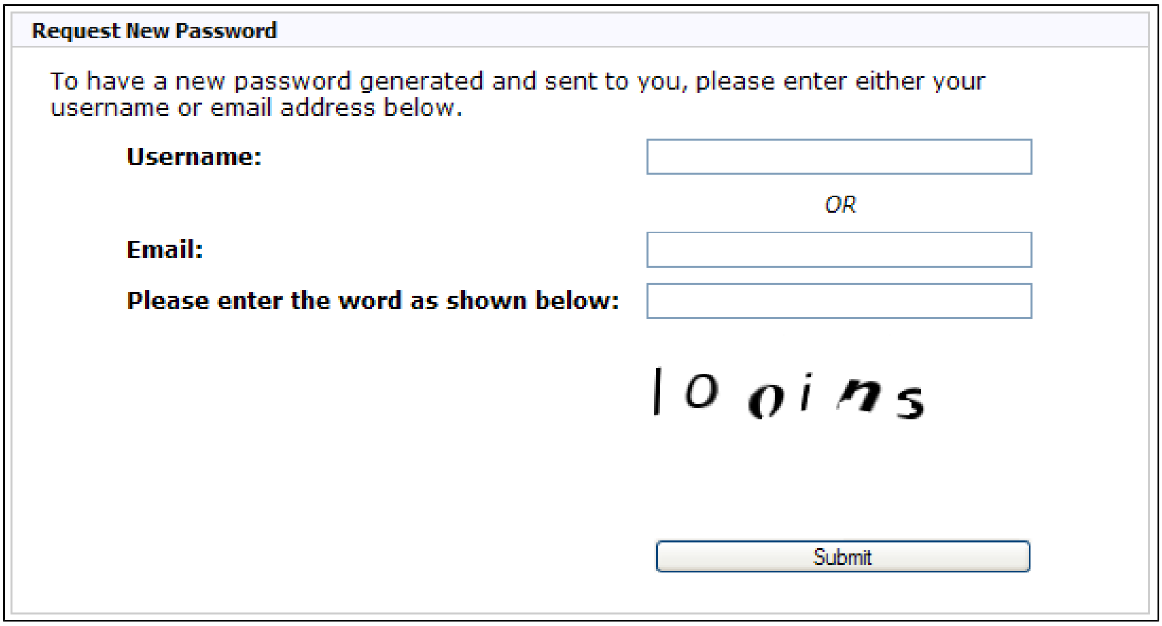


Login Required

Username:

Password:

Screenshot: The Request New Password screen



Request New Password

To have a new password generated and sent to you, please enter either your username or email address below.

Username:

OR

Email:

Please enter the word as shown below:

Pattern matching guide

FishEye supports a powerful type of regular expression for matching files and directories (same as the pattern matching in Apache Ant).

These expressions use the following wild cards:

?	Matches one character (any character except path separators)
*	Matches zero or more characters (not including path separators)
**	Matches zero or more *path segments*.

Remember that Ant globs match *paths*, not just simple filenames.

- If the pattern does not start with a path separator i.e. / or \, then the pattern is considered to start with `/**/`.
- If the pattern ends with `/` then `**` is automatically appended.
- A pattern can contain any number of wild cards.

Also see the Ant documentation.

Examples

*.txt	Matches `/foo.txt` and `/bar/foo.txt` but not `/foo.txty` or `/bar/foo.txty/`
/*.txt	Matches `/foo.txt` but not `/bar/foo.txt`
dir1/file.txt	Matches `/dir1/file.txt`, `/dir3/dir1/file.txt` and `/dir3/dir2/dir1/file.txt`
**/dir1/file.txt	Same as above.
/**/dir1/file.txt	Same as above.
/dir3/**/dir1/file.txt	Matches `/dir3/dir1/file.txt` and `/dir3/dir2/dir1/file.txt` but not `/dir3/file.txt,/dir1/file.txt`
/dir1/**	Matches all files under `/dir1/`

Date Expressions Reference Guide

FishEye supports a wide variety of date expressions. A date has the two possible general forms:

- `DATE[+-]TIMEZONE[+-]DURATION`, or
- `DATECONSTANT[+-]DURATION`.

The `TIMEZONE` and `DURATION` parts are both optional.

`TIMEZONE` can be an offset from GMT `HHMM` or `HH:MM`, or simply the letter `Z` to denote GMT. If no timezone is given, the FishEye server's configured timezone is used.

`DATE` can be either of the following:

`YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ss`	Specifies a time and date (separated by a `T`). The seconds part may contain a fractional component. A / can be used instead of - as a separator.
`YYYY-MM-DD`	Specifies 00:00:00 on the given date. A / can be used instead of - as a separator.

`DATECONSTANT` can be any of:

`now`	This very instant (at the time the expression was evaluated).
`today` `todaygmt`	The instant at 00:00:00 today. (server-time* or GMT)
`thisweek` `thisweekgmt`	The instant at 00:00:00 on the first day of this week. Sunday is considered the first day. (server-time* or GMT)
`thismonth` `thismonthgmt`	The instant at 00:00:00 on the first day of this month. (server-time* or GMT)
`thisyear` `thisyeargmt`	The instant at 00:00:00 on the first day of this year. (server-time* or GMT)

* The timezone used for server-time is part of the FishEye configuration

The syntax for DURATION is similar to the XML Schema duration type. It has the general form PnYnMnDTnHnMnS. See Section 3.2.6 of the XML Schema Datatypes document for more details.

Examples

`2005-01-02`	The start of the day on January 1, 2005 (server's timezone)
`2005-01-02-0500`	The start of the day on January 1, 2005 at GMT offset -0500 (New York)
`2005-01-02T12:00:00Z`	Midday, January 1, 2005 GMT
`today-P1D`	Yesterday (start of day)
`today+P1D`	Start of tomorrow
`thismonth-P1M`	Start of last month
`thisyear+P1Y`	Start of next year
`now-PT1H`	One hour ago
`now+PT1H2M3S`	One hour, two minutes and three seconds from now

EyeQL Reference Guide

FishEye contains a powerful query language called **EyeQL**. EyeQL is an intuitive SQL-like language that allows you to write your own specific queries. See examples.

EyeQL allows you to perform complex searches either within the Advanced Search or incorporated in scripts when programming the FishEye API.

query:

select revisions
(**from** (**dir|directory**) *word*)?
(**where** *clauses*)?
(**order by date** (**asc** | **desc**)?)?
Notes: *asc* produces 'ascending order'.
desc produces 'descending order'.
(**group by** (**file**|**dir**|**directory**|**csid**|**changeset**))?
(**return** *return-clauses*)?
(**limit** *limit-args*)?

clauses:

clause ((**or**|**and**|**,**) *clause*)*
Notes:
and binds more tightly than *or*.
',' (comma) means 'and'.

clause:

(*clauses* **)**

not *clause*

path (**not**)? **like** word
Notes:

word is an Antglob.

path = word
Notes:
Defines an exact path without wildcards or variables. **path** must represent a complete (hard-coded) path.

path != word
Notes:
Defines an exact path exclusion without wildcards or variables. **path** must represent a complete (hard-coded) path.

date in (**(** | **[**) *dateExp, dateExp* (**)** | **]**)
Notes: The edges are
  inclusive if `[` or `]` is used.
  exclusive if `(` or `)` is used.

date *dateop dateExp*
Notes:
dateop can be `<, >, <=, >=, =, == or !=`.

author = *word*

author in (*word-list*)

comment matches *word*
Notes:
Does a full-text search.

comment = *string*
Notes:
Matches *string* exactly.
Most comments end in a new line, so remember to add `\n` at the end of your string.

comment =~ *string*
Notes:
string is a regular expression.

content matches *word*
Notes:
Does a full-text search.
At this time searches are restricted to HEAD revisions.

(**modified**|**added**|**deleted**)? **on branch** *word*
Notes:
Selects all revisions on a branch.
modified excludes the branch-point of a branch.
added selects all revisions on the branch if any revision was added on the branch.
deleted selects all revisions on the branch if any revision was deleted on the branch.

tagged *op*? *word*
Notes:

op can be `<, >, <=, >=, =, == or !=.`
op defaults to == if omitted.
These operators are 'positional' and select revisions that appear on, after, and/or before the given tag.

between tags *tag-range*

after tag *word*

before tag *word*

is head (**on** *word*)?
Notes:
This selects the top-most revision on any branch, if no branch is specified.

is (**dead** | **deleted**)
Notes:
Means the revision was removed/deleted.

is added
Notes:
Means the revision was added (or re-added).

csid = *word*
Notes:
Selects all revisions for the given changeset ID.

p4:jobid = *word*
Notes: finds revisions whose Perforce jobid is *word*.

p4:jobid =~ *word*
Notes: finds revisions whose Perforce jobid matches regex *word*.

reviewed
Notes: *(applies to Crucible reviews)* alias for **in or before any closed review**.

(**in** | **before** | **in or before**) **review** *word*

(**in** | **before** | **in or before**) **any** (*review states*)? **review**

Notes:
word is a review key.
in selects reviewed revisions. If a review contains a diff, then only the most recent revision is considered **in** th review.
before selects all revisions in a file prior to the revision **in** the review.
review states is a comma-separated list of **open**, **closed**, **draft**.

tag-range:
(**(** | **[**) T1:*word*, T2:*word* (**)** | **]**)
Notes:
A range of revisions between those tagged T1 and T2.
The edges are:
inclusive if `[` or `]` is used.
exclusive if `(` or `)` is used.
You can mix edge types. These are all valid: `(T1,T2)`, `[T1,T2]`, `(T1,T2]` and `[T1,T2)`.

Having trouble with Subversion tags? See How tags work in Subversion for more information.

word:

Any *string*, or any non-quoted word that does not contain white space or any other separators.

string:

A sequence enclosed in either `"` (double quotes) or `'` (single quotes).

The following escapes work: `\' \" \n \r \t \b \f`.

Unicode characters can be escaped with `\uXXXX`.

You can also specify strings in 'raw' mode like `r"foo"`. (Similar to Python's raw strings. See Python's own documentation).

dateExp:

See our Date Expressions Reference Guide for more information on date formats.

return-clauses:

return-clause (, *return-clause*)*

A return clause signifies that you want control over what data is returned/displayed.

return-clause:

(**path** | **dir** | **directory** | **revision** | **author** | **date** | **comment** | **csid** | **isBinary** | **totalLines** | **linesAdded** | **linesRemoved** | **isAdded** | **isDeleted** | **isCopied** | **isMoved** | **tags** | **reviews | aggregate**)

(**as** *word*)?

The attribute to return, optionally followed by a name to use for the column.

Notes: **reviews** applies to Crucible reviews.

aggregate-return-field:

(**count(revisions)** | **count(** *binary-field* **)** | **count(distinct** *other-field* **)** | **sum(** *numeric-field* **)** | **average(** *numeric-field* **)** | **max(** *numeric-field* **)** | **min(** *numeric-field* **)**)

The aggregate field to return.

Notes:

*binary-field*s are **isBinary**, **isAdded**, **isDeleted**, **isCopied**, **isMoved**. e.g. **count(isAdded)** will return the number of added files.

*numeric-field*s are **totalLines**, **linesAdded**, **linesRemoved**.

other-field can be **path**, **dir**, **author**, **date**, **csid**, **tags** or **reviews**. e.g. **count(distinct path)** will return the number of unique paths. **count(distinct tags)** will return the number of unique tags.

If a `group by` is given, give sub-totals for each group.

With no `group by` clause, you can have:

- `return` *normal columns*
- `return` *aggregates*

With a `group by changeset|csid` clause:

- `return` *normal columns*
- `return csid, comment, date, author`, *aggregates*

With a `group by file|path` clause:

- `return` *normal columns*
- `return path`, *aggregates*

With a `group by dir|directory` clause:

- `return` *normal columns*
- `return dir`, *aggregates*

i.e. The EyeQL can contain a **returns** clause that contains all non-aggregate columns, or all aggregate colum
Non-aggregate and aggregate columns can only be mixed if the columns are unique for the grouping.

limit-clause:

(*length* | *offset*, *length* | *length* **offset** *offset*)

Notes: Limits the number of results to return. *offset* specifies the starting point of the truncated result set and *l*
gth specifies the set length. *offset* is zero-based.

Examples

The following examples demonstrate using EyeQL to extract information from your repository.

Find files removed on the Ant 1.5 branch:

```
select revisions where modified on branch ANT_15_BRANCH and is dead group by
changeset
```

As above, but just return the person and time the files were deleted:

```
select revisions where modified on branch ANT_15_BRANCH and is dead return path,
author, date
```

Find files on branch and exclude delete files:

```
select revisions where modified on branch ANT_15_BRANCH and not is deleted group by
changeset
```

Find changes made to Ant 1.5.x after 1.5FINAL:

```
select revisions where on branch ANT_15_BRANCH and after tag ANT_MAIN_15FINAL group
by changeset
```

Find changes made between Ant 1.5 and 1.5.1:

```
select revisions where between tags (ANT_MAIN_15FINAL, ANT_151_FINAL] group by
changeset
```

As above, but show the history of each file separately:

```
select revisions where between tags (ANT_MAIN_15FINAL, ANT_151_FINAL] group by file
```

Find Java files that are tagged ANT_151_FINAL and are head on the ANT_15_BRANCH: (i.e. files that haven't changed in 1.5.x since 1.5.1)

```
select revisions from dir /src/main where is head and tagged ANT_151_FINAL and on
branch ANT_15_BRANCH and path like *.java group by changeset
```

Find changes made by conor to Ant 1.5.x since 1.5.0:

```
select revisions where between tags (ANT_MAIN_15FINAL, ANT_154] and author = conor
group by changeset
```

Find commits that do not have comments:

```
select revisions from dir / where comment = "" group by changeset
```

Find the 10 most recent revisions:

```
select revisions order by date desc limit 10
```

Find the 5th, 6th & 7th revisions:

```
select revisions order by date limit 4, 3
```

Find commits between two dates:

```
select revisions where date in [2008-03-08, 2008-04-08]
```

Find revisions that do not have any associated review:

```
select revisions where (not in any review)
```

Return number of matched revisions, the number of files modified, authors who modified code, changesets, tags, and reviews:

```
select revisions
where date in [ 2003-10-10, 2004-12-12 ]
return count(revisions), count(distinct path), count(distinct author),
count(distinct csid), count(distinct tags), count(distinct reviews)
```

As Sub-totals for each distinct changeset, Return csid, the author, date, comment, number of matched revisions, the number of files modified, the lines added/removed:

```
select revisions
where date in [ 2003-10-10, 2004-12-12 ]
group by changeset
return csid, author, date, comment, count(revisions), count(distinct path),
sum(linesAdded), sum(linesRemoved)
```

For each matched file, return the file name, number of matched revisions, the lines added/removed:

```
select revisions
where date in [ 2003-10-10, 2004-12-12 ]
group by file
return path, count(revisions), sum(linesAdded), sum(linesRemoved)
```

Show all the changesets with no review:

```
select revisions
from dir /
where not reviewed
group by changeset
return csid, author, count(revisions), comment
```

Administering FishEye

The FishEye Administration area allows you to administer your FishEye instance and manage your repositories, users and back-end settings.

To log in to the Admin area, you can either:

- click **Administration** at the foot of the page.
- navigate to http://HOSTNAME:8060/admin/, where `HOSTNAME` is the name of the server on which you installed Fisheye.

Once logged in as an administrator you can also get to the Admin area by clicking your user menu in the FishEye/Crucible header, and choosing **Administration**.

You will also want to read about the command-line options for controlling FishEye.

ⓘ You can disable FishEye's Administration Console by setting `admin-hash=""` in the `<config>` element of `config.xml` before starting FishEye.

We recommend that you run FishEye as a user that has only **read** access to your repository.

If you're running FishEye on Windows you might want to install it as a service so that FishEye starts up automatically during start-up. See Run FishEye as a Windows Service.

If you intend to use FishEye with Subversion, please ensure you read the Supported Platforms, Subversion client setup, and granting permission to FishEye to scan your repository.

If you intend to use FishEye with Perforce, please ensure you read the Perforce client setup.

FishEye runs its own HTTP web server, and additionally listens on a socket for administration/shutdown commands. These default to `:8060` and `127.0.0.1:8059` respectively. You can change both of these addresses by editing `config.xml`. You'll need to restart FishEye after doing that.

If you need to reset the administrator password, delete the `admin-hash` attribute in the `<config>` element. You will be prompted to enter an administrator password next time you start FishEye. See How to reset the Admin password in Fisheye or Crucible.

One of your first steps will be to add a repository.

Topics

Managing your repositories

FishEye administrators can see all current repositories in the FishEye/Crucible instance in the Admin area. Note that users can see a similar list, without the admin functions, by clicking **Source** in the header.

The list of repositories provides admin functions such as starting and stopping repository scans, disabling and enabling repositories, deleting repositories and configuring various repository settings. You can also add new internal and external repositories from the repository list page.

On this page:

Viewing repositories

To view the repositories set up for your FishEye/Crucible instance, log in to the Admin area and click **Repositories** (under 'Repository Settings').

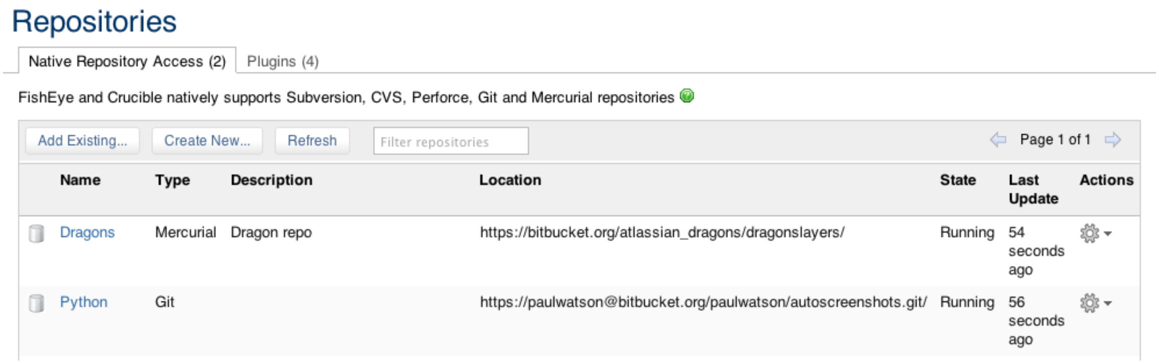
Use the filter in the table header to search for repositories by attributes in the table columns (Name, Type, Description, Location or State). For example you could filter on all the repositories named "foo" by typing "foo" or you could filter on the disabled repos by typing "disabled". Filtering is not case sensitive.

Use the paging controls at the top right of the table to browse all the available repositories.

Click **Refresh** in the table header to update the list of repositories. See Updater for information about polling the repositories.

ℹ If you want to configure the default options for all repositories, click **Defaults** (under 'Repository Settings'). See Repository Options for more information.

Screenshot: The repository list in the FishEye administration screen



FishEye and Crucible natively supports Subversion, CVS, Perforce, Git and Mercurial repositories

Name	Type	Description	Location	State	Last Update	Actions
Dragons	Mercurial	Dragon repo	https://bitbucket.org/atlassian_dragons/dragonslayers/	Running	54 seconds ago	⚙
Python	Git		https://paulwatson@bitbucket.org/paulwatson/autoscreenshots.git/	Running	56 seconds ago	⚙

Configuring repositories

On the Repositories screen, click the name of the repository to see, and edit, the repository options.

Click the cog icon ⚙ for a repository to go to the following operations:

- **View** — View the repository options. See Repository options.
- **Browse** *(Running repositories only)* — Browse a repository. See Browsing through a repository.
- **Stop** *(Running repositories only)* — Stop access to the repository and stop the repository scan, if a scan is in progress. See Operations.
- **Start** *(Stopped repositories only)* — Allow access to a stopped repository and start the repository scan. S ee Operations.
- **Restart** *(Running repositories only)* — Allow access to the repository and resume the repository scan, if necessary. See Operations.
- **Disable** *(Stopped repositories only)* — Disable a previously stopped repository. See Operations.
- **Enable** *(Disabled repositories only)* — Enable the disabled repository. See Operations.
- **Delete** *(Disabled and stopped repositories only)* — **External repositories**: Remove the *FishEye profile* fo r the disabled repository. See Operations.
  Delete *(Disabled and stopped repositories only)* — **Internal repositories**: Delete the *actual repository data* for the disabled repository. See Operations.
- **Application Links** — Configure application links for the repository.

Adding a new repository

On the Repositories screen, click **Add Existing** in the table header to add an external repository or **Create New** to add an internally hosted repository.

Adding an external repository

This page describes how to add a new external repository to FishEye. Once a repository has been added, further configuration options are available, depending upon the type of repository.

ℹ Please note, when the repository is first added, FishEye will build an index and cache. This begins when you first **enable** a repository, and may take some time to complete.

To add a repository:

1. Click the user menu in the FishEye/Crucible header, and choose **Administration**. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click **Repositories** (under 'Repository Settings').
3. Click **Add Existing...**
4. Complete the wizard. See the following topics for more information:
   - CVS
   - Git
   - Mercurial
   - Perforce
   - Subversion
5. Click the **Add** to finish.

CVS

When adding or configuring a CVS (Concurrent Versions System) repository, you can:

- Define repository details, **as described below**.
- Set FishEye's repository options.

There are also the following CVS-specific actions:

- Updater.
- Indexer.

⚠ Known Limitations

- To add a CVS repository, FishEye must have file system access to the repository. If you cannot install FishEye on the same server as CVS, then use rsync to mirror the repository.
- Currently, FishEye does not handle the $Log RCS expansion keyword correctly. Some diff results (and line numbers in diffs) may appear incorrect in files where $Log is used.

CVS repository setup

To add an external CVS repository to FishEye:

1. Click the user menu in the FishEye/Crucible header, and choose **Administration**. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click **Repositories** (under 'Repository Settings').
3. Click **Add Existing...**
4. Complete the wizard:

Repository Type	Choose **CVS**.
Name	A name for this repository. The name may contain alphanumeric, underscore, '-' or '.' characters. Use 'cvs' if you can't think of a better name.
Description	A short description of this repository.

CVS Dir	The path to the CVS repository. This is often `/usr/local/cvsroot`. This is a path in the server's file system.
Charset	The character set used to interpret and display text files.
Enable immediately	Controls whether FishEye will immediately enable this repository, which starts the initial scan. If you wish to do some further configuration before the scan starts, then select 'No'. You can enable a repository later from the Repository List.

Git

When adding or managing a Git repository, you can do the following:

- Define repository details, as described below.
- Set FishEye's repository options.

FishEye interacts with Git repositories by executing the Git command in a separate process. Hence, the server running FishEye needs to have Git installed. FishEye indexes Git repositories by making a private, bare clone of your repository within FishEye's cache area. It uses this private clone for most Git operations.

Requirements

- Please refer to Supported platforms to see the version of Git that is required by FishEye.
- You must have set the path to the Git executable in FishEye before you can add Git repositories.

On this page:

- Requirements
- Git repository setup
- Limitations

Related pages:

- Authentication
- Git Client Configuration
- Crucible Repository Configuration
- General Crucible Configuration

Git repository setup

To add an external Git repository to FishEye:

1. Click the user menu in the FishEye/Crucible header, and choose **Administration**. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click **Repositories** (under 'Repository Settings').
3. Click **Add Existing...**
4. Complete the wizard:

Step 1

Field	**Description**
Repository Type	Select **Git**.

Name	Enter a name for this repository. The name may contain alphanumeric, underscore, '-' or '.' characters. This will be repository name in FishEye.
Description	Enter a short description of this repository.

Step 2

Field	**Description**

Repository Location	Enter the URL describing the Git repository location. FishEye will clone this repository for indexing purposes. You can use any URL recognised by Git itself. Fisheye recognizes the following URL's:
	`git://server_name[:port]/path_to_repository`
	`http://server_name[:port]/path_to_repository`
	`https://server_name[:port]/path_to_repository`
	`ssh://server_name[:port]/path_to_repository`
	`file://[hostname]/path_to_repository`
	Do not use spaces in your URL.

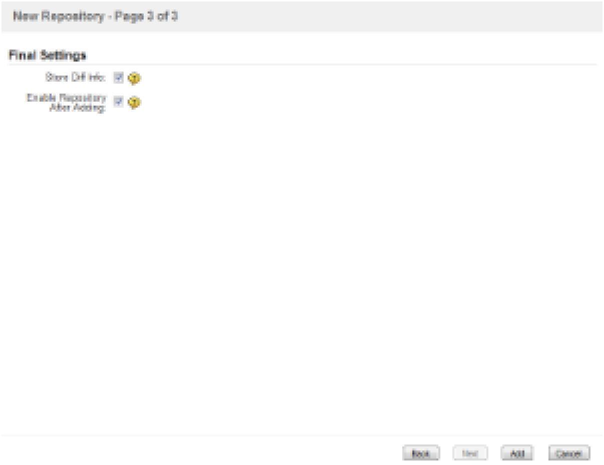
Path	*(optional)* Enter the path within the Git repository that you want FishEye to index. This lets you limit FishEye to indexing a subset of the complete Git repository.
Block Size	*(optional)* Enter how many commits you want FishEye to process in one batch. Larger values require more memory and increase the amount of work FishEye commits to the database in a single operation. Requires a repository restart.
Command Timeout	*(optional)* Enter the time that a single Git command is allowed to take to execute. Any command that exceeds this time is terminated and the operation will fail.
Rename Detection	*(optional)* Select which Git rename detection strategy FishEye will use to detect copy and move operations within the repository. Please refer to the Git documentation for more information.

Step 3

Field	**Description**
Store Diff Info	Tick this checkbox, if you want FishEye to cache information about file diffs in its database. This is required for some FishEye features. See Configuring Repository Details for more information on this setting.

Enable Repository After Adding	Tick this checkbox, to enable the repository after adding (i.e. when you click the '**Add**' button).

Screenshots: Adding a Git repository



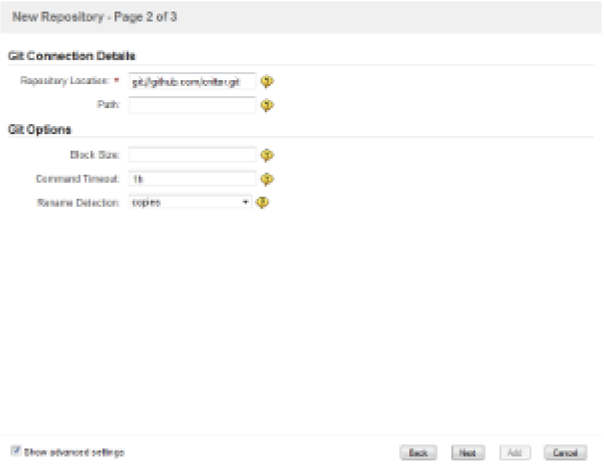
New Repository - Page 3 of 3

Final Settings

Store Diff Info: ☑

Enable Repository After Adding: ☑

Step 3



New Repository - Page 2 of 3

Git Connection Details

Repository Location: * git://github.com/cnitar.git

Path:

Git Options

Block Size:

Command Timeout: 1h

Rename Detection: copies

☑ Show advanced settings

Step 2

Limitations

When FishEye indexes a Git repository, it indexes by the available branches. As it processes the commits on a branch, FishEye will assign the commit to the branch it first sees the commit on. Commits are only indexed once so if a commit belongs to multiple branches, the commit will not be indexed against subsequent branches.

Furthermore, indexing of a Git repository can be slow when new branches are pushed. Performance in such cases can be improved by setting a command line option for FishEye. See this KB page for more information.

Mercurial

When adding or managing a Mercurial repository, you can do the following:

- Define repository details, as described below.
- Set FishEye's repository options.

Requirements

- Please refer to Supported platforms to see the version of Mercurial that is required by FishEye. (You should restart FishEye after upgrading Mercurial.)
- Before you add your Mercurial repositories, you will need to set your executable location for hg (Mercurial).

On this page:

Related pages:

- Authentication
- Mercurial Client Configuration
- Configuring Crucible repositories
- General Crucible Configuration

Mercurial repository setup

1. Click the user menu in the FishEye/Crucible header, and choose **Administration**. You will need to be

logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click **Repositories** (under 'Repository Settings').
3. Click **Add Existing...**
4. Complete the wizard:

Step 1

Field	Description
Repository Type	Select **Mercurial**.
Name	Enter a name for this repository. The name may contain alphanumeric, underscore, '-' or '.' characters. This will be repository name in FishEye.
Description	Enter a short description of this repository.

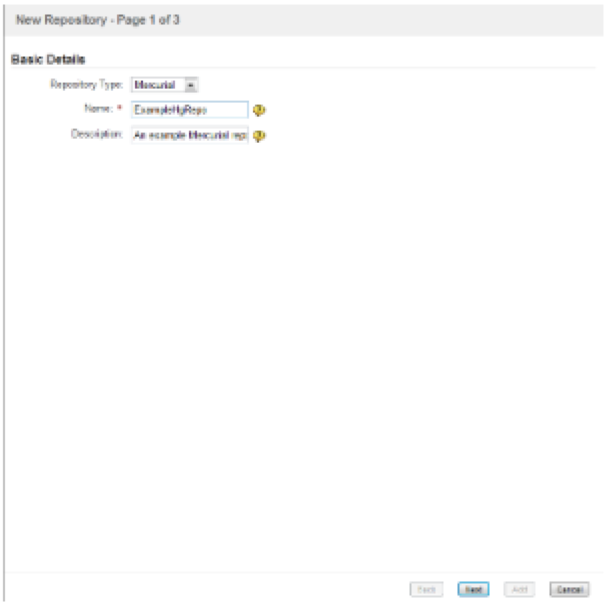
Step 2

Field	Description
Repository Location	Enter the URL describing the Mercurial repository location. FishEye will clone this repository for indexing purposes. ⓘ *This URL must be compatible with the hg clone command.*
Authentication Style	Choose the desired authentication style for your repository — **No authentication**, **Generate key pair for SSH**, **Upload private key for SSH** or **Password for http(s)**.
Block Size	*(optional)* Enter how many commits you want FishEye to process in one batch. Larger values require more memory and increase the amount of work FishEye commits to the database in a single operation.
Command Timeout	*(optional)* Enter the time that a single Mercurial command is allowed to take to execute. Any command that exceeds this time is terminated and the operation will fail.

Step 3

Field	Description
Store Diff Info	Tick this checkbox, if you want FishEye to cache information about file diffs in its database. This is required for some FishEye features. See Configuring Repository Details for more information on this setting.
Enable Repository After Adding	Tick this checkbox, to enable the repository after adding (i.e. when you click **Add**).

Screenshots: Adding a Mercurial Repository


New Repository - Page 1 of 3

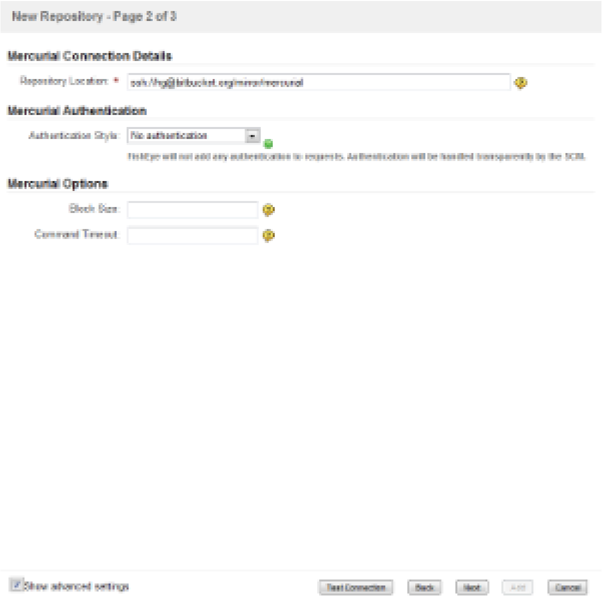
Basic Details

Repository Type: Mercurial

Name: * ExampleHgRepo

Description: An example Mercurial rep

Step 1


New Repository - Page 2 of 3

Mercurial Connection Details

Repository Location: * ssh://hg@bitbucket.org/mirror/mercurial

Mercurial Authentication

Authentication Style: No authentication

FishEye will not add any authentication to requests. Authentication will be handled transparently by the SCM.

Mercurial Options

Block Size:

Command Timeout:

☑ Show advanced settings

Step 2

Notes

- **Submitting Feedback** — We're very interested in your feedback regarding this feature. The best place for submitting feedback is the FishEye forums.

Perforce

When adding or managing a Perforce repository, you must:

- Define repository details, as described below.
- Set FishEye's repository options.

Requirements

- Please refer to Supported platforms to see the version of Perforce that is required by FishEye.
- You must have set the path to the Perforce executable in FishEye before you can add Git repositories.

Perforce repository setup

1. Click the user menu in the FishEye/Crucible header, and choose **Administration**. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click **Repositories** (under 'Repository Settings').
3. Click **Add Existing...**
4. Complete the wizard:

Repository Type	Choose **Perforce**.
Name	A name for this repository. The name may contain alphanumeric, underscore, '-' or '.' characters. Use 'perforce' if you can't think of a better name.
Description	A short description of this repository.
Host	The name of the server which provides the Perforce repository.

Path	The path within the Perforce depot that you want FishEye to index. You would normally put the depot path here, e.g. `//depot/` but you may also use a more specific path to restrict FishEye to a subset of the depot. The Perforce wildcards '*' and '...' are not supported.
Port	*(Optional)* The port the server is listening on. FishEye will default to the standard Perforce port (1666) if you do not specify a value here.
Username	The account that FishEye should use to connect to the Perforce repository.
Password	The pasword for the account that FishEye should use to connect to the Perforce repository.
Block size	Controls how many changelists FishEye will fetch from the depot in one batch. Larger values can reduce the time it takes for FishEye to scan your repository for changes, but use more memory. The default is 400.
Filelog limit	FishEye uses the P4 `filelog` command to gather information about the files in changesets. The list of files generated can be very large. Setting a limit here will cause FishEye to batch up `filelog` operations into groups. This is useful with some versions of the Perforce client which may have trouble with large output. In general you should only set this field if you have a 2005 client or earlier. Lower values will degrade scanning performance.
P4 Operation Timeout	Sets the timeout value that FishEye imposes on P4 operations. Operations which exceed this value are terminated. The default for most operations is 10 minutes. Use the following terms to specify particular units of time: `s, mi, h, d, w, mo, y` (for seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months and years respectively). For example, `10s`.
Throttle connections-per-sec	If set, this allows FishEye to throttle how many connections it makes per second to the Perforce server. The default is blank (do not throttle). You may enter fractional values such as 2.5.
Charset	The character set used to interpret and display text files.
Unicode Server	This field indicates whether the Perforce Server is running in internationalised mode.
Skip Labels	When true, FishEye will not scan Perforce Labels for FishEye tag information.

Case Sensitive	This field indicates whether the Perforce Server metadata is case sensitive. You should set this to 'false' for servers running on Windows platforms.
Disable Multiple Print	When FishEye needs file content from Perforce, it uses a p4 print operation. Normally FishEye will request multiple files in one operation but this can cause problems in some Perforce instances. Set this value to true to disable printing multiple files in one operation.
Start Revision	If you wish to set this, please enter a **changelist** number. If set, the revision number from which FishEye will start indexing the repository. The default is to start scanning from the first revision in the repository.
Initial Import	When a Start Revision is set, this setting controls how FishEye establishes the initial state of the repository. When true, FishEye will import the repository content as it existed one revision prior to the start revision. FishEye will create a single synthetic revision to hold the initial state. The comment associated with this revision will be 'Created by FishEye for initial repository import'. False means that FishEye will only process the revisions from the start revision onwards. The repository state prior to this revision is ignored.
Username/Password	The credentials to use if your repository requires authentication.
Store Diff Info	Enable this option if you are using the Subversion or Perforce SCM systems and making use of per-author line counts. Otherwise, enabling this option is not necessary. Read more information
Enable immediately	Controls whether FishEye will immediately enable this repository, which starts the initial scan. If you wish to do some further configuration before the scan starts, then select 'No'. You can enable a repository later from the Repository List.

Subversion

When adding or managing a SVN (Subversion) repository, you can:

- Define repository details, as described below.
- Set FishEye's repository options.

There are also the following SVN-specific actions:

- Updater
- Indexer
- Store diff info

On this page:

Requirements

- Please refer to Supported platforms to see the version of Subversion that is required by FishEye.
- You may need to have set up a Subversion client in FishEye before you can add Subversion repositories.
- Grant permission to FishEye to scan your repository.
- Set up the correct branch and tag structure.

> It is particularly important that you set up the correct branch and tag structure for your Subversion repositories. If FishEye does not know which files are tags and branches, it will treat all files as trunk files. This can significantly increase the effective size of your repository. **This will increase initial scan time and impact runtime performance.** Please refer to the instructions on tag and branch configuration.
> In the majority of cases, indexing a small repository shouldn't take hours, and certainly not days. However, if you have a giant repository, have a slow remote host, you're using HTTP or HTTPS protocols, or if there is a problem with the symbolic setup of your repository, it could potentially take hours or even days. If in doubt, schedule the indexing to run over a weekend or extended maintenance period.

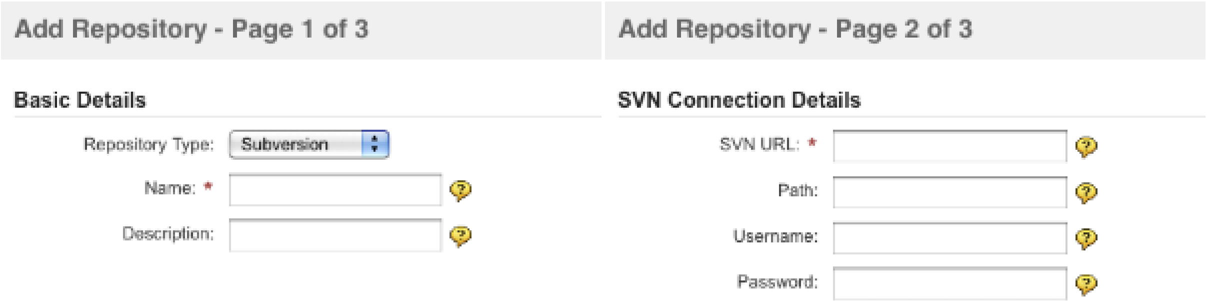
> Using the 'file://' protocol to access your Subversion repository can be much faster than the other network protocols if your repository is on a local disk on the same server as FishEye.

> **Knowledge Base**
> You may find some useful information in the Knowledge Base too.

SVN repository setup

1. Click the user menu in the FishEye/Crucible header, and choose **Administration**. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click **Repositories** (under 'Repository Settings').
3. Click **Add Existing...**
4. Complete the wizard:

Screenshots: Adding a SVN repository



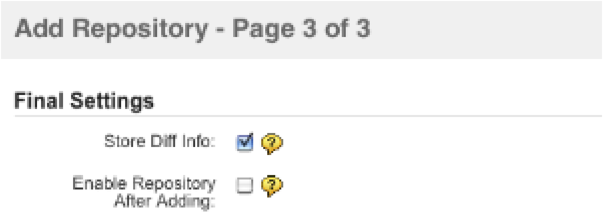
Add Repository - Page 1 of 3

Basic Details

Repository Type: Subversion

Add Repository - Page 2 of 3

SVN Connection Details



Add Repository - Page 3 of 3

Final Settings

Store Diff Info: ☑

Enable Repository After Adding: □

Setting	Description
Repository Type	Choose **Subversion**.
Name	A name for this repository. The name may contain alphanumeric, underscore, '-' or '.' characters. Use 'svn' if you can't think of a better name.
Description	A short description of this repository.
SVN URL	The Subversion Repository Root URL to your repository, such as svn://svn.foo.com or file:///var/svn. If you are not sure what your repository root is, check the section below "Finding your Repository Root". (Please note that file protocol performs the fastest followed by svn and lastly by http/s. Therefore where possible please use the file protocol.)
Path	The sub-tree within your repository that FishEye should display. If this value is '.' (or empty), then the whole repository will be shown.
Username/Password	The credentials to use if your repository requires authentication.
Store Diff Info	Enable this option if you are using the Subversion or Perforce SCM systems and making use of per-author line counts. Otherwise, enabling this option is not necessary. Read more information
Enable Repository After Adding	Controls whether FishEye will immediately enable this repository, which starts the initial scan. If you wish to do some further configuration before the scan starts, then do not check. You can enable a repository later from the repository list.

Once the repository is added you can click the repository name on the 'Repositories' screen to configure the following settings:

Setting	Description

Block Size	Controls how many revisions FishEye will pull down from the repository in one batch. Larger values can reduce the time it takes for FishEye to scan your repository for changes, but use more memory. Smaller values can reduce the amount of memory FishEye uses during scans. The default is 400. Requires a repository restart.
Svn Operation Timeout	Sets the timeout value that FishEye imposes on Subversion operations. Operations which exceed this value are terminated. The default for most operations is 1 hour. It can be changed to a different interval, for example: "2 days", "10 hours", or "20 minutes".
Throttle connections-per-sec	If set, this allows FishEye to throttle how many connections it makes per second to the SVN server. Many systems use `inetd/xinetd` to service the `svnserve` protocol. `xinetd` has, by default, an incoming connection limit which can cause FishEye to disrupt other `svnserve`-based connections. The default is blank (do not throttle).
Charset	The character set used to interpret and display text files.
Access Code	The access code for the `fisheye.access` property on the server. See also Subversion fisheye.access.
MD5 Access Code	The MD5 sum of the above Access Code. See also Subversion fisheye.access. (This field only appears if Access Code is set.)
Set Access Property Command	The Subversion command to set the `fisheye.access` property to grant FishEye access if necessary. See also Subversion fisheye.access. (This field only appears if **Access Code** is set.)
Start Revision	If set, the revision number from which FishEye will start indexing the repository. The default is to start scanning from the first revision in the repository.
Initial Import	When a Start Revision is set, this setting controls how FishEye establishes the initial state of the repository. **Do not import** means that FishEye will only process the revisions from the start revision onwards. The repository state prior to this revision is ignored. **Import without tag information** means that FishEye will import the repository content as it existed one revision prior to the start revision. FishEye will create a single synthetic revision to hold the initial state. The comment associated with this revision will be 'Created by FishEye for initial repository import'. Tags created prior to the start revision are ignored.

Follow Base Moves	If you have changed the location of your repository in your Subversion server over time, set this option to true. Doing so will cause FishEye to index your repository's full history across all its locations within your server.
Use Built-in Symbolic Rules	Determines how FishEye attempts to understand the tag and branch structure of your Subversion repository. Read more information.

> If FishEye returns the error 'Authentication Cancelled', this may simply indicate an incorrect username or password.

Finding your repository root

Run the following command:

```
svn info SVN_URL
```

Where SVN_URL is the complete URL of the repository you want to add.

You will get something like the following:

```
>svn info http://svn.example.com/svn5/

Path: svn5
URL: http://svn.example.com/svn5/
Repository Root: http://svn.example.com/
Repository UUID: ce062a09-193b-427a-a7b3-a85007076e5d
Revision: 83
Node Kind: directory
Last Changed Author: ryan
Last Changed Rev: 83
Last Changed Date: 2009-05-07 10:48:41 +1000 (Thu, 07 May 2009)
```

Next to "Repository Root" is the URL you should define as your repository root. The path will be whatever is remaining.

SVN fisheye.access

The `fisheye.access` property allows an administrator/committer to control FishEye access to a directory in the repository. FishEye queries this property to decide whether it will continue to access the repository. If the property exists, but does not match that configured in FishEye, FishEye will immediately disconnect from the repository.

> By default, FishEye will have access to your repository and you do not need to configure this access mode. It is only necessary if you identify a need to restrict FishEye access to your repository (this is generally not required).

Setting FishEye Access Mode

FishEye can operate in one of three access modes:

Mode	Access	Subversion repository property: `fisheye.access`
Allow	Any FishEye server	'`allow`' or no property set
Access Code	Only FishEye servers configured with the correct Access Code	e.g. '`md5:dc0c08df1f3e80b599c90f53d7dd05ec`'
Deny	No FishEye server	'`deny`'

If you would like to restrict FishEye access to your repository, you must set the `fisheye.access` property. This property must be set on the 'URL + path' you have configured in FishEye.

Setting an Access Code

The repository must be configured with the MD5 sum of the Access Code that is configured in FishEye. The MD5 sum and even the svn command to set the property will be generated for you by FishEye when you configure the repository using the FishEye Administration page. See Subversion repository details.

For example, if you have configured FishEye with a URL of `svn://foo.com/`, a path of . and an Access Code of 'fisheye', then you would need to do something like this:

```
$ svn checkout -N svn://foo.com/ tmpworkspace
$ cd tmpworkspace
$ svn propset fisheye.access "md5:4d0c5db8382f80c58e7b0619ae5767a7" .
$ svn commit -m "grant fisheye access"
```

Denying Access to all FishEye Instances

To deny all FishEye instances access to the repository, it must be configured with the `fisheye.access` property of 'deny'.

For example, if you have configured FishEye with a URL of `svn://foo.com/` and a path of . (or you have left path empty), then you would need to do something like this:

```
$ svn checkout -N svn://foo.com/ tmpworkspace
$ cd tmpworkspace
$ svn propset fisheye.access "deny" .
$ svn commit -m "disable fisheye access"
```

If you configured a path of `some/dir` then use:

```
$ svn checkout -N svn://foo.com/some/dir tmpworkspace
$ cd tmpworkspace
$ svn propset fisheye.access "deny" .
$ svn commit -m "disable fisheye access"
```

SVN tag and branch structure

This page provides a brief explanation of how Subversion works, how FishEye interacts with it, and examples of how to configure FishEye to work with Subversion according to your needs.

In a Subversion repository, branches and tags can be easily copied or duplicated — this is done by creating a form of pointer or reference from one location to another, avoiding the need to duplicate a lot of information. The disadvantage of this is that Subversion repositories can be confusing to administer at times and its internal complexity can be problematic for applications such as FishEye that need to finely process its contents. As a result, FishEye may require some in-depth configuration with Subversion.

On this page:

FishEye automatic presets

FishEye provides automatic presets that match those defined in the Subversion Red Book (at http://svnbook.red-bean.com/en/1.1/ch04s07.html#svn-ch-4-sect-7.1).

If your repository structure strictly follows either of the Subversion conventions then these presets will be suitable.

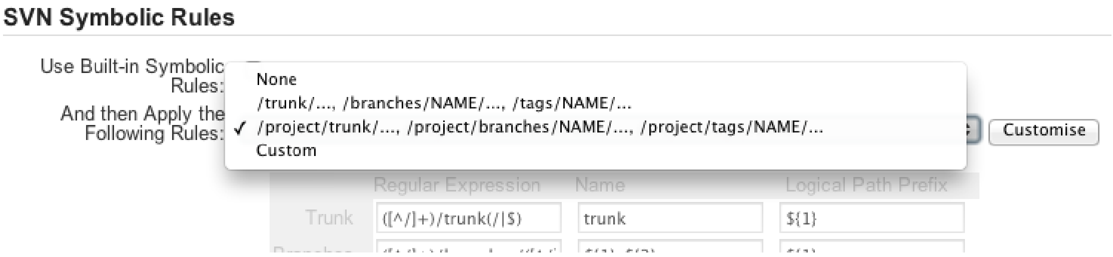
To apply a preset, go to the repository configuration page (click the repository name on the 'Repositories' screen) and choose a preset from the **And then Apply the Following Rules** list.

However if you have defined your svn structure via the custom symbolic rules, then you should set "Use In-built Symbolic Rules" to no.

The **Use Built-in Symbolic Rules** checkbox applies another regex which does a deep search for trunk, tag and branch directories. If your structure exactly matches the selected symbolic rule set, then it is safe to uncheck this.

Note that the preset rules are case-sensitive – if your SVN folder structure doesn't use all lowercase naming then you will need to define your own symbolic rules based on the defaults.

See Interpreting multiple rules below.



SVN Symbolic Rules

Use Built-in Symbolic Rules:

And then Apply the Following Rules: ✓ /project/trunk/..., /project/branches/NAME/..., /project/tags/NAME/...

None
/trunk/..., /branches/NAME/..., /tags/NAME/...
/project/trunk/..., /project/branches/NAME/..., /project/tags/NAME/...
Custom
Customise

	Regular Expression	Name	Logical Path Prefix
Trunk	([^/]+)/trunk(/|$)	trunk	${1}

Introduction to Subversion conventions

The most common repository structure in Subversion is to have trunk, branches and tags directories for each project, like so:

```
/project1/trunk/...
/project1/branches/b1
/project1/branches/b2
/project1/branches/...

/project1/tags/t1
/project1/tags/t2
/project1/tags/...
```

If you point your FishEye repository at a single project root, say `/project1/`, then to FishEye, the directory structure looks like this:

```
/trunk
/branches
/tags
```

In this case, you have one single project within the repository root. On the other hand, if you point FishEye at the repository root, you will have multiple projects visible in your FishEye view.

ℹ Note that this example follows common conventions for repository layout, as outlined in the Subversion Red Book. If you follow these conventions, your FishEye configuration will be simpler.

Choosing the correct configuration method

If you are unsure as to whether you can use a preset symbolic rule, or whether you need to write your own custom symbolic rules, refer to the following:

1. If you point FishEye at your project root:

```
/PROJECT1
```

and you have the following structure at this level of the repository:

```
trunk
branches
tags
```

Then use FishEye's built-in rules for easy, one-step configuration.

2. If you point FishEye at the repository root, you have multiple projects and each project has the following structure:

```
trunk
branches
tags
```

leading to this structure in each project:

```
/PROJECT1/trunk
/PROJECT1/branches
/PROJECT1/tags
```

```
/PROJECT2/trunk
/PROJECT2/branches
/PROJECT2/tags
```

(and so on), then use FishEye's built-in rules for easy, one-step configuration.

3. Otherwise, you have a custom layout.

Custom layouts

ⓘ Regular expressions are required knowledge for creating custom repository layouts in FishEye.

If you have a custom repository structure, that is your repository structure does not follow SVN conventions, you need to configure FishEye to recognise the paths in your repository. What you are telling FishEye is which paths within the repository are related, i.e. which are operations on the same file in different branches and which are tags of a file. You must also tell FishEye how to determine the branch name or the tag name. Most custom layouts are variations on the one of the two standard layouts described above. The best approach to creating your custom configuration is to use one of the appropriate entries from the drop down list. This can serve as a template for you, which you can then customize. Once you have selected the appropriate template, select the "Custom" entry from the drop down list. Now, you will be able to edit the entries (or add entries).

See the examples below for more information.
How to set a custom layout

Using Regular Expressions, you can describe any custom tag or branch structure that you have. You should use one of the common layouts (from the drop down list) as a basis, firstly select it, then select 'Custom' to edit or add rules.

When looking at a file on a branch, or a file that was tagged, FishEye needs to determine a name for the branch or tag. FishEye does this by matching a regular expression against the file's path, and extracting the name based upon the match. FishEye also needs a name for files on the trunk. In effect, this is the name of the trunk 'branch'.

For any file that matches a trunk/branch/tag regular expression, a logical path is calculated. Two different files with the same logical path are considered to be related. For example, using the second type of common repository layout:

- The file `project1/trunk/dir1/foo.txt` would have a logical path of `project1/dir1/foo.txt`.
- The file `project1/tags/BUILD123/dir1/foo.txt` would have a logical path of `project1/dir1/foo.txt` and the name of the tag would be `project1-BUILD123`.
- Both these files have the same logical path, and so are considered related. By looking at the revision where the directory-copy for `project1/tags/BUILD123/dir1/foo.txt` occurred, FishEye can determine to what revision the tag `project1-BUILD123` applies.

You can add as many rules as you need. See Interpreting multiple rules below.

Rule	Description
Regex	The regular expression used to match against the start of the path. The trailing part of the path that does not match the regex is called the tail.

Name	An expression used to extract a tag or branch name from the regex.
Logical Path Prefix	This is an expression used to construct the logical path. The logical path is the concatenation of the result of this expression, and the tail of the regex.

See the examples below for more information.

Interpreting multiple rules

See also Custom layouts above.

To find which rule to apply, FishEye creates three sets of rules and tries them in this order: branches, tags, trunk.

For each set of rules, it finds the closest match within that set. If any rule in the set matches, FishEye will not try the next set. If multiple rules within a set match then FishEye will use the best match. The best match is the rule with the smallest logical tail (the trailing part of the path that does not match the regex).

Examples

These examples show the regular expressions used for some custom configurations. If you need more information on how these examples work, please see SVN tag and branch structure on this page.

- Ideal configuration example
  This shows a best-case near "zero configuration" project structure that is instantly compatible with FishEye.
  In this case, you have trunk, branches and tags as the base folders in your repository.
- Custom example 1
  This shows a custom project structure and the symbolic rules required.
- Custom example 2
  This shows another kind of custom project structure and the symbolic rules required.
- FishEye customer example.
  This is a real-world configuration used by a FishEye customer.

Ideal configuration example

If your repository is organised in this way, simply select the **In-Built symbolic rules** option. FishEye will then be fully connected to your repository (you do not need to write a regular expression, or choose anything from a list).
Project structure

```
/PROJECT1/trunk/

/PROJECT1/branches/branchname

/PROJECT1/tags/tagname
```

ℹ Note that this example follows common conventions, as outlined in the Subversion Red Book.

Custom example 1

⚠ Whenever you have a custom project structure in Subversion, you will need to write a regular expression

.

Say you have an additional directory you use for tagging releases, which is different from the everyday tags you create in the tags directory:

Project structure

```
/trunk/

/branches/branchname

/tags/tagname

/releases/releasename
```

Symbolic rules

Regular Expression	Name	Logical Path Prefix
`trunk(/|$)`	`trunk`	N/A
`branches/([^/]+)`	`${1}`	N/A
`(tags|releases)/([^/]+)`	`${2}`	N/A

Custom example 2

⚠ Whenever you have a custom project structure in Subversion, you will need to write a regular expression .

In this example, there is a "core" project area and then a number of separate plugins. the core contains its own trunk/branches/tags structure while the plugins are in a named directory which contains their trunk/branches/tags directory. We want to have the core and all the plugins visible in a single FishEye repository.

Project structure

```
/core/trunk/
/core/branches/
/core/tags/

/plugins/plugin1/trunk/
/plugins/plugin1/branches/
/plugins/plugin1/tags/

/plugins/plugin2/trunk/
/plugins/plugin2/branches/
/plugins/plugin2/tags/
```

Symbolic rules

Applies to	Regular Expression	Name	Logical Path Prefix
trunk	`core/trunk(/|$)`	`trunk`	`core`
trunk	`plugins/([^/]+)/trunk(/|$)`	`trunk`	`plugin_${1}`
branches	`core/branches/([^/]+)`	`core-${1}`	`core`
branches	`plugins/([^/]+)/branches/([^/]+)`	`${1}-${2}`	`plugin_${1}`
tags	`core/tags/([^/]+)`	`core-${1}`	`core`
tags	`plugins/([^/]+)/tags/([^/]+)`	`${1}-${2}`	`plugin_${1}`

In this example, the Logical Path Prefix has been configured to distinguish files with the same name in different plugins. For example, the file build.xml may exist in all plugins but such files are not related even though they have the same name. The Logical Path Prefix is used to tell FishEye to which "logical group" the files belong.

Example from a FishEye customer

This is real-world example from a FishEye customer. This is a slightly non-standard project structure. The correct symbolic rules for this project structure are shown below:
Project structure

```
/trunk/PROJECT1

/branches/PROJECT1/branchname

/tags/PROJECT1/tagname
```

Symbolic rules

Regular Expression	Name	Logical Path Prefix
`trunk/([^/]+)`	`${1}`	N/A
`branches/([^/]+)/([^/]+)`	`${1}-${2}`	N/A
`tags/([^/]+)/([^/]+)`	`${1}-${2}`	N/A

How Subversion works

Since tags and branches are implemented via directory copies in Subversion, they are not really first-class concepts. This means that FishEye has to determine branch and tag information by examining the paths involved in Subversion operations and matching these against branch and tag conventions used in the repository. Since these conventions are not fixed, you may need to tell FishEye what conventions you use in your repository. By default FishEye has some inbuilt rules which handle the most common conventions typically used in most Subversion sites. If, however, you've decided to use a custom convention, you can define custom rules to describe what your tag/branch structure looks like. These settings can be edited on the 'Add Repository' or 'Edit Repository' pages in the FishEye Administration pages.

The symbolic setup tells FishEye how to classify each path it encounters as it indexes the repository. Each path is classified as either a trunk, branch, tag or root path. The trunk, branch and tag categories are the normal conventions used in SCMs. The root category is used when a path does not match any of the given trunk/branch/tag settings and is mostly treated in the same way as trunk paths. For example, the branches directory itself does not belong to the trunk, a particular branch or a tag and is classified as a root path.

> The symbolic settings do not exclude any paths from consideration by FishEye. To exclude paths you should set up appropriate 'allow' rules. If your symbolic setup does not match a path, that path will be classified as a root path and processed by FishEye accordingly.

⚠ If you change these trunk/branch/tag settings, you would normally perform a complete re-scan of the repository to ensure FishEye's index is consistent with the settings. FishEye will suggest this when you make changes and you can also do this manually from the Indexer option. If you don't want to re-index, you can also choose to ignore this suggestion.

For more information on tag and branch layout, see Repository Layout in the Subversion documentation, or How tags work in Subversion for more background information.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the logical path prefix?
The first part of a path, where you want to constrain to a specific origin for the paths in context.

What is the logical tail?
The last part of the path is the logical tail, that specifies the exact folders in context.

How does the logical tail affect the search?
The logical tail could be used to select every occurrence of a file called `build.xml`, for example, or every folder of a given name near the end of the path.

How tags work in Subversion

If you are having trouble finding out the correct Tag or Branch names to use under Subversion (especially when searching or creating EyeQL queries), the steps on this page will help.

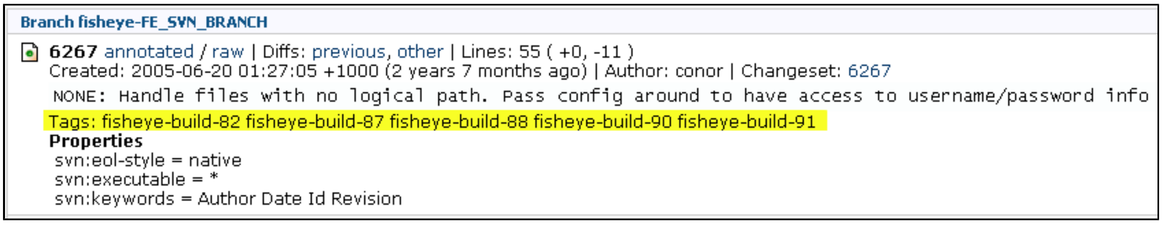
Discovering your Subversion tag and branch structure

1. Open a file in your repository using FishEye. Look for a file that has a long lifetime (for example, your build script).
2. Look at the 'Tags' section to see examples of tags in your system. There are a few different conventions, but the tags shown will give you clues as to how your repository custodians do things.
   A typical tag looks like this:

   ```
   fisheye-build-82
   ```

3. Copy the tag(s) you may need from the examples you can see in FishEye's view.
4. Enter the tags exactly as they appear into your EyeQL queries or (FishEye Search).
5. Test the outcome.

Screenshot: Subversion Tags viewed in FishEye



Branch fisheye-FE_SVN_BRANCH

6267 annotated / raw | Diffs: previous, other | Lines: 55 (+0, -11)
Created: 2005-06-20 01:27:05 +1000 (2 years 7 months ago) | Author: conor | Changeset: 6267

```
NONE: Handle files with no logical path. Pass config around to have access to username/password info
```

Tags: fisheye-build-82 fisheye-build-87 fisheye-build-88 fisheye-build-90 fisheye-build-91

Properties
svn:eol-style = native
svn:executable = *
svn:keywords = Author Date Id Revision

How tag names are constructed

Hyphens are the default method for separating the tag elements, but tags in your FishEye instance may be different.

Your tag structure depends on several things:

- The symbolic structure of your repository

- The way your FishEye instance was set up
- Your organisation's convention for naming things in the repository
- The configurable character that separates parts of the tag name.

This can sometimes make it confusing to guess what the tag structure could be, when you are searching in FishEye or using an EyeQL query. Additionally, the separator between tag elements can be configured as hyphen, colon, or other punctuation marks.

Note that slashes cannot be used in a tag name – these are converted to colons by default. For example if your symbolic setup would give you a tag name like the following:

```
path/project/fisheye-build-82
```

then your tag should look like this:

```
path:project:fisheye-build-82
```

For more information, see SVN tag and branch structure.

Verifying SVN symbolic rules

This page describes a simple command-line tool ('svnrules') that you can use to find branch and tag creation changes for which there may not be SVN symbolic rules defined.

You may have configured SVN symbolic rules in FishEye if your SVN repository structure doesn't strictly follow the Subversion Repository Layout conventions; these rules allow FishEye to understand your custom layout.

A possible consequence of not using symbolic rules for custom repository layouts, or of configuring these incorrectly, is that FishEye may not recognize separate trunk, branch and tag creation changes, and spend excessive time indexing those as genuine changes.

The svnrules tool ships with FishEye 3.0, and later versions. It parses the SVN log and compares that against the SVN symbolic rules configured in FishEye to find commits that are likely to be branch or tag creation changes for which there are no SVN symbolic rule defined.

You may find the svnrules tool helpful if you use a custom SVN repository structure, and

- you want to analyse your repositories before indexing them, to avoid excessive time spent indexing
- you wish to analyse your repository structure yourself that must remain confidential.

Disclaimer: Please note that svnrules is very simple and doesn't attempt to perform a thorough inspection of the repository. It simply scans the repository history for copy/move operations, which in most cases indicate branch or tag creation changes. Those may be genuine copy operations within a repository, so false positives may be reported.

On this page:

Related pages:

- Subversion
- SVN tag and branch structure
- Troubleshooting SVN indexing issues in FishEye and Crucible

Running the svnrules tool

The svnrules tool ships with FishEye and can be run from the command line as follows:

```
$ ./bin/fisheyectl.sh svnrules <REPOSITORY_NAME>
# e.g.
$ ./bin/fisheyectl.sh svnrules supercollider
```

You can point it to your existing FishEye instance folder with:

```
$ FISHEYE_INST=<FISHEYE_INST_FOLDER> ./bin/fisheyectl.sh svnrules <REPOSITORY_NAME>
# e.g.
$ FISHEYE_INST=/home/fecru/fecru_inst ./bin/fisheyectl.sh svnrules supercollider
```

The tool can be safely run when FishEye is already running, because it never attempts to modify any FishEye data or configuration files. It only analyses the given repository structure and reports copy operations that may be unrecognised tag/branch creation changes because of missing symbolic rules.

If you run the tool on a properly configured repository that has no copy operations in its history, it would generate output similar to:

```
$ FISHEYE_INST=/home/fecru/fecru_inst ./bin/fisheyectl.sh svnrules sanity-svn
INFO  - Using log4j configuration file: /home/fecru/fecru_home/log4j-client.xml
INFO  - FishEye SVN Symbolic Rules Verifier
INFO  - FishEye arguments: [sanity-svn]
INFO  - loading config from file: /home/fecru/fecru_inst/config.xml
INFO  - Testing connection to repo sanity-svn
INFO  - Connected to repo sanity-svn
INFO  - Processing svn log for a revision range: 0 ... HEAD
INFO  - Verification complete, no issues found.
```

Any suspected copy operations are reported similarly to this:

```
$ FISHEYE_INST=/home/fecru/fecru_inst ./bin/fisheyectl.sh svnrules supercollider
...
WARN  - Copy operation recognised as commit to trunk, if this is branch or tag
creation change consider adding symbolic rule. Revision: 9678, path:
/trunk/xtralibs/iphone/libsndfile_iphone.a
WARN  - Copy operation recognised as commit to trunk, if this is branch or tag
creation change consider adding symbolic rule. Revision: 9748, path:
/trunk/build/SCClassLibrary/JITLib/basics/EnvironmentRedirect.sc
WARN  - Copy operation recognised as commit to trunk, if this is branch or tag
creation change consider adding symbolic rule. Revision: 9821, path:
/trunk/iphone/lib
WARN  - Copy operation recognised as commit to trunk, if this is branch or tag
creation change consider adding symbolic rule. Revision: 9822, path:
/trunk/mac/Standalone Resources
WARN  - Copy operation recognised as commit to trunk, if this is branch or tag
creation change consider adding symbolic rule. Revision: 9871, path:
/trunk/common/Packager
WARN  - Copy operation recognised as unknown commit, if this is branch or tag
creation change consider adding symbolic rule. Revision: 9901, path:
/packages/ubuntu/supercollider-vim.menu
WARN  - Copy operation recognised as unknown commit, if this is branch or tag
creation change consider adding symbolic rule. Revision: 9901, path:
```

```
/packages/ubuntu/supercollider-emacs.menu
WARN  - Copy operation recognised as commit to trunk, if this is branch or tag
creation change consider adding symbolic rule. Revision: 10045, path:
/trunk/common/build/SCClassLibrary/Common/GUI/osx/scide_scapp/viewExtensionsOSX.sc
WARN  - Copy operation recognised as commit to trunk, if this is branch or tag
creation change consider adding symbolic rule. Revision: 10047, path:
/trunk/common/build/SCClassLibrary/Common/GUI/SCViewHolder.sc
WARN  - Copy operation recognised as commit to trunk, if this is branch or tag
creation change consider adding symbolic rule. Revision: 10048, path:
/trunk/common/build/SCClassLibrary/Common/GUI/guicrucial/StringGui.sc
WARN  - Copy operation recognised as commit to trunk, if this is branch or tag
creation change consider adding symbolic rule. Revision: 10058, path:
/trunk/common/build/SCClassLibrary/JITLib/GUI/JITGui.sc
WARN  - Copy operation recognised as commit to trunk, if this is branch or tag
creation change consider adding symbolic rule. Revision: 10059, path:
/trunk/common/build/Help/Libraries/JITLib/GUI
WARN  - Copy operation recognised as commit to trunk, if this is branch or tag
creation change consider adding symbolic rule. Revision: 10069, path:
/trunk/common/build/SCClassLibrary/Common/Collections/EnvironmentRedirect.sc
WARN  - Copy operation recognised as commit to trunk, if this is branch or tag
creation change consider adding symbolic rule. Revision: 10070, path:
/trunk/common/build/SCClassLibrary/Common/Streams/History.sc
WARN  - Copy operation recognised as commit to trunk, if this is branch or tag
creation change consider adding symbolic rule. Revision: 10072, path:
/trunk/common/build/SCClassLibrary/JITLib/GUI/ProxyMixerOld.sc
WARN  - Copy operation recognised as commit to trunk, if this is branch or tag
creation change consider adding symbolic rule. Revision: 10124, path:
/trunk/common/Source/common/iPhone/FileBrowserViewController.mm
WARN  - Copy operation recognised as commit to trunk, if this is branch or tag
creation change consider adding symbolic rule. Revision: 10214, path:
/trunk/common/include/nova-simd/vec.hpp
WARN  - Copy operation recognised as commit to trunk, if this is branch or tag
creation change consider adding symbolic rule. Revision: 10243, path:
/trunk/common/cmake_modules/FindFFTW3f.cmake
WARN  - Verification complete, 76 issues found.
WARN  - Most common issues:
WARN  - Path /trunk reported 72 times.
WARN  - Path /trunk/build reported 36 times.
WARN  - Path /trunk/build/Help reported 22 times.
WARN  - Path /trunk/common reported 12 times.
WARN  - Path /trunk/build/SCClassLibrary reported 11 times.
WARN  - Path /trunk/build/SCClassLibrary/Common reported 8 times.
WARN  - Path /trunk/common/build reported 8 times.
WARN  - Path /trunk/common/build/SCClassLibrary reported 7 times.
WARN  - Path /trunk/common/build/SCClassLibrary/Common reported 5 times.
WARN  - Path /trunk/build/Help/GUI reported 5 times.
```

As you can see, there are number of warnings reported, followed by a summary of the most common issues.

Interpreting the svnrules report

Symbolic rule evaluation outcome	Issue reported
path recognised to be branch or tag	No issue reported – seems we have the correct SVN symbolic rule in place
path recognised as a trunk	*Copy operation recognised as commit to trunk, if this is branch or tag creation change consider adding symbolic rule.* False positives would be reported here where file(s) or folder(s) were genuinely copied within a trunk.
path not recognised as trunk, branch or tag	*Copy operation recognised as unknown commit, if this is branch or tag creation change consider adding symbolic rule.* You may want to advise the user to consider excluding this folder from indexing.

Implementation information

Internally, the tool runs the following command on the selected repository:

```
svn log -v
```

For large repositories this may take a significant amount of time. You may want to analyse parts of the history, using the -s and -e options:

```
$ ./bin/fisheyectl.sh svnrules --help
INFO  - Using log4j configuration file: /home/fecru/fecru_home/log4j-client.xml
INFO  - FishEye SVN Symbolic Rules Verifier
INFO  - FishEye arguments: [--help]
ERROR - Usage: fisheyectl.sh svnrules repname
Verifies symbolic rules on selected svn repository.
Please note this command may take very long time to run.
OPTIONS:
   -s, --start         start analysis from given revision number (numeric or
START), default START
                       where START is start revision configured in Fisheye for
selected repository
                       or revision 1 if start revision is empty.
   -e, --end           finish analysis on a given revision number (numeric or
HEAD), default HEAD
   -h, --help          this help

# e.g. to analyse only changesets 5..10 use:
$ FISHEYE_INST=/home/fecru/fecru_inst ./bin/fisheyectl.sh svnrules -s 5 -e 10
sanity-svn
INFO  - Using log4j configuration file: /home/fecru/fecru_home/log4j-client.xml
INFO  - FishEye SVN Symbolic Rules Verifier
INFO  - FishEye arguments: [sanity-svn]
INFO  - loading config from file: /home/fecru/fecru_inst/config.xml
INFO  - Testing connection to repo sanity-svn
INFO  - Connected to repo sanity-svn
INFO  - Processing svn log for a revision range: 5 ... 10
INFO  - Verification complete, no issues found.
```

Adding an internal repository

Support for repository management within FishEye will end on August 14th, 2013
You will continue to be able to browse, search and visualise externally hosted Git repositories through FishEye. Learn more about this change.

As of version 2.7, Fisheye has the capability to create and host internal Git repositories. This feature is called **Repository Management**.

For instructions, see the following pages:

- Enabling Repository Management in FishEye
- Creating Git Repositories
- Forking Git Repositories
- Deleting a Git Repository

To setup the authentication of your credentials over Git, see the following page: Permanent authentication for Git repositories over HTTP(S)

Enabling Repository Management in FishEye

Support for repository management within FishEye will end on August 14th, 2013
You will continue to be able to browse, search and visualise externally hosted Git repositories through FishEye. Learn more about this change.

Repositories can be created inside the FishEye interface. These repositories are then hosted by FishEye.

1. Start by downloading and installing FishEye on your system.

The installation instructions will be displayed on the download page.

2. Check your Git version

To use Git repository management, you will need to have your Git binary path and your repository root set up in FishEye.

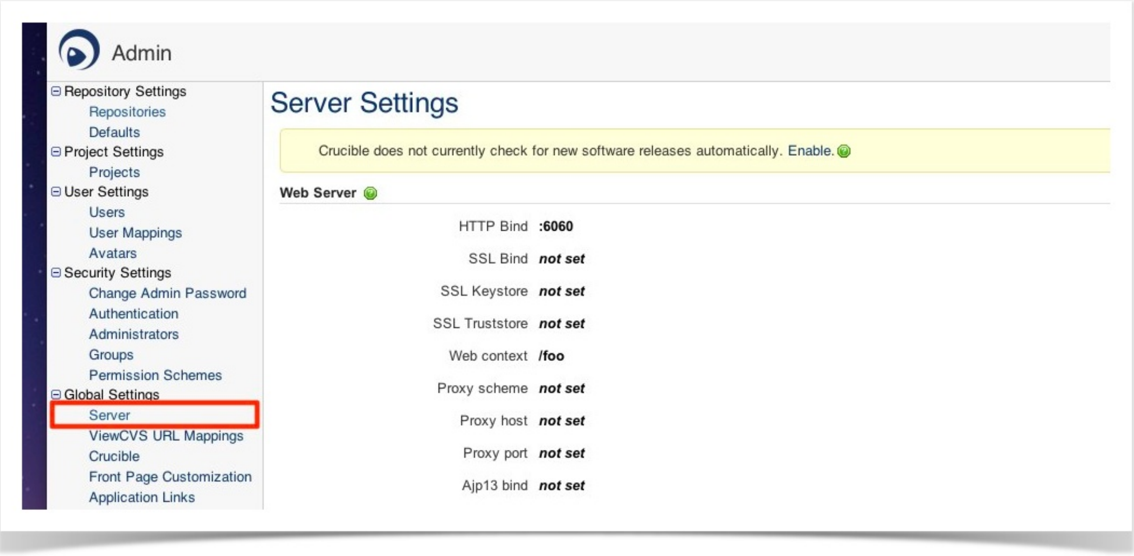
Make sure that you are using Git 1.7.1.1 or later.

You can download the latest version of Git here if necessary: http://git-scm.com/download

3. Open the FishEye administration screen

Click the user menu in the FishEye/Crucible header, and choose **Administration**. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.

Open the '**Server administration**' page.



Server Settings

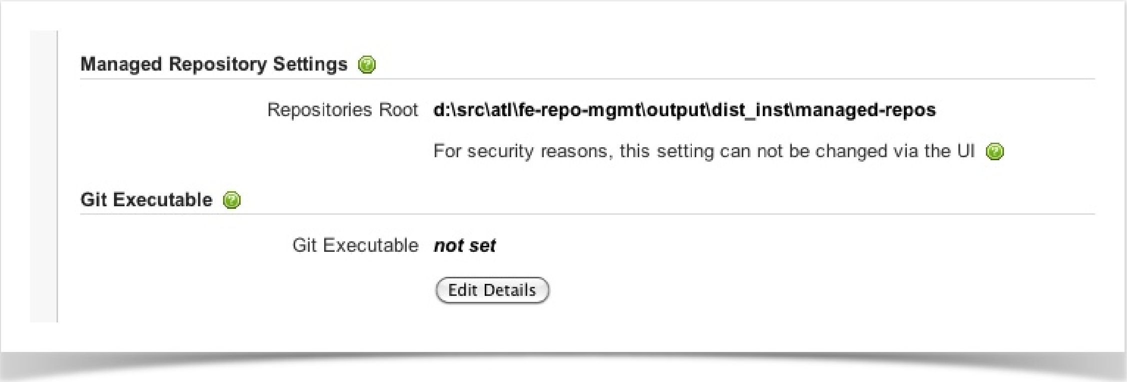
Crucible does not currently check for new software releases automatically. Enable.

Web Server

HTTP Bind **:6060**
SSL Bind ***not set***
SSL Keystore ***not set***
SSL Truststore ***not set***
Web context **/foo**
Proxy scheme ***not set***
Proxy host ***not set***
Proxy port ***not set***
Ajp13 bind ***not set***

4. Edit Git settings

Edit your Git repository settings and set up your Git binary path if it is not already configured.



Managed Repository Settings

Repositories Root **d:\src\atl\fe-repo-mgmt\output\dist_inst\managed-repos**

For security reasons, this setting can not be changed via the UI

Git Executable

Git Executable ***not set***

⚠ **Running Apache?**
If the server you've installed FishEye on is already serving Git via a web server such as Apache, make sure that any existing rules don't conflict with FishEye's Git serving URL: `http://<FishEye base URL>/git/<repository name>`. FishEye will handle authenticating and serving your Git repositories

for you.

Setting up Git on your computer

1. Download and install the latest version of Git.

2. Set up your username and email address.

Your commits will be tracked using the username and email specified in the Git configuration. To configure these, execute the command below replacing the username and email address with your own:

```
git config --global user.name "John Doe"
git config --global user.email "jdoe@company.com"
```

Creating a Git Repository

See Creating Git Repositories.

Working with your new repository

Import your project to Git

If your project is not already controlled by Git just execute the following commands:

```
cd existing-project
git init
git add .
git commit -m "First commit"
git remote add origin http://myserver/my/repo/url
git push origin master
```

At this stage all your project files should have been added to your repository in FishEye

Already using Git for your project?

In case your project is already controlled by Git the follow steps will allow you to add FishEye as a new remote url that you can push to:

```
cd existing-project
git remote add fisheye <repo_url>
git push fisheye master
```

The name "fisheye" used in this example is arbitrary. You can use any name which is not already used by a remote Git repository.

Forking Repositories

See Forking Git Repositories.

Future Updates Planned for This Feature
Several customers have requested that Atlassian update this feature to allow non-admin users to create repositories.

We're happy to report that allowing users to create their own repositories is something that Atlassian is already planning on doing for a FishEye release following version 2.7. Enabling repository management for administrators is just the first step FishEye will take in this direction.

Related Links

- Enabling Repository Management in FishEye
- Creating Git Repositories
- Forking Git Repositories
- Deleting a Git Repository

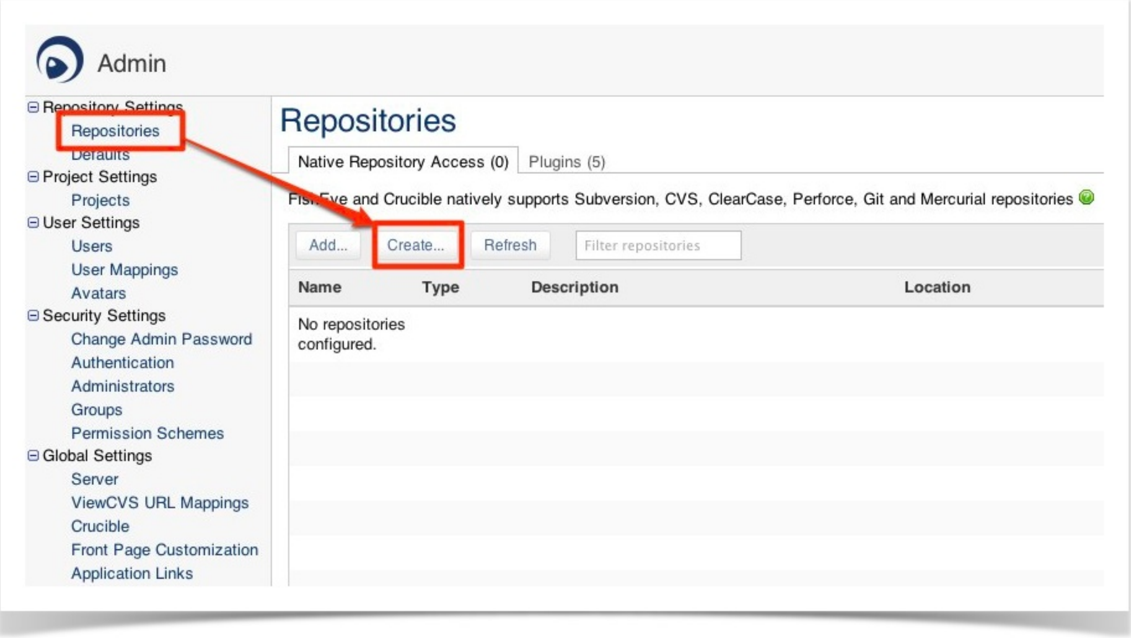
Creating Git Repositories

Support for repository management within FishEye will end on August 14th, 2013
You will continue to be able to browse, search and visualise Git repositories externally. Learn more about this change.

Creating a repository

Creating a new Git repository is a straight-forward process.

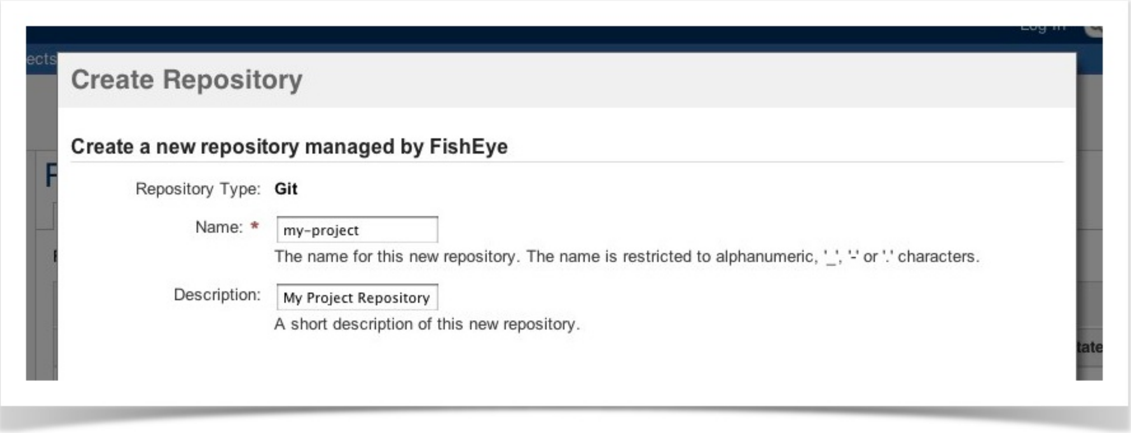
1. Go to the repositories section of the admin interface and click on **Create**.



FishEye and Crucible natively supports Subversion, CVS, ClearCase, Perforce, Git and Mercurial repositories

Name	Type	Description	Location
No repositories configured.			

2. Specify the name and description for the new repository.



Create a new repository managed by FishEye

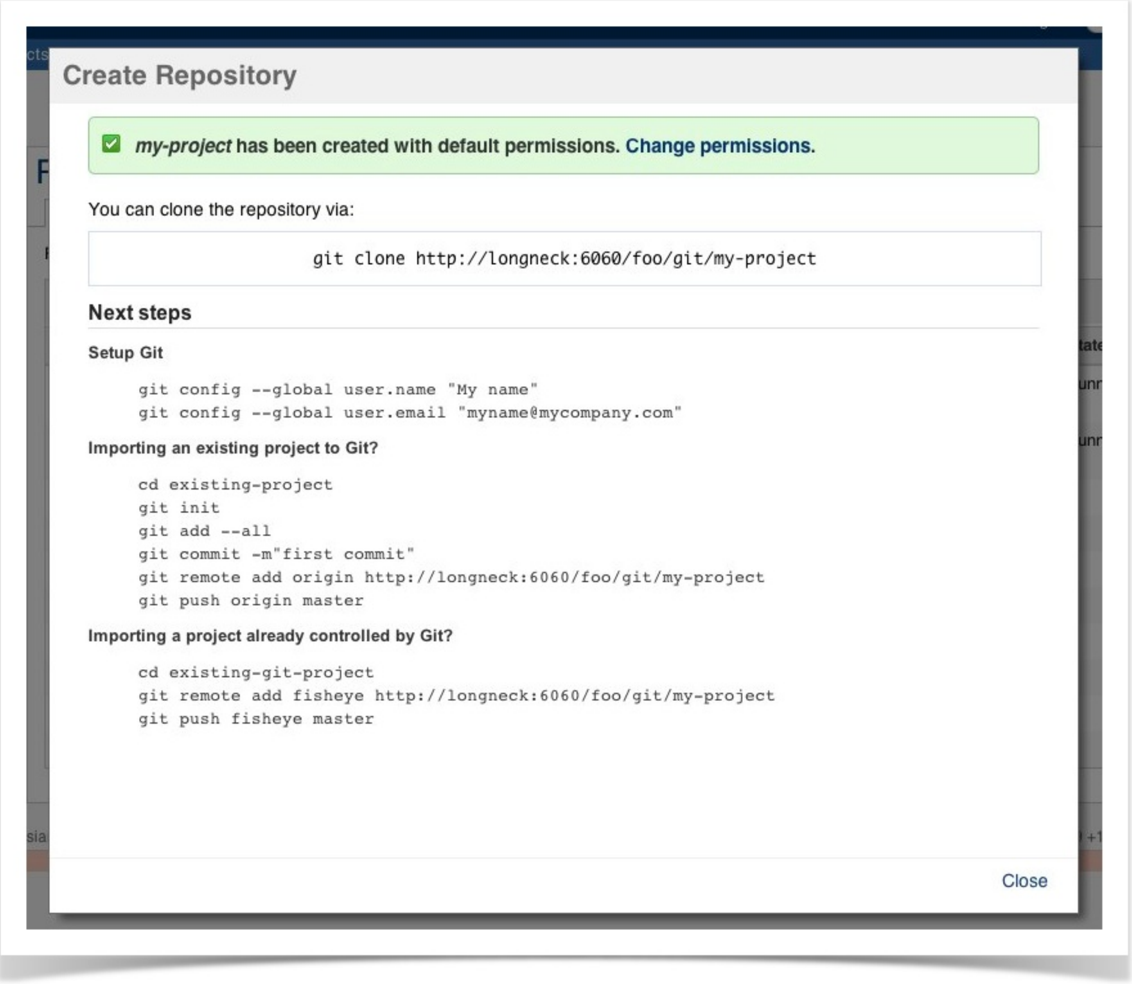
Repository Type: **Git**

Name: * my-project
The name for this new repository. The name is restricted to alphanumeric, '_', '-' or '.' characters.

Description: My Project Repository
A short description of this new repository.

Only alphanumeric characters, and the following punctuation characters are accepted in the name: underscore '_', hyphen '-' and full-stop / period '.' .

3. Click **Create** at the bottom to add your new repository.



Create Repository

☑ *my-project* has been created with default permissions. Change permissions.

You can clone the repository via:

```
git clone http://longneck:6060/foo/git/my-project
```

Next steps

Setup Git

```
git config --global user.name "My name"
git config --global user.email "myname@mycompany.com"
```

Importing an existing project to Git?

```
cd existing-project
git init
git add --all
git commit -m"first commit"
git remote add origin http://longneck:6060/foo/git/my-project
git push origin master
```

Importing a project already controlled by Git?

```
cd existing-git-project
git remote add fisheye http://longneck:6060/foo/git/my-project
git push fisheye master
```

The repository URL can also be found on the repository page.

Related Links

- Enabling Repository Management in FishEye
- Creating Git Repositories
- Forking Git Repositories
- Deleting a Git Repository

- Permanent authentication for Git repositories over HTTP(S)

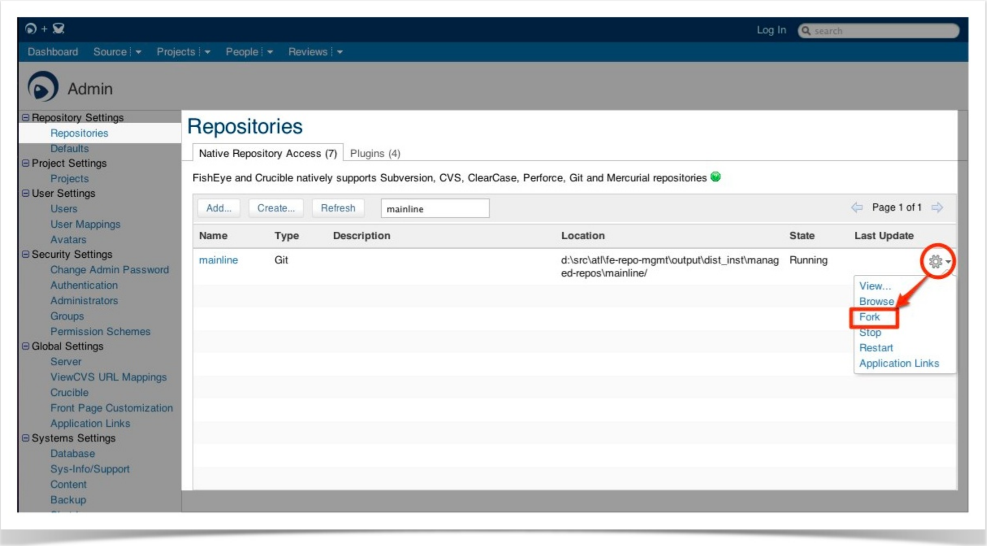
Forking Git Repositories

Support for repository management within FishEye will end on August 14th, 2013
You will continue to be able to browse, search and visualise externally hosted Git repositories through FishEye. Learn more about this change.

Once you have created a Git repository in FishEye, you can create copies which will be linked to it as "children" of the repository. This is what we call a *fork*. (learn more about forks).

To create a fork, follow the steps below.

1. Open the cog menu in the repositories section of the admin interface and click **Fork**.



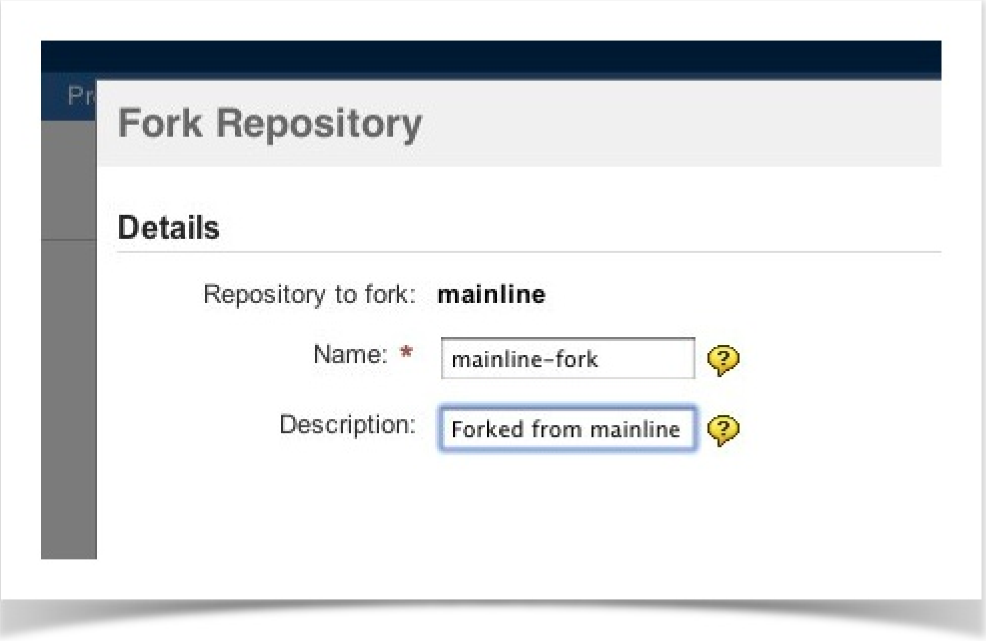
Repositories

FishEye and Crucible natively supports Subversion, CVS, ClearCase, Perforce, Git and Mercurial repositories

mainline

Name	Type	Description	Location	State	Last Update
mainline	Git		d:\src\atl\fe-repo-mgmt\output\dist_inst\managed-repos\mainline/	Running	

2. Fill in the form, and click **Fork**.



Fork Repository

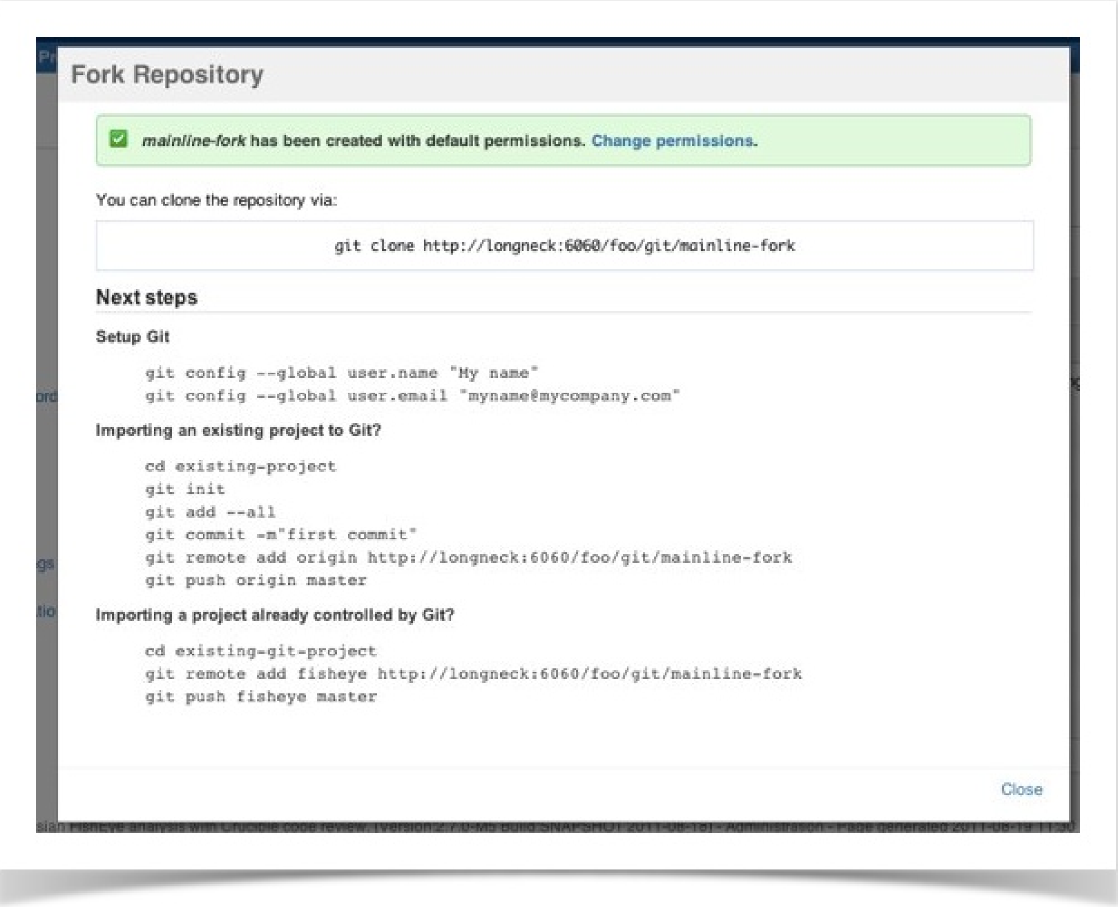
Details

Repository to fork: **mainline**

Name: * mainline-fork

Description: Forked from mainline

3. FishEye will fork the repository.



Fork Repository

☑ *mainline-fork* has been created with default permissions. Change permissions.

You can clone the repository via:

```
git clone http://longneck:6060/foo/git/mainline-fork
```

Next steps

Setup Git

```
git config --global user.name "My name"
git config --global user.email "myname@mycompany.com"
```

Importing an existing project to Git?

```
cd existing-project
git init
git add --all
git commit -m"first commit"
git remote add origin http://longneck:6060/foo/git/mainline-fork
git push origin master
```

Importing a project already controlled by Git?

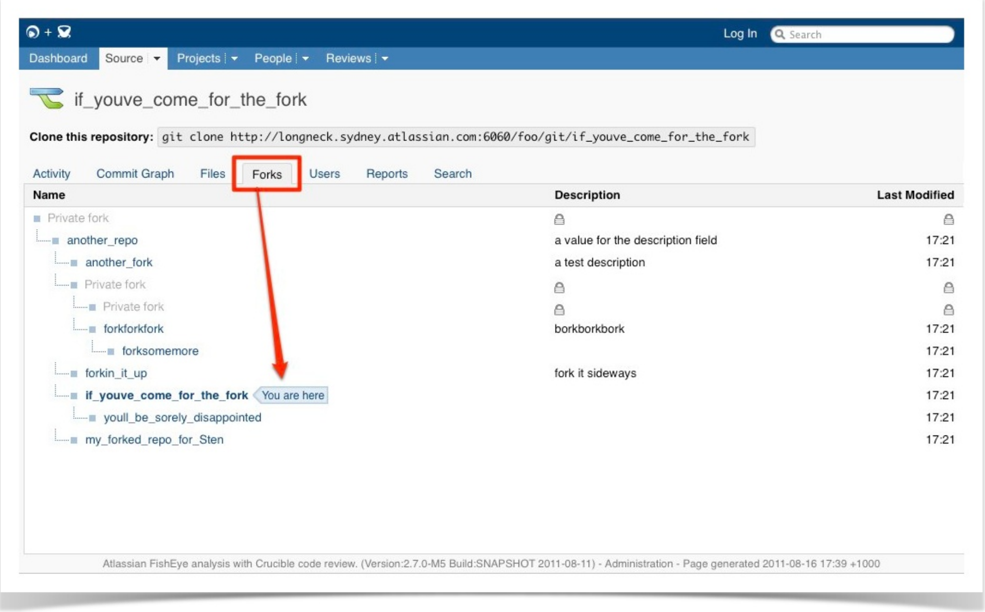
```
cd existing-git-project
git remote add fisheye http://longneck:6060/foo/git/mainline-fork
git push fisheye master
```

Close

sian FishEye analysis with Crucible code review. (Version:2.7.0-M5 Build:SNAPSHOT 2011-08-18) - Administration - Page generated 2011-08-19 11:30

Viewing Fork Hierarchies

To visualize the relationships between the different forks you just need to go the the *forks* tab of the repository.



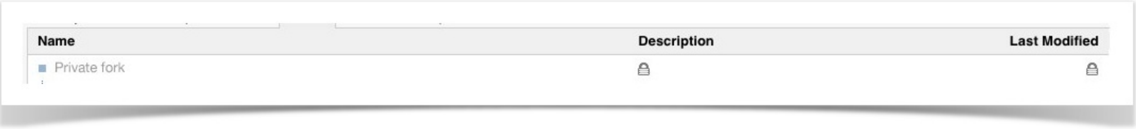
if_youve_come_for_the_fork

Clone this repository: `git clone http://longneck.sydney.atlassian.com:6060/foo/git/if_youve_come_for_the_fork`

Name	Description	Last Modified
Private fork	🔒	🔒
another_repo	a value for the description field	17:21
another_fork	a test description	17:21
Private fork	🔒	🔒
Private fork	🔒	🔒
forkforkfork	borkborkbork	17:21
forksomemore		17:21
forkin_it_up	fork it sideways	17:21
if_youve_come_for_the_fork You are here		17:21
youll_be_sorely_disappointed		17:21
my_forked_repo_for_Sten		17:21

Atlassian FishEye analysis with Crucible code review. (Version:2.7.0-M5 Build:SNAPSHOT 2011-08-11) - Administration - Page generated 2011-08-16 17:39 +1000

If you do not have the permission to access a repository, you will see a line containing the mention *Private fork* and a lock icon on the description and modification date.



Name	Description	Last Modified
Private fork	🔒	🔒

Related Links

- Enabling Repository Management in FishEye
- Creating Git Repositories
- Forking Git Repositories
- Deleting a Git Repository

- Permanent authentication for Git repositories over HTTP(S)

Deleting a Git Repository

Internal repositories can be deleted through the regular FishEye repository management interface, as explained in Managing your repositories, but when an attempt is made to delete the repository, a dialog confirms the action due to the fact that the repository itself will be destroyed (rather than just the FishEye index information, as for external repositories).

ℹ If you delete a fork from a hierarchy, its children will be re-parented to the parent of the deleted repository's parent. If the parent is at the top level of the hierarchy, then the children will be moved to the top level.

Setting up a repository client

- CVS client
- Git client
- Mercurial client
- Perforce client
- Subversion client

CVS client

FishEye supports CVS repository access, but this does not require installation of a separate client.

As FishEye reads your CVS repository directly from the local file system, using a CVS repository is a 'zero-installation' scenario. Once you have set up FishEye on the system where your CVS repository resides, FishEye should be able to access it automatically once you have configured it.

See CVS for more information about how to add a CVS repository to FishEye.

Git client

You need to set the path to the Git client executable in FishEye, as described on this page, before you can add Git repositories to FishEye.

Please see the Supported Platforms page for information about the versions of Git that are supported by FishEye.

Configuration

To set the location of the Mercurial client:

1. Go to the admin area in FishEye.
2. Click **Server** (under 'Global Settings').
3. Click **Edit Details** (under 'Git Executable').
4. Enter the path to your Git binary executable. At present, you need to have the Git executable in the path of the user used to run your FishEye instance.
5. Click **Update**.
6. Restart your FishEye server.

Related Links

- Git Configuration
- Crucible Repository Configuration

- General Crucible Configuration

Mercurial client

You need to set the path to the Mercurial client executable in FishEye, as described on this page, before you can add Mercurial repositories to FishEye.

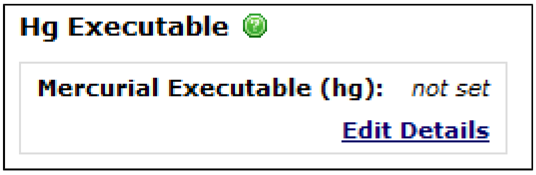
Please see the Supported Platforms page for information about the versions of Mercurial that are supported by FishEye.

Configuration

To set the location of the Mercurial client:

1. Go to the admin area in FishEye.
2. Click **Server** (under 'Global Settings').
3. Click **Edit Details** (under 'Hg Executable').
4. Enter the path to your hg (Mercurial) binary executable.
5. Click **Update**.
6. Restart your FishEye server.

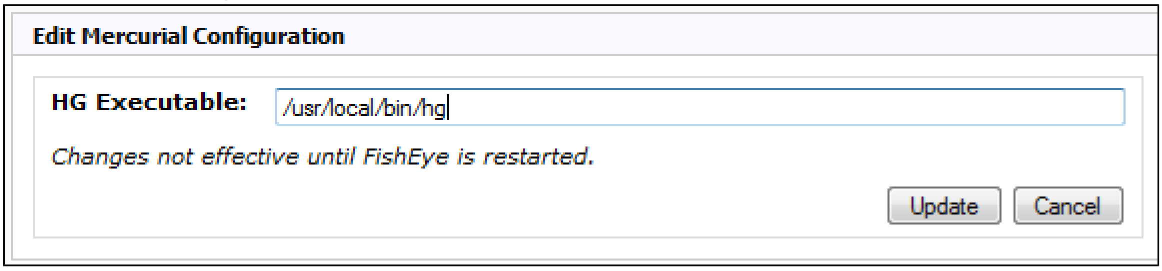
Screenshot: Mercurial Executable Settings



Hg Executable

Mercurial Executable (hg): *not set*

Screenshot: Setting the Mercurial Executable Location



Edit Mercurial Configuration

HG Executable: /usr/local/bin/hg

Changes not effective until FishEye is restarted.

Related Links

- Mercurial Configuration
- Crucible Repository Configuration
- General Crucible Configuration

Perforce client

FishEye can communicate with any Perforce *server*, but it needs to use the P4 command-line client to do so.

By default, FishEye looks for the P4 executable in the current path. However, if necessary you can set the exact path to the P4 client executable in FishEye, as described on this page, before you add Perforce repositories to FishEye.

Please see the Supported Platforms page for information about the versions of Perforce that are supported by FishEye.

Configuration

To set the location of the Perforce client:

1. Go to the admin area in FishEye.

2. Click **Server** (under 'Global Settings').
3. Click **Edit Details** (under 'Perforce client').
4. Enter the path to your P4 (Perforce) binary executable.
5. Click **Update**.
6. Restart your FishEye server.

ⓘ **Files incorrectly considered binary**
Some users have reported errors where FishEye considers some files to be binary when they are not. It appears this may be a limitation of earlier P4 clients. If you can upgrade to a recent P4 client (2006.1 onwards), this will fix this issue. You do not need to update the P4 Server. Please note that the repository will need to be reindexed in Fisheye after upgrading the P4 client for the changes to be picked up.

If you are unable to upgrade to a recent P4 client, the Repository Details page in FishEye allows you to set a limit on the size of filelog commands sent to the server. Setting this to something around 100 will fix the issue. It will, however, also impact performance significantly.

Subversion client

FishEye can communicate with any Subversion *server* running version 1.1 or later, but it needs to use a Subversion *client* to do so. You can *not* add Subversion repositories to FishEye unless Fisheye can access a Subversion client.

The SVNkit client is included in the current FishEye package (version 1.4.2 onwards). This is the default client for interfacing with Subversion, is generally the easiest to use, requires "zero-installation" and will be used automatically unless another client is specified. The SVNKit client is recommended for most users.

The alternative is the native client, which should only be used if the SVNKit client is unsuitable. Note that FishEye does not support SVN 1.7.x with the native client. See the configuration instructions below.

⚠ Using the 'file://' protocol to access your Subversion repository can be much faster than the other network protocols. We recommend using the 'file://' protocol if possible.

⚠ Using Subversion 1.3 or later is strongly recommended. Versions prior to 1.3 are no longer supported by the Subversion project. They will work with FishEye, but you may want to consider upgrading to a supported version.

Please see the Supported Platforms page for information about the versions of Subversion that are supported by FishEye.

Configuration

Note that FishEye does not support SVN 1.7.x with the native client.

To set the path to the native Subversion client:

1. Go to the admin area in FishEye.
2. Click **Server** (under 'Global Settings').
3. Click **Edit Details** (under 'Subversion client').
4. Enter the path to the jar file and the dynamic library for the Subversion client.
5. Click **Update**.
6. Restart your FishEye server.

Related pages

- Native Subversion Client
- SVNkit Client

Native Subversion Client

Native Client

> ⚠ FishEye does not support SVN 1.7.x with the native client.

FishEye can use a native Subversion client installed on your system, but your client needs to be version 1.2 or later, and **must include the JavaHL bindings**. FishEye can use all of the protocols supported by your native client.

The JavaHL bindings include a Java `.jar` file, typically named `javasvnhl.jar`, and a dynamic library such as `libsvnjavah-1.so` or `libsvnjavahl-1.dll`. FishEye must be configured so it can find both the `.jar` and the dynamic library.

If the JavaHL dynamic library is in your library path (such as `%PATH%` on Windows), then FishEye will automatically find it. Otherwise you can tell FishEye where it is, or set the FISHEYE_LIBRARY_PATH environment variable before starting FishEye.
Acquiring native Subversion libraries for your operating system

Pre-compiled native clients are available for most platforms. The Subversion download page links to platform specific distributions. **Ensure you get the binary that includes JavaHL bindings**, as well as the standard package. Also ensure that the versions of the JavaHL and standard packages match.

- **Subversion for Windows**:
  To install Subversion for Windows, visit this page
  You need to download the standard package as well as the **JavaHL** version. The standard package is named **`svn-X.Y.Z-setup.exe`** and the JavaHL installer file is named **`svn-win32-X.Y.Z_javahl.zip`** where '`X.Y.Z`' refers to the version number (for example, `svn-win32-1.4.6_javahl.zip` at the time of writing).

- **Subversion for Fedora Linux**:
  For Linux systems using the yum package manager (such as Fedora Core 3 and above) you can type the following:

  ```
  yum install subversion-javahl
  ```

  at the Linux command line interface to install the JavaHL bindings for Subversion. Note that this will also install the standard Subversion library, which is required.

- **Subversion for Ubuntu and Debian Linux**:
  For Linux systems using the apt-get package manager (such as Debian and Ubuntu) you can type the following:

  ```
  apt-get install libsvn-javahl
  ```

  at the Linux command line interface to install the JavaHL bindings for Subversion. Note that this will also install the standard Subversion library, which is required.

Native Client Configuration

There are two ways you can configure the path to your Subversion client: Via the FishEye user interface, or by editing the `config.xml` configuration file.

Configuring your Native Client in the FishEye User Interface

You can configure your Subversion client in the FishEye Administration screens: click **Server** (under 'Global Settings') and look for the 'Subversion client' section.

JAR	The path to the JavaHL `.jar`.
Dynamic library	The path to the dynamic library, if it is not already on your system's library path. ⚠ Due to a bug in earlier versions of the JavaHL bindings, setting this value is ineffective unless you are using a Subversion client 1.2.3 or later.

Configuring your Native Client in the FishEye Configuration File

An alternative method to using the FishEye user interface is editing the `<svn-config>` section of your `config.xml`. If you change these settings, you need to restart FishEye.

Windows Platform Example (change path locations as required)

```
<svn-config jar="C:\subversion\lib\svn-javahl.jar"
jnilib="C:\subversion\lib\libsvnjavahl-1.dll"/>
```

Mac OS X Platform Example (change path locations as required)

```
<svn-config jar="/opt/subversion/lib/svn-javahl/svn-javahl.jar"
jnilib="/opt/subversion/lib/libsvnjavahl-1.dylib"/>
```

Linux Platform Example (change path locations as required)

```
<svn-config jar="/usr/share/subversion/lib/svn-javahl.jar"
jnilib="/usr/lib/libsvnjavahl-1.so"/>
```

Performance Impact of Native Client

In general, using the JavaHL libraries should improve the speed of FishEye's indexing when compared to SVNKit, primarily because of the advantage of native code. However, some customers have experienced more peak memory usage (some more than 2GB) during indexing when using JavaHL implementations due to greedier processing. This is generally not a major concern, but your own performance requirements may vary.

If you need to allocate more than 2gb for the indexing to complete, please run Fisheye with a 64-bit JDK

SVNkit Client

SVNkit is included in the current FishEye package, and is the default library for interfacing with Subversion. It is generally the easiest to use, and will be used automatically unless another library is specified.

See Configuring Subversion repositories for more information.

⚠ SVNKit supports the 'file://' protocol for FSFS repositories only.

SVNKit sometimes has problems working with Subversion servers which are running older versions, such as 1.1.x. If you see exceptions such as those listed below in FishEye's log file, you will need to either swap to use the native client or upgrade your Subversion server to version 1.3 or later.

Example exceptions:

- SEVERE: assert #B
- Checksum mismatchwhile reading representation:

Other Subversion Clients

Native Subversion Clients are also supported by FishEye as an alternative to SVNkit. This process requires additional configuration. Read the Native Subversion Client instructions for more information.

Re-indexing your repository

Re-indexing involves FishEye performing an intensive scan of the repository contents, so it can more quickly display repository data. Re-indexing may be required in a number of situations, such as after server maintenance, changes in your repository, major setting changes and upgrades to FishEye.

ℹ Due to the complexity of SCM repositories, an indexing scan may take many hours or even days to complete. During this time, your FishEye users may be inconvenienced as they will not by able to view the repository being indexed. Furthermore, Crucible users will not be able to carry out reviews unless you have Crucible set to store all revisions offline.

ℹ How do I mitigate long re-index times when upgrading? See the FAQ page on this topic.

Performing a manual re-index

Settings and administrative operations for repository indexing are located on the Indexer page.

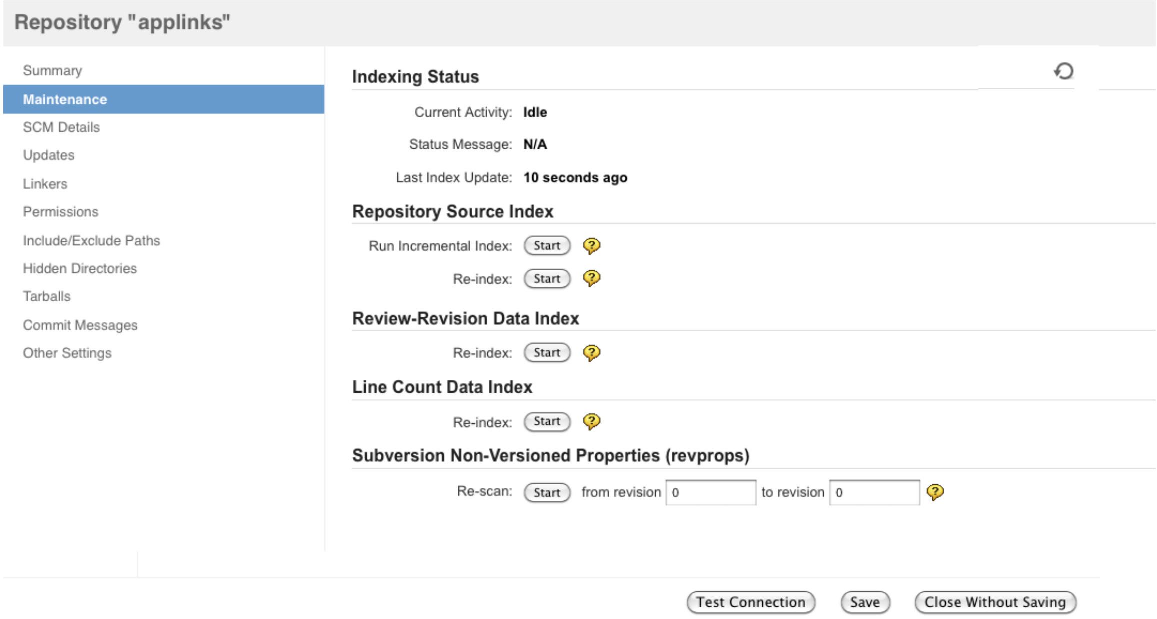
To access indexing functions for a repository:

1. Click the user menu in the FishEye/Crucible header, and choose **Administration**. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click the name of the repository.
3. Click **Maintenance** in the left-hand panel.
4. Choose from the following indexing options:

Repository Source Index	
Run Incremental Index	If the repository has already been indexed, this will start an incremental scan, otherwise an "initial" scan. This is especially useful if you have not set the repository to poll automatically, or it is set with a long poll (interval) period.
Re-index	Delete the existing cache and re-index the repository from scratch. For large or slow repositories this may take some time, during which some functionality will be unavailable. This action will also restart the repository.

Review-Revision Data Index	*(Crucible only)* Re-index all the Crucible review data associated with the current repository.
Line Count Data Index	Re-index the linecount data used to generate the LOC (Lines Of Code) charts. The linecount data will be recalculated in daily buckets based on the server timezone.
Subversion Non-Version Properties (revprops)	*(Subversion repositories only)* Re-scan the non-versioned properties of the repository (e.g. check-in comments if so enabled) and amend the entry in FishEye and Crucible accordingly. Set the revision numbers to scan from and to. In Subversion it is possible to enable non-versioned properties (e.g. the check-in comments) to be updated by committers. When this happens, FishEye will not automatically pick up the updates. By rescanning specific revisions, FishEye will rescan the non-versioned properties and amend the entry in FishEye accordingly.

Screenshot: FishEye Index Maintenance menu



Repository "applinks"

Indexing Status

Current Activity: Idle

Status Message: N/A

Last Index Update: 10 seconds ago

Subversion Non-Versioned Properties (revprops)

Re-scan: Start from revision 0 to revision 0

Repository options

You can configure options for repositories that affect settings like caching, permissions, polling period, etc. Some configuration options are only defined for individual repositories, whereas others affect all repositories (defaults).

On this page:

- Configuring options for a specific repository
- Configuring options affecting all repositories

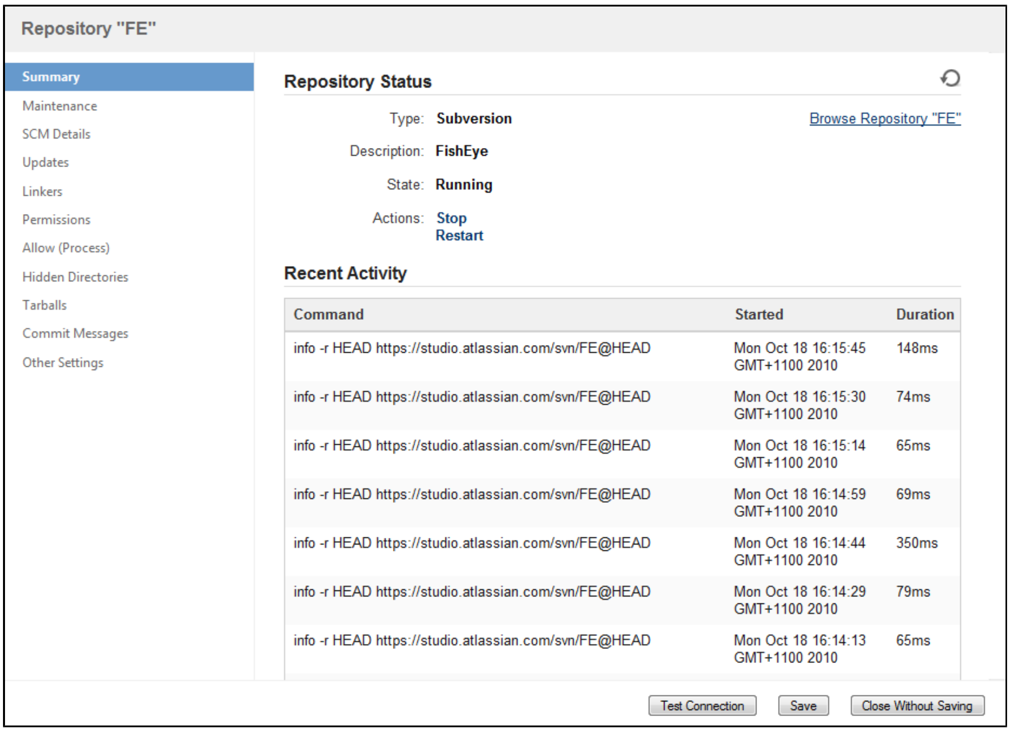
Configuring options for a specific repository

To configure options for a specific repository:

1. Click the user menu in the FishEye/Crucible header, and choose **Administration**. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click the name of the repository in the list of repositories.
3. Click a link on the left to configure those options:
   - Summary — View the repository type (e.g. Subversion) and description. You can also perform common repository operations from this screen, see Operations.
   - Maintenance — See Indexer.
   - SCM Details — See Configuring repository details.
   - Updates — See Updater.
   - Linkers — See Linkers.
   - Permissions — See Permissions.
   - Allow (Process) — See Include Exclude paths.
   - Hidden Directories — See Hidden directories.
   - Tarballs — See Tarball settings.
   - Commit Messages — See Commit Message Syntax.
   - Other Settings — See Watches and Properties.
4. Click **Save** when you are finished. You can:
   - Click **Test Connection** to test FishEye's connection to the repository.
   - Click **Close Without Saving** to abandon any changes you have made.

> Some changes will require the repository to be restarted, while others will require the repository to be re-indexed. FishEye will advise you if this is the case when you make the change. You can restart a repository from the 'Repositories' screen, by using the **Restart** function for the desired repository. See Managing your repositories for further details.

Screenshot: Configuring repository options



Repository Status

Type: **Subversion**

Description: **FishEye**

State: **Running**

Actions: Stop
Restart

Recent Activity

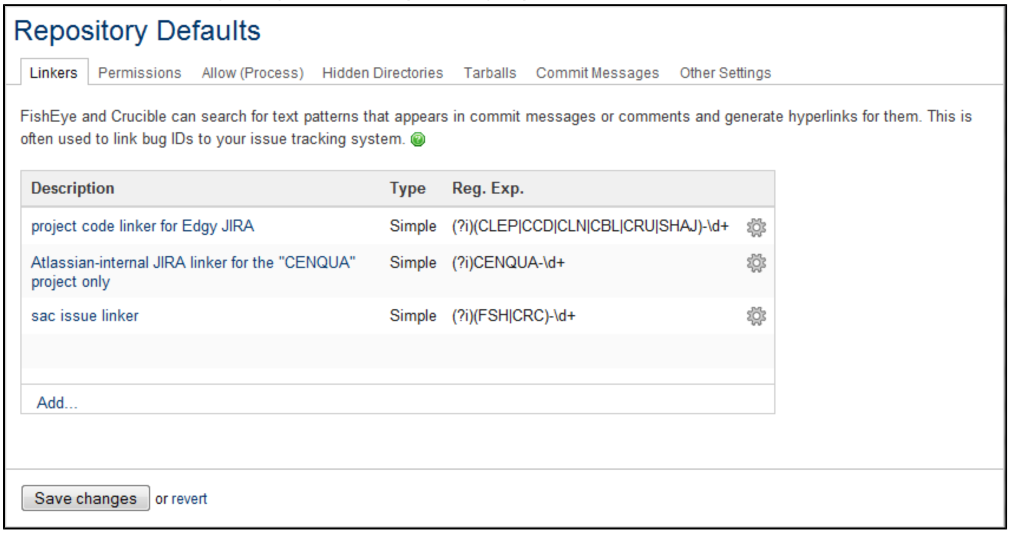
Command	Started	Duration
info -r HEAD https://studio.atlassian.com/svn/FE@HEAD	Mon Oct 18 16:15:45 GMT+1100 2010	148ms
info -r HEAD https://studio.atlassian.com/svn/FE@HEAD	Mon Oct 18 16:15:30 GMT+1100 2010	74ms
info -r HEAD https://studio.atlassian.com/svn/FE@HEAD	Mon Oct 18 16:15:14 GMT+1100 2010	65ms
info -r HEAD https://studio.atlassian.com/svn/FE@HEAD	Mon Oct 18 16:14:59 GMT+1100 2010	69ms
info -r HEAD https://studio.atlassian.com/svn/FE@HEAD	Mon Oct 18 16:14:44 GMT+1100 2010	350ms
info -r HEAD https://studio.atlassian.com/svn/FE@HEAD	Mon Oct 18 16:14:29 GMT+1100 2010	79ms
info -r HEAD https://studio.atlassian.com/svn/FE@HEAD	Mon Oct 18 16:14:13 GMT+1100 2010	65ms

Configuring options affecting all repositories

To configure options affecting all repositories:

1. Click the user menu in the FishEye/Crucible header, and choose **Administration**. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click **Defaults** (under 'Repository Settings').
3. Click a link on the left to configure those options:
   - Linkers — See Linkers.
   - Permissions — See Permissions.
   - Allow (Process) — See Include Exclude paths.
   - Hidden Directories — See Hidden directories.
   - Tarballs — See Tarball settings.
   - Commit Messages — See Commit Message Syntax.
   - Other Settings — See Watches and Properties.
4. Click **Save changes**. If you need to undo any changes, click **revert** instead.

Screenshot: Configuring default repository options



Repository Defaults

FishEye and Crucible can search for text patterns that appears in commit messages or comments and generate hyperlinks for them. This is often used to link bug IDs to your issue tracking system.

Description	Type	Reg. Exp.
project code linker for Edgy JIRA	Simple	(?i)(CLEP|CCD|CLN|CBL|CRU|SHAJ)-\d+
Atlassian-internal JIRA linker for the "CENQUA" project only	Simple	(?i)CENQUA-\d+
sac issue linker	Simple	(?i)(FSH|CRC)-\d+

Related Topics

- Authentication
- Commit Message Syntax
- Configuring repository details
- Hidden directories
- Include Exclude paths
- Indexer
- Linkers
- Operations
- Permissions
- Properties
- Store diff info
- Tarball settings
- Text file size limiting
- Updater
- Watches

Authentication

SCMs typically support simple username and password combinations for authentication. However, in FishEye and Crucible, more complex authentication methods are supported for the following repository types:

- Mercurial
- Git

The configuration of these authentication methods in FishEye is described below. Note, the authentication method can also be configured as part of a particular repository's definition.

Although Subversion supports more complex authentication methods like ssh and ssl certificate authentication, these are not currently configurable in FishEye. When using the bundled svnkit library, these are typically configured using Java property definitions.

On this page:

Authentication methods

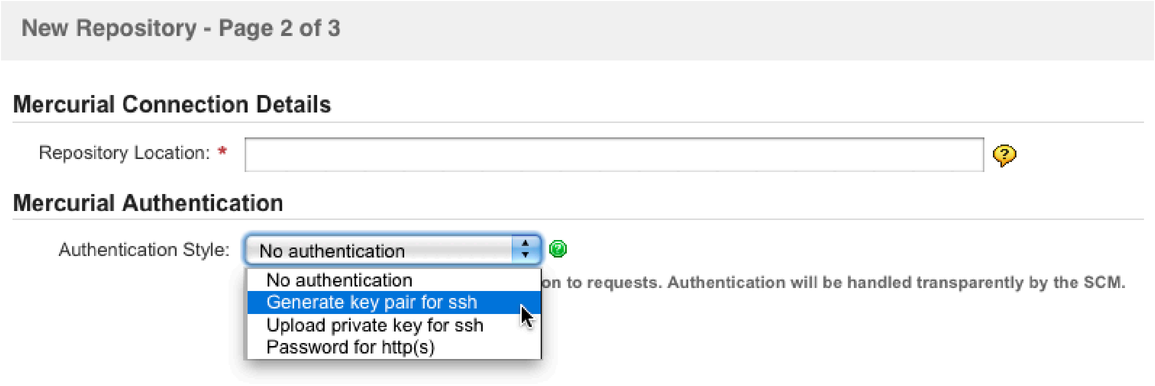
The authentication methods are configured as part of a particular repository definition.

There are four authentication methods for a repository:

- No authentication — Used where no authentication is required to access a repository.
- Generate key pair for SSH — A SSH key is generated and managed by FishEye to access the repository.
- Upload private key for SSH — A SSH key is created and managed externally to FishEye.
- Password for http(s) — This is for the username / password method of authentication with http and https URLs (also known as basic-auth).

When a FishEye repository type supports these authentication methods, you will see an Authentication section during repository configuration (e.g. the "Mercurial Authentication" section in the screenshot below). This section will be available when initially defining a repository configuration and also in the "SCM Details" section when maintaining a repository.

Screenshot: Selecting an authentication method



New Repository - Page 2 of 3

Mercurial Connection Details

Repository Location: *

Mercurial Authentication

Authentication Style: No authentication

on to requests. Authentication will be handled transparently by the SCM.

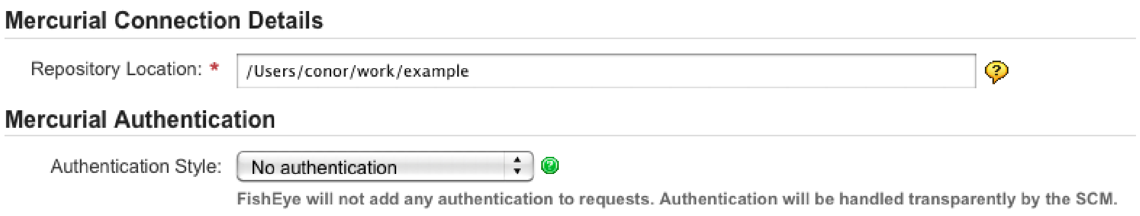
No authentication

This is the simplest authentication method. It means that FishEye can connect to the repository using Git or Mercurial without any credentials or authentication. If you have supplied credentials via another mechanism (such as ssh-agent or a default passphrase-less private key for a ssh connection) Git or Mercurial will use this automatically.

This option is appropriate for,

1. public repositories which grant read-only access to anonymous users, or
2. internal repositories on a secure network which allow anonymous reads to network users, or
3. repositories which are accessible to the FishEye server on the local filesystem.

Screenshot: 'No authentication' selected for a local repository



Mercurial Connection Details

Repository Location: * /Users/conor/work/example

Mercurial Authentication

Authentication Style: No authentication

FishEye will not add any authentication to requests. Authentication will be handled transparently by the SCM.

FishEye's access to repositories is always read-only, so it can easily be used with repositories which only require authentication and authorisation for write operations.

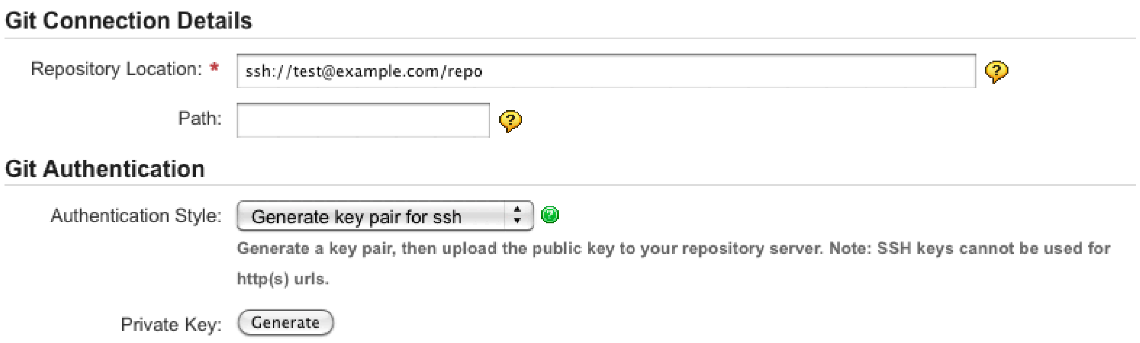
- If you specify **No authentication** but enter a repository URL which includes a username and password, FishEye will remove the password from the URL and set the authentication method to **Password**, storing the password specified in the password field.

Generate key pair for SSH

If you want to control repository access using SSH keys, you can choose this method of authentication to have FishEye generate and manage the public/private key pair for you. This is the most secure option for ssh access, as the private key is never transmitted across the network.

Click **Generate** to generate the key pair (see "Generating a SSH key pair" screenshot below). FishEye will generate and store the public and private key pair. The key is specific to the repository being indexed.

Screenshot: Generating a SSH key pair



Git Connection Details

Repository Location: * ssh://test@example.com/repo

Path:

Git Authentication

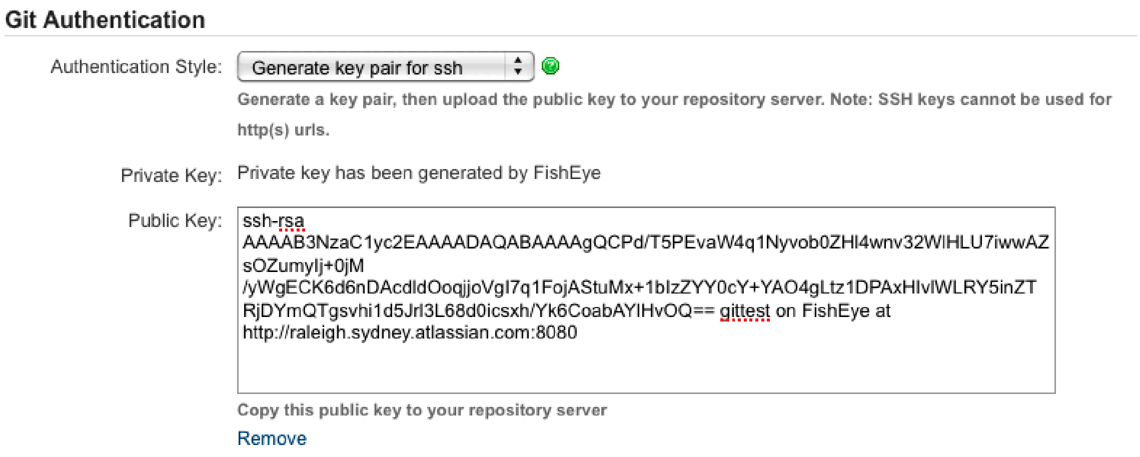
Authentication Style: Generate key pair for ssh

Generate a key pair, then upload the public key to your repository server. Note: SSH keys cannot be used for http(s) urls.

Private Key:

The public key will be displayed to allow you to copy it to your repository server and to associate the key with your user account (see "Public Key of Generated Key displayed" screenshot below). The private key is stored by FishEye and never exposed to users or admininstrators.

Screenshot: Public key of generated key displayed



Git Authentication

Authentication Style: Generate key pair for ssh

Generate a key pair, then upload the public key to your repository server. Note: SSH keys cannot be used for http(s) urls.

Private Key: Private key has been generated by FishEye

Public Key:

```
ssh-rsa
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAAAgQCPd/T5PEvaW4q1Nyvob0ZHl4wnv32WlHLU7iwwAZ
sOZumylj+0jM
/yWgECK6d6nDAcdldOoqjjoVgI7q1FojAStuMx+1bIzZYY0cY+YAO4gLtz1DPAxHIvlWLRY5inZT
RjDYmQTgsvhi1d5Jrl3L68d0icsxh/Yk6CoabAYlHvOQ== gittest on FishEye at
http://raleigh.sydney.atlassian.com:8080
```

Copy this public key to your repository server

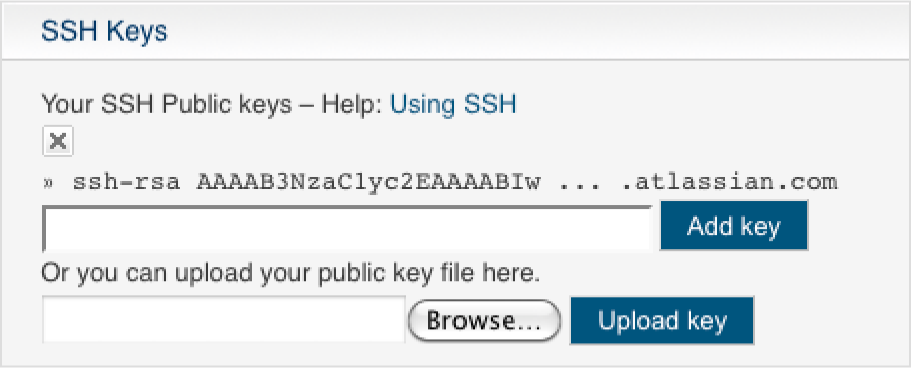
Remove

If you wish to change the key, click **Remove** and then generate a new key.

When using SSH keys, you will typically specify a username as part of the URL you use to access the repository.

Public hosting systems such as Bitbucket and GitHub provide simple web-based mechanisms for associating public keys with your account. For these systems, a generic username is used in the repository URL and it is the key that determines the account. See the screenshots below for examples of how to associate keys with Bitbucket and GitHub accounts.

Screenshot: Key management on Bitbucket



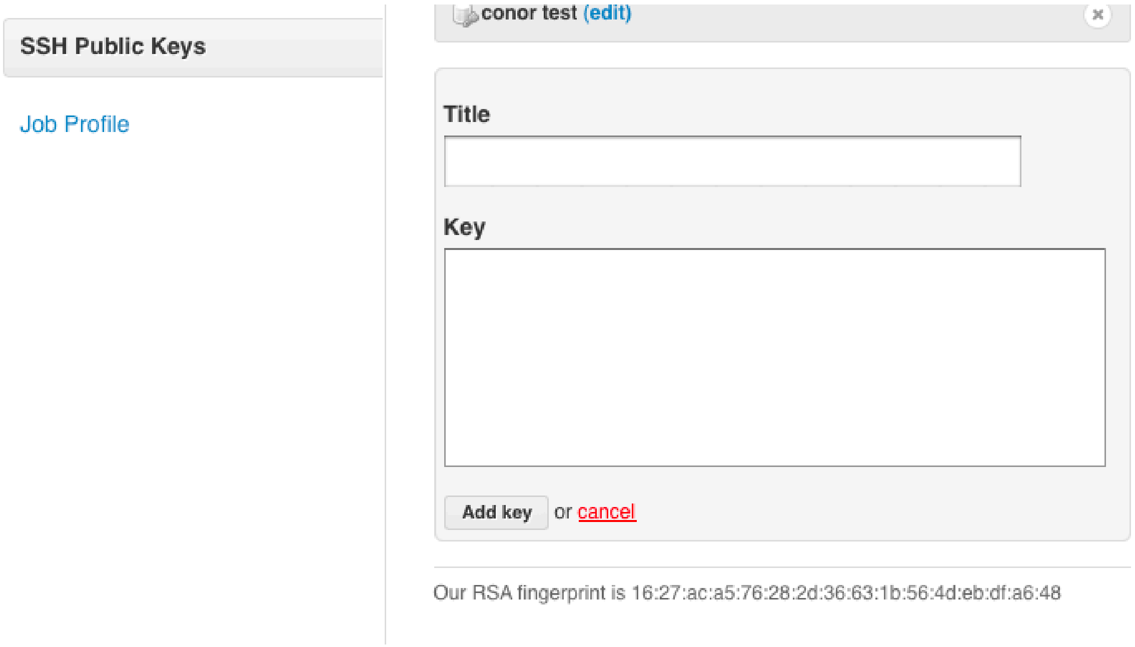
SSH Keys

Your SSH Public keys – Help: Using SSH

☒

» ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaClyc2EAAAABIw ... .atlassian.com

Screenshot: Key management on GitHub



Our RSA fingerprint is 16:27:ac:a5:76:28:2d:36:63:1b:56:4d:eb:df:a6:48

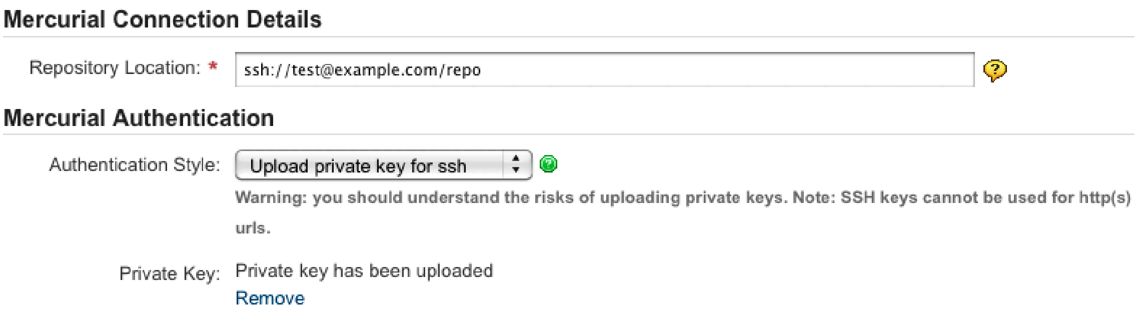
Upload private key for SSH

If you are using SSH keys for repository access and already have an SSH key or you would prefer to manage your SSH keys yourself, this authentication method allows you to upload the private key to FishEye. Please note however, that FishEye can only use passphrase-less SSH keys. (To vote for support for private keys with passphrases, see http://jira.atlassian.com/browse/CRUC-5579.)

> ⚠ Generating a key within FishEye, as described above, is **our preferred approach** to using SSH keys. We believe it is advisable to use a private key for a single purpose. Different access needs should use different keys. This option should only be used if you must use an existing key.
>
> If you choose to use this option, you will be transmitting your private key across the network to your FishEye server. We **strongly recommend** that you enable https for Fisheye before you do this.

The private key is uploaded by your web browser file upload operation. As soon as FishEye completes the file upload, it verifies that the provided key is in fact a valid private SSH key and that it does not have a passphrase. To change the stored key, remove the current key by clicking **Remove**, and then upload the new key.

Screenshot: Private key upload



Mercurial Connection Details

Repository Location: * ssh://test@example.com/repo

Mercurial Authentication

Authentication Style: Upload private key for ssh

Warning: you should understand the risks of uploading private keys. Note: SSH keys cannot be used for http(s) urls.

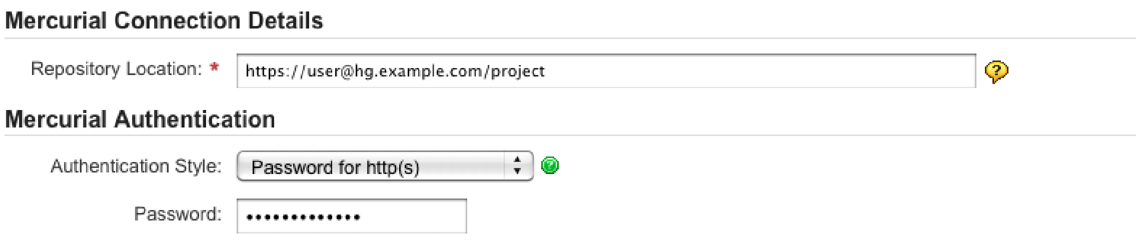
Private Key: Private key has been uploaded

Tip: *If you are uploading under OSX and using 10.6 or later, you can press command-shift-period to display hidden files and directories. This makes it easier to access ssh key files stored in their default .ssh directory*

Password

This authentication method is used when using http/https to access your repository with a username and password. For these repositories, the repository location URL includes the username for the account and the password is configured in the **Password** field (see "Password authentication" screenshot below).

Screenshot: Password authentication



Mercurial Connection Details

Repository Location: * https://user@hg.example.com/project

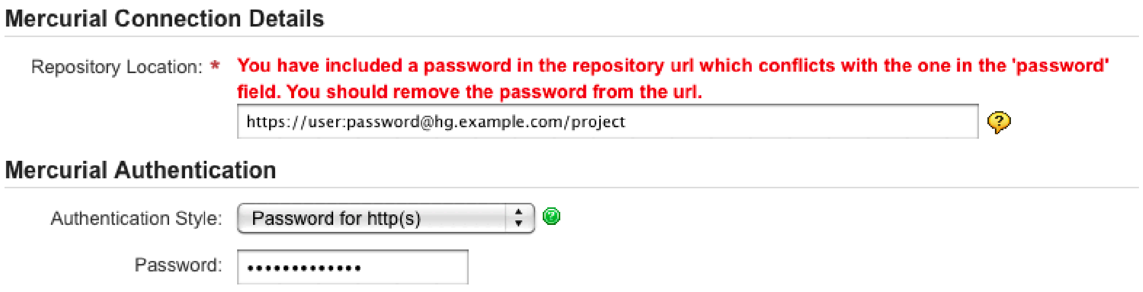
Mercurial Authentication

Authentication Style: Password for http(s)

Password: •••••••••••••

It is possible to specify both the username and password in a repository URL. If you do this FishEye will warn you to remove the password from the URL definition, as it would conflict with the password specified in the password field. When using password authentication, FishEye will always manage the password separately from the repository URL.

Screenshot: Do not provide password in URL



Mercurial Connection Details

Repository Location: * You have included a password in the repository url which conflicts with the one in the 'password' field. You should remove the password from the url.

https://user:password@hg.example.com/project

Mercurial Authentication

Authentication Style: Password for http(s)

Password: •••••••••••••

- For Git repositories, when using http basic authentication, Git must be compiled with libcurl support. If this is not the case, authentication will fail with a message similar to:
  `error: git was compiled without libcurl support.`
  You will need to update your Git installation or select an alternative authentication method.
- Password authentication using SSH is not currently supported by FishEye. You must use a key when using SSH.

Notes

Security considerations when using SSH key pairs

The **Generate key pair for SSH** option is the safest option to use, as private keys are never transmitted across the network. If an attacker gains access to your private key, they have access to all the services that are allowed by that key pair.

Since FishEye only requires read access to your accounts, it is best to create a user that only has read access to the repositories you want to index and add the public key to that user's account settings. This way, even if the private key is compromised, while your source can be accessed, you can easily revoke that user's access and/or remove their public keys and the attacker will not be able to change or modify any of your data.

Using ssh-agent

If you are using a Unix-style system with SSH key authentication and do not want to perform key management in FishEye at all, it is possible to launch FishEye in the context of an `ssh-agent` process. When FishEye launches sub-processes to interact with the repository, the ssh command in those sub-processes will inherit access to the ssh keys in the ssh-agent process. This approach would allow you to use ssh keys with passphrases. Please refer to your operating system documentation for more information on `ssh-agent`.

SSH connectivity tools under Windows

If your FishEye installation is using Windows, you must use OpenSSH for SSH connectivity, rather than alternatives like TortoiseHg or Putty.

Download and install Git for Windows, as this includes OpenSSH. Be careful about the options you choose during the install:

- When asked how to adjust your PATH environment, select the option 'Run Git and included Unix tool from the Windows Command prompt'. This will ensure that Git and its associated tools (including OPENSSH) are available to the FishEye server via the PATH environment variable.
- When asked for the SSH executable, select the option 'Use OpenSSH'. The FishEye server doesn't work with alternatives like TortoiseHg or Putty.

Commit Message Syntax

FishEye can render Wiki Markup in commit messages. This page contains instructions for turning this setting on and off. You can set this option as a global default, as well as individually per-repository.

ℹ When using Crucible, you can also have Wiki Markup rendering in review comments and review descriptions.

On this page:

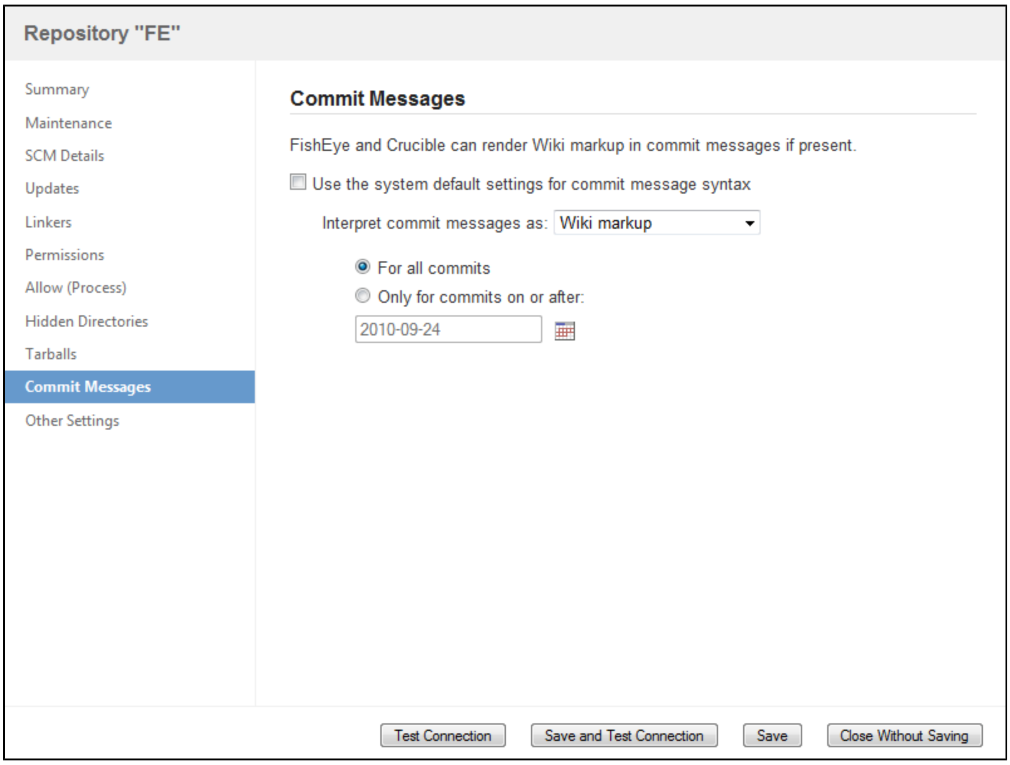
- Configuring Commit Message Syntax for a Specific Repository
- Configure Commit Message Syntax for All Repositories

Configuring Commit Message Syntax for a Specific Repository

To configure commit message syntax for a repository:

1. Click the user menu in the FishEye/Crucible header, and choose **Administration**. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click the '**Repositories**' link. The list of repositories set up in your FishEye instance will be displayed.
3. Click the name of the repository, (under the '**Name**' column in the list of repositories). The Repository Options for the repository will be displayed in a dialogue.
4. Click the '**Commit Messages**' tab. The 'Commit Messages' screen will be displayed (see screenshot below).
5. Update the commit message syntax for this repository as follows:
    - Tick the '**Use the system default settings for commit message syntax**', if you want to use the system default settings for commit message syntax. The following fields will only be enabled if you do not tick this checkbox:
        - Select '**Interpret commit messages as**' to be either 'Plain text' or 'Wiki markup'. This determines whether wiki markup is rendered in commit messages or not.
        - Choose whether you want commit message syntax to be applied to all commits or commits after a specified date.
6. Save your changes.

Screenshot: Configuring commit message syntax for a specific repository



Commit Messages

FishEye and Crucible can render Wiki markup in commit messages if present.

□ Use the system default settings for commit message syntax

Interpret commit messages as: Wiki markup

● For all commits

○ Only for commits on or after:

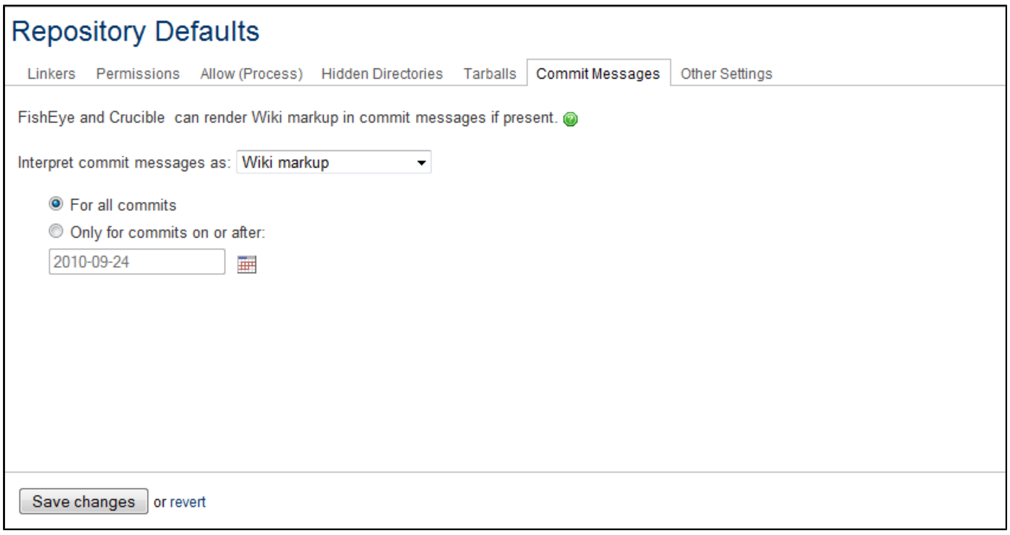
2010-09-24

Configure Commit Message Syntax for All Repositories

To configure commit message syntax for all repositories:

1. Click the '**Defaults**' link. The 'Repository Defaults' will be displayed.
2. Click the '**Commit Messages**' tab. The 'Commit Messages' screen will be displayed (see screenshot below).
3. Update the commit message syntax for this repository as follows:
   - Select '**Interpret commit messages as**' to be either 'Plain text' or 'Wiki markup'. his determines whether wiki markup is rendered in commit messages or not. The default is 'Plain text'.
   - Choose whether you want commit message syntax to be applied to all commits or commits after a specified date.
4. Save your changes.

Screenshot: Configuring commit message syntax for all repositories



FishEye and Crucible can render Wiki markup in commit messages if present.

Interpret commit messages as: Wiki markup

● For all commits

○ Only for commits on or after:

2010-09-24

Configuring repository details

You can define the **SCM Details** for a repository when adding or managing a repository. The SCM details will vary depending on the type of repository that you are adding, e.g. the SCM details for a Subversion repository differ to the SCM details for a Git repository.

On this page:

- Configuring the SCM details for a repository
- Notes

Related pages:

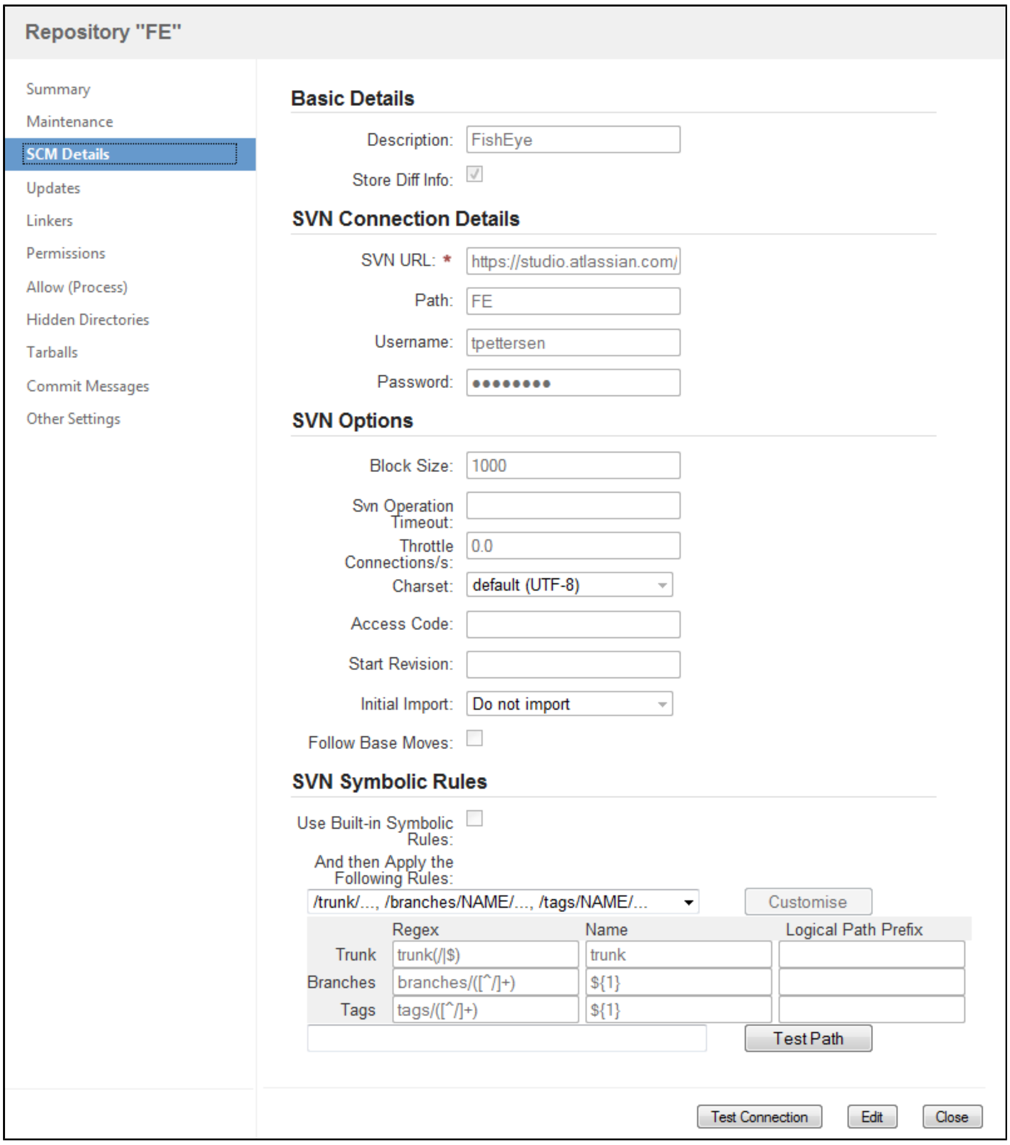
- Adding an external repository
- Repository options

Configuring the SCM details for a repository

To configure the SCM details for a repository:

1. Click the user menu in the FishEye/Crucible header, and choose **Administration**. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click the '**Repositories**' link. The list of repositories set up in your FishEye instance will be displayed.
3. Click the name of the repository, (under the '**Name**' column in the list of repositories). The Repository Options for the repository will be displayed in a dialogue.
   *(You can also click the cog icon (⚙) and click '**View**' from the dropdown menu to open the Repository Options)*
4. Click '**SCM Details**' in the left menu. The details for your repository will be displayed.
5. Click the '**Edit**' button at the bottom of the dialogue. The 'SCM Details' will refresh with the fields editable.
6. Update the fields as desired.
   - '**Description**' — Enter a description for the repository. This is used to describe the repository in FishEye screens.
   - '**Store Diff Info**' — Tick this checkbox, if you want FishEye to cache information about file diffs in its database. This is required for some FishEye features. This setting will be enabled by default for new repositories. See the Notes section below for important information on this setting.
   - The rest of the fields will vary depending on the SCM. See the following topics:
     Note, the topics below are for adding a repository, however the fields are the same.
     - CVS
     - Git
     - Mercurial
     - Perforce
     - Subversion
7. Click the '**Apply and Test Connection**' button to test your changes.
   - If you are happy with your changes, click the '**Save**' button to save your changes.
   - If you need to abandon your changes, click the '**Revert**' button.

Screenshot: Configuring the SCM details for a Subversion repository



Basic Details

Description: FishEye

Store Diff Info: ☑

SVN Connection Details

SVN URL: * https://studio.atlassian.com/

Path: FE

Username: tpettersen

Password: ••••••••

SVN Options

Block Size: 1000

Svn Operation Timeout:

Throttle Connections/s: 0.0

Charset: default (UTF-8)

Access Code:

Start Revision:

Initial Import: Do not import

Follow Base Moves: □

SVN Symbolic Rules

Use Built-in Symbolic Rules: □

And then Apply the Following Rules: /trunk/..., /branches/NAME/..., /tags/NAME/...

	Regex	Name	Logical Path Prefix
Trunk	trunk(/|$)	trunk	
Branches	branches/([^/]+)	${1}	
Tags	tags/([^/]+)	${1}	

Notes

About the 'Store Diff Info' setting

Enabling the 'Store Diff Info' setting means that FishEye will store information about file diffs in its database, i.e. FishEye will store summary of what lines are added and removed between subsequent versions of the same file. You will still be able view file diffs regardless of whether this setting is enabled or disabled.

⚠ Please note, you need to perform a **full re-index** of your repository after enabling this setting, for FishEye to collect the diff information for all revisions in your repository.

Please also take note of the following information about this setting:

- Disabling the 'Store Diff Info' setting will **disable per-author line graphs**.
- Disabling the 'Store Diff Info' setting also removes the author/revision information in the diff display.
- Diff information is always stored for **CVS repositories**. Note, that a full re-index is required to enable per author charts after upgrading from FishEye 1.4.3 or earlier.
- Enabling the 'Store Diff Info' setting will allow FishEye to perform text searches of lines added and removed, in addition to the text search of the trunk head.
- Enabling the 'Store Diff Info' setting for **Perforce repositories** will force FishEye to make extra requests to your depot in order to collect the diffs. This may substantially increase the time it takes to scan your repository (scan times for other repositories, like CVS and Subversion, are not affected by the 'Store Diff

Info' setting). If your Perforce repository was created before FishEye 1.5, this setting will be disabled by default.

Hidden directories

You can configure unused (deprecated) directories as 'hidden' in FishEye. Hidden directories will not be shown to users in the FishEye user interface, unless a user has specifically elected to view hidden directories in their user profile. This can be useful if you have old directories that you don't want cluttering the screens by default. Please note, FishEye will still index and cache these directories.

⚠ Note, this administration option does not affect the user's option of hiding **empty** directories and deleted files, when browsing a repository. See Browsing through a Repository for details.

On this page:

- Configuring hidden directories
  - Configuring hidden directories for a specific repository
  - Configure hidden directories for all repositories
- Adding a hidden directory

Configuring hidden directories

Configuring hidden directories for a specific repository

To configure hidden directories for a repository:

1. Click the user menu in the FishEye/Crucible header, and choose **Administration**. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click the **Repositories** link. The list of repositories set up in your FishEye instance will be displayed.
3. Click the name of the repository, (under the 'Name' column in the list of repositories). The Repository Options for the repository will be displayed in a dialogue.
4. Click the **Hidden Directories** tab. The 'Hidden Directories' screen will be displayed (see screenshot below).
5. Configure the hidden directories for the repository as desired:
   - Click **Add** to add a new hidden directory pattern. See the Adding a Hidden Directory section below for further instructions.
   - Click the cog icon (⚙) next to a hidden directory pattern and then **Edit** to edit the pattern. The editable 'Hidden Directory' dialogue is identical to the 'Add Hidden Directory' dialogue. See the Adding a Hidden Directory section below for further instructions.
   - Click the cog icon (⚙) next to a hidden directory pattern and then **Delete** to delete the hidden directory pattern.
6. Save your changes.

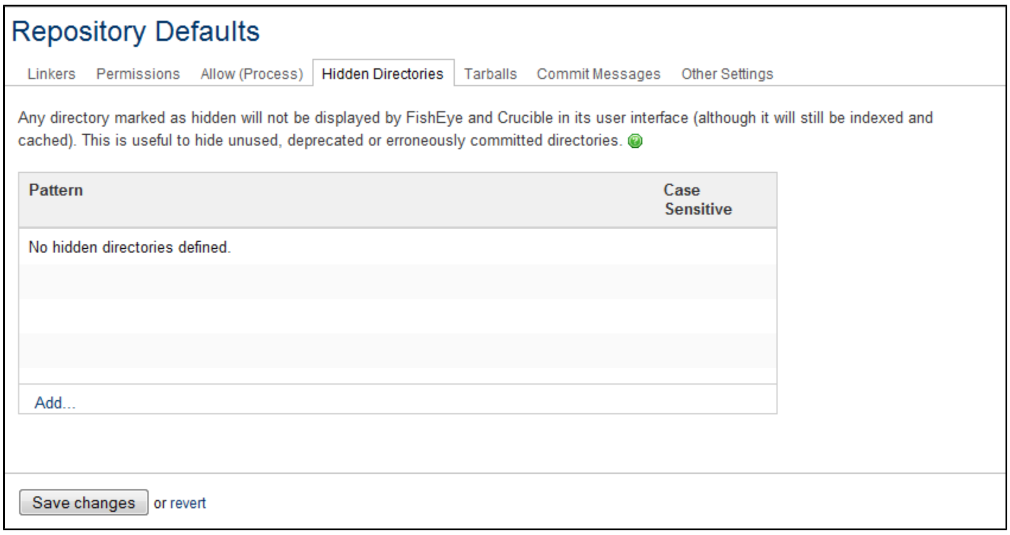
Configure hidden directories for all repositories

To configure hidden directories for all repositories,

1. Click the user menu in the FishEye/Crucible header, and choose **Administration**. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click the '**Defaults**' link. The 'Repository Defaults' will be displayed.
3. Click the '**Hidden Directories**' tab. The 'Hidden Directories' screen will be displayed (see screenshot below).
4. Configure the hidden directories for all repositories as desired:
   - Click the '**Add...**' link to add a new hidden directory pattern. Hidden directory patterns for your repository defaults will be inherited by all repositories. See the Adding a Hidden Directory section below for further instructions.

  - Click the cog icon (⚙) next to a hidden directory pattern and then **Edit** to edit the pattern. The editable 'Hidden Directory' dialogue is identical to the 'Add Hidden Directory' dialogue. See the Adding a Hidden Directory section below for further instructions.
  - Click the cog icon (⚙) next to a hidden directory pattern and then **Delete** to delete the hidden directory pattern.
5. Save your changes.

Screenshot: Configuring hidden directories for all repositories



Repository Defaults

Any directory marked as hidden will not be displayed by FishEye and Crucible in its user interface (although it will still be indexed and cached). This is useful to hide unused, deprecated or erroneously committed directories.

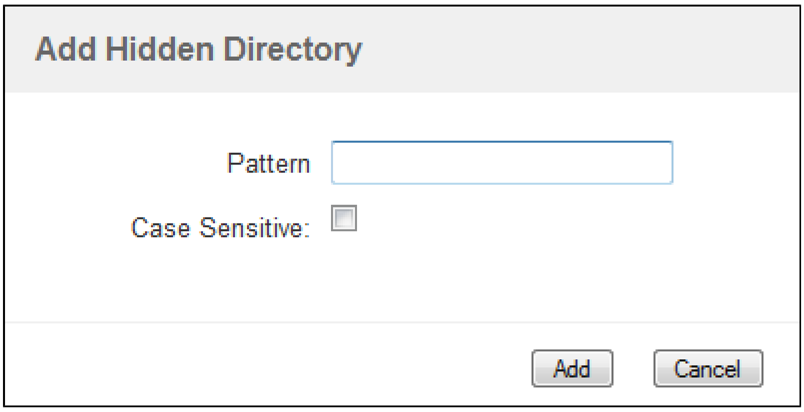
Pattern	Case Sensitive
No hidden directories defined.	

Adding a hidden directory

To add a new hidden directory,

1. Navigate to the hidden directories for a specific repository or the repository defaults, as described above, and click **Add** to add a new hidden directory pattern. The 'Add Hidden Directory' dialogue will be displayed.
2. Complete the fields on the dialogue as follows:
   - **Pattern** — Enter the pattern for directories that you want to be hidden in FishEye.
   - **Case Sensitive** — By default, hidden directory patterns are case-sensitive but they can be configured to be case-insensitive. If your repository is set to be case-insensitive (Perforce) then hidden directory patterns will also be case-insensitive, regardless of how the individual patterns are configured.
3. Click **Add** to add the hidden directory pattern.

Screenshot: Adding a new hidden directory pattern



Add Hidden Directory

Pattern

Case Sensitive: □

Include Exclude paths

By default, FishEye will cache and index your whole repository, and present all of this information to users. You can allow FishEye to process certain parts of your repository and/or disallow it from accessing other parts, by configuring inclusion/exclusion patterns for FishEye to follow. These patterns are set in the 'Include/Exclude Paths' repository option.

On this page:

Configuring Include/Exclude paths

You can configure the include/exclude paths option for a specific repository or configure linkers for all repositories.

Configuring Include/Exclude for a specific repository

To configure the include/exclude paths option for a repository:

1. Click the user menu in the FishEye/Crucible header, and choose **Administration**. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click the **Repositories** link. The list of repositories set up in your FishEye instance will be displayed.
3. Click the name of the repository, (under the **Name** column in the list of repositories). The Repository Options for the repository will be displayed in a dialogue.
4. Click the **Include/Exclude Paths** tab. The 'Include/Exclude Paths' screen will be displayed (see screenshot below).
5. Configure the includes/excludes for the repository as desired:
   - Click the **Add...** link to add a new include/exclude pattern. See the Adding an Include and Adding an Exclude sections below for further instructions.
   - Click the cog icon (⚙) next to a linker and click **Edit** from the dropdown menu to edit an include/exclude pattern. The editable 'Linker' dialogue is identical to the 'Add a Link' dialogue. See the Adding an Include and Adding an Exclude sections below for further instructions.
   - Click the cog icon (⚙) next to a linker and click **Delete** from the dropdown menu to delete the include/exclude pattern.
6. Save your changes.

Configure Include/Exclude for all repositories

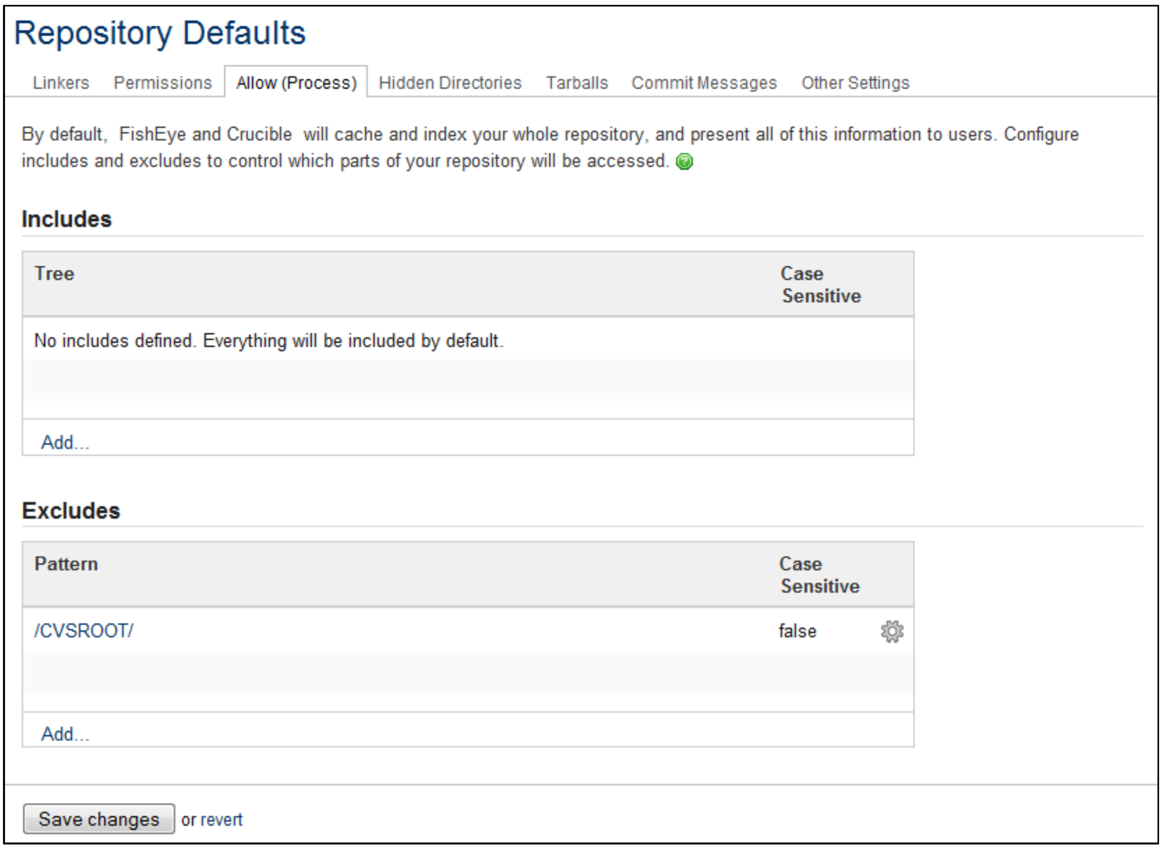
To configure the allow (process) for all repositories:

1. Click the user menu in the FishEye/Crucible header, and choose **Administration**. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click **Defaults**. The 'Repository Defaults' will be displayed.
3. Click the **Include/Exclude Paths** tab. The 'Include/Exclude Paths' screen will be displayed (see screenshot below).
4. Configure the includes/excludes for all repositories as desired:
   - Click **Add...** to add a new include/exclude pattern. See the Adding an Include and Adding an Exclude sections below for further instructions.
   - Click the cog icon (⚙) next to a linker and click **Edit** from the dropdown menu to edit an include/exclude pattern. The editable 'Linker' dialogue is identical to the 'Add a Link' dialogue. See the Adding an Include and Adding an Exclude sections below for further instructions.
   - Click the cog icon (⚙) next to a linker and click **Delete** from the dropdown menu to delete the

include/exclude pattern.

5. Save your changes.

Screenshot: Configuring Include/Exclude Paths for all repositories



By default, FishEye and Crucible will cache and index your whole repository, and present all of this information to users. Configure includes and excludes to control which parts of your repository will be accessed.

Includes

Tree	Case Sensitive
No includes defined. Everything will be included by default.	

Excludes

Pattern	Case Sensitive
/CVSROOT/	false

Adding an Include

The 'Includes' subsection of the 'Include/Exclude Paths' screen defines what subtrees of your repository FishEye will index. FishEye defaults to including 'everything'. If you specify some 'include' directories, then FishEye will process only those directories (and all their subdirectories). For instance, you might want to do this to limit FishEye to the subset of active projects in your repository. Each include specifies the path to a subtree to be processed. Paths are expressed relative to the repository root configured in the repository configuration.

> ⓘ Include paths do not support Antglobs, or wildcards of any type. They are also defined relative to where FishEye connects to your repository. To match the 'tags' subtree, simply use `/tags`. Please note that Excludes can still make use of Antglobs.

To add a new include:

1. Navigate to the "Include/Exclude Paths" for a specific repository or the repository defaults, as described above, and click **Add...** to add a new include. The 'Add an Include' dialogue will be displayed.
2. Complete the fields on the dialogue as follows:
   - **Path Prefix** — Enter the tree of your repository that you want to include. See the example below.
   - **Case Sensitive** — Tick this checkbox if you want your include to be case-sensitive. By default, Includes are case-sensitive but they can be configured to be case-insensitive. If your repository is set to be case-insensitive (Perforce) then Includes will also be case-insensitive, regardless of how the individual Includes are configured.

Example:

- Including directories:

  ```
  PROJECT1
  ```

  The code above **includes** `/PROJECT1` and all its children (sub-directories and their contents). You could specify `/PROJECT1/` and `/PROJECT2/` to include both of these directories in FishEye's indexing.

Adding an Exclude

The 'Excludes' subsection of the 'Include/Exclude Paths' screen allows you to specifically exclude files and directories from those which have been included in indexing. FishEye will not process these files and directories. Each exclude is an Antglob Pattern.

To add a new exclude:

1. Navigate to the "Include/Exclude Paths" for a specific repository or the repository defaults, as described above, and click **Add...** to add a new exclude. The 'Add an Exclude' dialogue will be displayed.
2. Complete the fields on the dialogue as follows:
   - **Pattern** — Enter the pattern for directories/files that you want to exclude. See the examples below.
   - **Case Sensitive** — Tick this checkbox if you want your exclude to be case-sensitive. By default, Excludes are case-sensitive but they can be configured to be case-insensitive. If your repository is set to be case-insensitive (Perforce) then Excludes will also be case-insensitive, regardless of how the individual Excludes are configured.

Examples:

- Excluding directories:

  ```
  /PROJECT2/
  ```

  The code above **excludes** `/PROJECT2` and all its children (sub-directories and their contents).
- Excluding file types:

  ```
  **/*.OBJ
  ```

  The code above **excludes** any OBJ (object) files.

  > ⚠ Changes to Includes and Excludes do not take effect until the repository is restarted. If you do not re-index when changing the includes and excluded, files and directories which have been indexed prior to the update will remain visible in FishEye.

Notes

Include/Exclude Processing

When processing includes and excluded, FishEye merges the includes and excludes from the repository itself with those from the repository defaults. The repository's specific includes and excludes take priority over those of the repository defaults. Once merged, FishEye processes include definitions first and then excludes. If there are any includes defined a path must match at least one of those includes to be considered. If there are no include patterns defined, all paths are considered to be included. Once includes have been processed, a path which is a candidate for processing is tested against any defined excludes. If the path matches any of the exclude patterns, the path is excluded and not included in FishEye.

About Setting the Repository Root

When you are setting the Allow (Process), you should be aware that the options on this page only act on the parts of the repository that lie under the level of the repository root, which you configure as a directory location in your repository. In other words, FishEye can only access directories "lower" than the repository root. For example, consider a repository with the following structure:

```
/CORE/2007/LEGACY/
/CORE/2008/PROJECT1/
/CORE/2008/PROJECT2/
```

In this case, you could set the repository root (or 'Path') to be `/CORE/2008/`. In that situation, you would be able to include or exclude the `/PROJECT1/` and `/PROJECT2/` directories, but the `/CORE/2007/LEGACY/` directory would not be available. To have FishEye index all of the directories in this repository, you would need to set the repository root path to be `/CORE/`. Then, you could use the includes and excludes to add and remove directories under `/CORE/` from FishEye's scan. For more information, see the Subversion configuration page and read the 'Path' options.

Indexer

You can manually perform a number of indexing functions on your repositories in FishEye.

⚠ Note, an indexing scan for a repository can take hours or possibly days, depending on the size of the repository, network speed, machine performance and other factors.

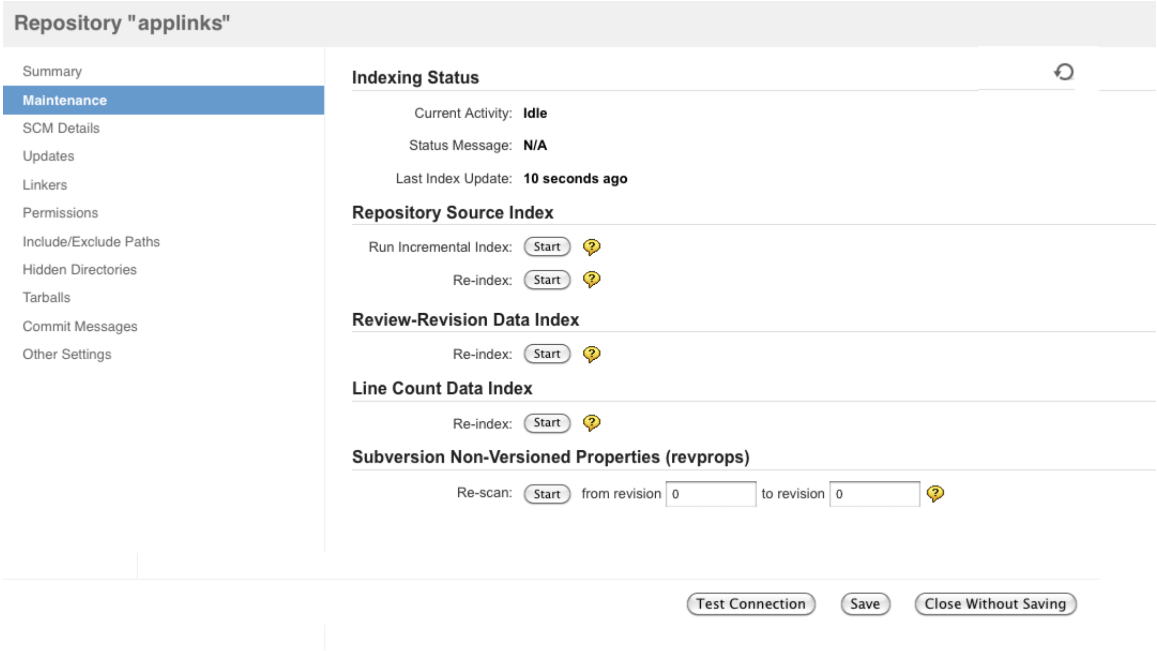
To access indexing functions for a repository:

1. Click the user menu in the FishEye/Crucible header, and choose **Administration**. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click the name of the repository.
3. Click **Maintenance** in the left-hand panel.
4. Choose from the following indexing options:

Repository Source Index	
Run Incremental Index	If the repository has already been indexed, this will start an incremental scan, otherwise an "initial" scan. This is especially useful if you have not set the repository to poll automatically, or it is set with a long poll (interval) period.
Re-index	Delete the existing cache and re-index the repository from scratch. For large or slow repositories this may take some time, during which some functionality will be unavailable. This action will also restart the repository.
Review-Revision Data Index	*(Crucible only)* Re-index all the Crucible review data associated with the current repository.

Line Count Data Index	Re-index the linecount data used to generate the LOC (Lines Of Code) charts. The linecount data will be recalculated in daily buckets based on the server timezone.
Subversion Non-Version Properties (revprops)	*(Subversion repositories only)* Re-scan the non-versioned properties of the repository (e.g. check-in comments if so enabled) and amend the entry in FishEye and Crucible accordingly. Set the revision numbers to scan from and to. In Subversion it is possible to enable non-versioned properties (e.g. the check-in comments) to be updated by committers. When this happens, FishEye will not automatically pick up the updates. By rescanning specific revisions, FishEye will rescan the non-versioned properties and amend the entry in FishEye accordingly.

Screenshot: FishEye Index Maintenance menu



Repository "applinks"

Indexing Status

Current Activity: Idle

Status Message: N/A

Last Index Update: 10 seconds ago

Repository Source Index

Run Incremental Index: Start

Re-index: Start

Review-Revision Data Index

Re-index: Start

Line Count Data Index

Re-index: Start

Subversion Non-Versioned Properties (revprops)

Re-scan: Start from revision 0 to revision 0

Linkers

FishEye can render any issue IDs or Bug IDs that appear in commit messages or comments as hyperlinks. Users can click the links to quickly navigate to the relevant issue/bug in your issue/bug tracker. This link rendering relies on FishEye detecting certain substrings in commit messages and comments. You can configure the "linker" patterns that FishEye uses to detect these substrings for each repository in FishEye.

Please note, if you have set up JIRA integration between your FishEye instance and a JIRA server, you will need to disable linkers for that JIRA server. Otherwise, the linkers will override the integration features described on that page (which includes linkers).

On this page:

Configuring linkers

You can configure linkers for a specific repository or configure linkers for all repositories.

Configuring linkers for a specific repository

To configure the linkers for a repository:

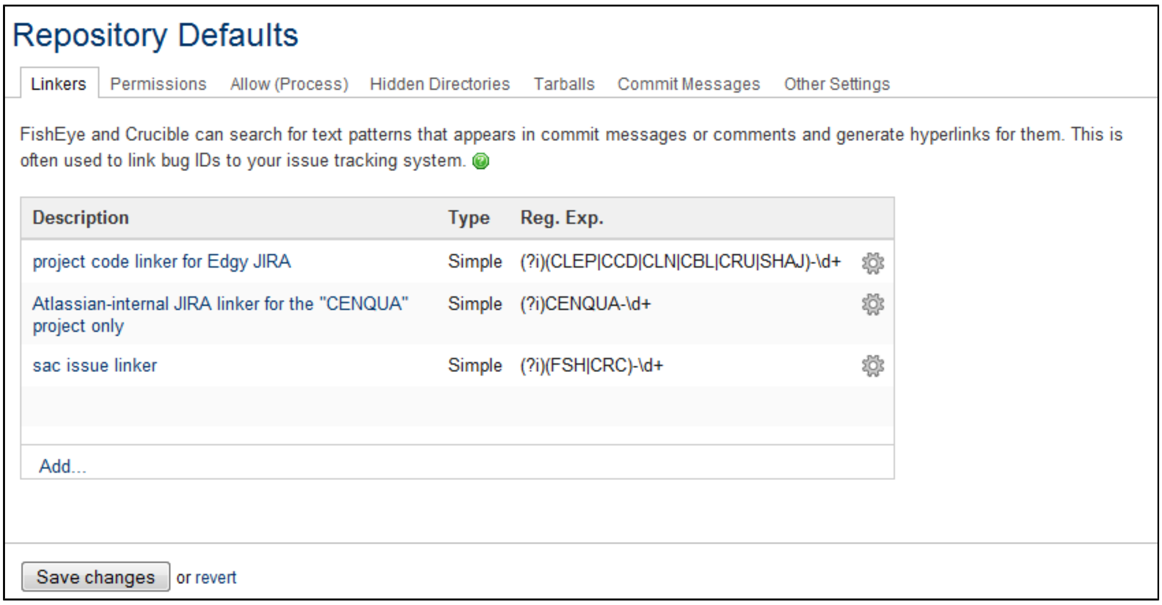
1. Click the user menu in the FishEye/Crucible header, and choose **Administration**. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click the '**Repositories**' link. The list of repositories set up in your FishEye instance will be displayed.
3. Click the name of the repository, (under the '**Name**' column in the list of repositories). The Repository Options for the repository will be displayed in a dialogue.
4. Click the '**Linkers**' tab. The 'Linkers' screen will be displayed (see screenshot below).
5. Configure the linkers for the repository as desired:
   - Click the '**Add...**' link to add a new linker. See the Adding a Linker section below for further instructions.
   - Click the cog icon (⚙) next to a linker and click '**Edit**' from the dropdown menu to edit a linker. The editable 'Linker' dialogue is identical to the 'Add a Link' dialogue, except that you cannot change the link type. See the Adding a Linker section below for further instructions.
   - Click the cog icon (⚙) next to a linker and click '**Delete**' from the dropdown menu to delete the linker.
6. Save your changes.

Configure linkers for all repositories

To configure the linkers for all repositories:

1. Click the user menu in the FishEye/Crucible header, and choose **Administration**. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click the '**Defaults**' link. The 'Repository Defaults' will be displayed, with the '**Linkers**' tab shown (see screenshot below).
3. Configure the linkers for all repositories as desired:
   - Click the '**Add...**' link to add a new linker. Any new linkers added in the repository defaults will be inherited by all repositories. See the Adding a Linker section below for further instructions.
   - Click the cog icon (⚙) next to a linker and click '**Edit**' from the dropdown menu to edit a linker. The editable 'Linker' dialogue is identical to the 'Add a Link' dialogue, except that you cannot change the link type. See the Adding a Linker section below for further instructions.
   - Click the cog icon (⚙) next to a linker and click '**Delete**' from the dropdown menu to delete the linker.
4. Save your changes.

Screenshot: Viewing linkers for all repositories



Repository Defaults

FishEye and Crucible can search for text patterns that appears in commit messages or comments and generate hyperlinks for them. This is often used to link bug IDs to your issue tracking system.

Description	Type	Reg. Exp.
project code linker for Edgy JIRA	Simple	(?i)(CLEP|CCD|CLN|CBL|CRU|SHAJ)-\d+
Atlassian-internal JIRA linker for the "CENQUA" project only	Simple	(?i)CENQUA-\d+
sac issue linker	Simple	(?i)(FSH|CRC)-\d+

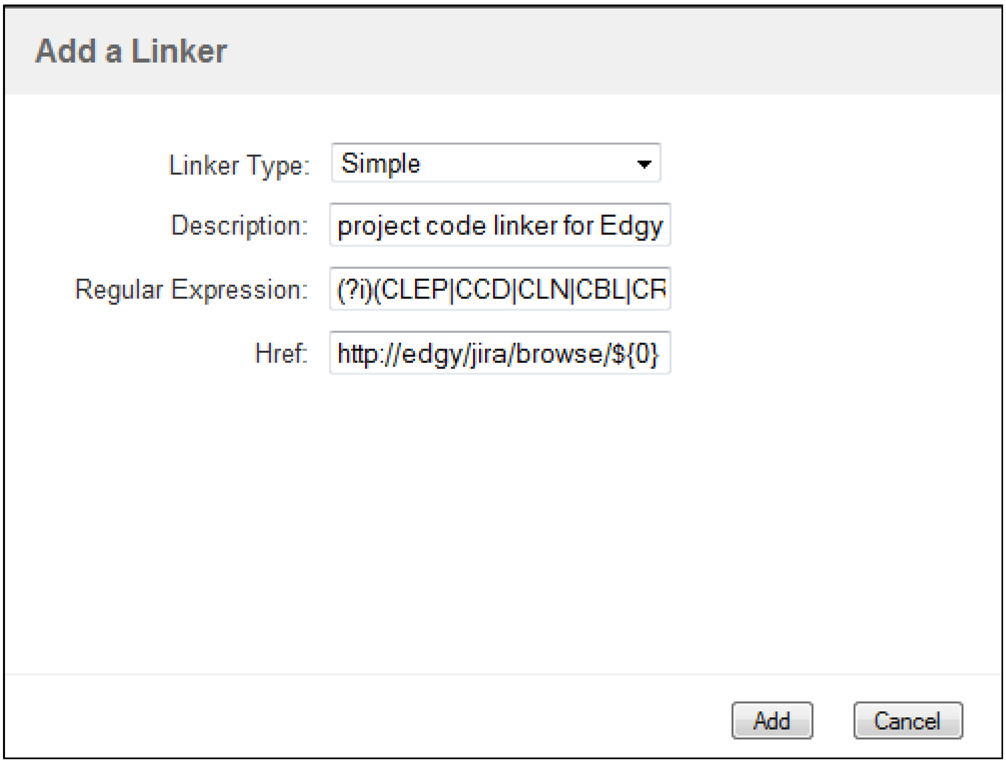
Adding a linker

To add a new linker:

1. Navigate to the linkers for a specific repository or the repository defaults, as described above, and click the '**Add...**' link to add a new linker. The 'Add a Linker' dialogue will be displayed.
2. Complete the fields on the dialogue as follows:
   - '**Linker Type**' — Select 'Simple' or 'Advanced'. Choose 'Simple' unless you are an experienced developer.
   - '**Description**' — Enter a description for your linker.
   - '**Regular Expression**' *('Simple' Linker Type)* — Enter the regular expression defining the pattern that FishEye will look for when rendering links. FishEye uses the Java regular expression language , which is based on Perl 5 regular expressions. You can test your regular expressions on this online test page.
     Tip: If you want your regex to be case insensitive, put `(?i)` at the start of the regex.
   - '**Href**' *('Simple' Linker Type)* — Enter the destination of the link. For example, http://jira.mycompany.com/browse/${0}
   - '**SyntaxDef**' *('Advanced' Linker Type)* — See Configuring the SyntaxDef Field section below.
3. Click the '**Add**' button to add the linker.
4. Save your changes.

Tip: See the Example Linkers section below for examples of linkers to JIRA and Bugzilla servers.

Screenshot: Adding a new linker



Add a Linker

Linker Type: Simple

Description: project code linker for Edgy

Regular Expression: (?i)(CLEP|CCD|CLN|CBL|CR

Href: http://edgy/jira/browse/${0}

Example linkers

Here are some examples of simple linkers.

JIRA examples

⚠ Do not create linkers for a JIRA server, if you have already set up JIRA integration between your FishEye instance and that JIRA server.

- To link any occurrence of a JIRA-style issue to JIRA:

  ```
  Regex: [a-zA-Z]{2,}-\d+
  Href: http://jirahost:8080/browse/${0}
  ```

  The regular expression above matches any sequence of two or more alphabetical characters, followed by a dash, followed by a number, which comprise the format of JIRA isssue IDs (such as AB-123 or ABC-123 or ABCDE-123). Replace `jirahost` with the hostname of the desired JIRA instance.

- To link a specific set of JIRA projects (e.g. JRA, CONF and CRUC) to a JIRA instance:

  ```
  Regex: (JRA|CONF|CRUC)-\d+
  Href: http://jirahost:8080/browse/${0}
  ```

  The regular expression above matches only specific JIRA issue keys with any number, like JRA-123 or CONF-123 or CRUC-123. Replace `jirahost` with the hostname of the desired JIRA instance.

Bamboo examples

- To link to specific Bamboo builds:

  ```
  Regex: (ABC)-[a-zA-Z]+-\d+
  Href: http://bamboohost/browse/${0}
  ```

The regular expression above matches Bamboo build IDs like ABC-MAIN-123 or ABC-BRANCH-123. These will then be made links to the build reports in your Bamboo instance. Replace `bamboohost` with the hostname of the desired bamboo instance.

Bugzilla examples

- To link bug numbers that occur at the start of a line to Bugzilla:

```
Regex: ^BUG: (\d+)
Href: http://bugzilla/bugzilla/show_bug.cgi?id=${1}
```

- To link bug numbers that occur after the word bug and optionally whitespace, ":" or "#" (e.g. Bug123, bug:123, or BUG #123):

```
Regex: (?i)bug[#|\s|:]*(\d+)
Href: http://bugzilla/bugzilla/show_bug.cgi?id=${1}
```

The regular expressions above matches Bugzilla bug IDs. These will then be made links to build reports in your Bamboo instance.

Configuring the SyntaxDef field

This is an advanced feature, intended for use by experienced developers only.

Please note;

- The '**description**' is optional.
- You will want to define the three region properties as in the example below.

This example matches numbers that appear after a PR: and might be seperated by commas or '`and`':

```
PR: 123
PR: 123 456
PR: 123, 456
PR: 123, 456 and 789
```

```
<syntaxdef>
/PR:\s*((\d+\s*(and|,)?\s*)+)/i : {
  nummatcher(${1});
}
context nummatcher {
  /\d+/ : {
    region {
      href="http://issues.apache.org/bugzilla/show_bug.cgi?id=${0}";
    }
  }
}
```

Understanding the SyntaxDef example:

- The first regex matches means: match "PR:" followed by a sequence of numbers ("\d+") separated by whitespace, `'and`' or commas.
- The "context" means in the above match, link each number individually.

Operations

You can carry out operations such as stopping a repository scan, restarting a repository scan, disabling it, etc, via the repositories list or repository summary screens.

To access the operations for a repository:

1. Click the user menu in the FishEye/Crucible header, and choose **Administration**. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click the **Repositories** link. The list of repositories set up in your FishEye instance will be displayed.
3. Click the name of the repository, (under the **Name** column in the list of repositories). The Repository Options for the repository will be displayed in a dialogue.
4. A number of repository operations will be available next to the **Actions** field:
    - **Stop** *('Running' repositories only)* — Stop the repository.
    - **Restart** *('Running' repositories only)* — Restart the repository.
    - **Enable** *('Disabled' repositories only)* — Enable the repository.

    ℹ *More repository actions are available via the Repositories list. See Managing your repositories.*

Permissions

You can control access to specific repositories or all repositories in FishEye. Access can be restricted by user groups. You can also allow anonymous access, so that anyone can browse your repositories. For more information, see Associating a group with a repository.

On this page:

Configuring permissions for a specific repository

You can configure permissions for a specific repository, as described in this section. You can also configure permissions for all repositories at once, as described below.

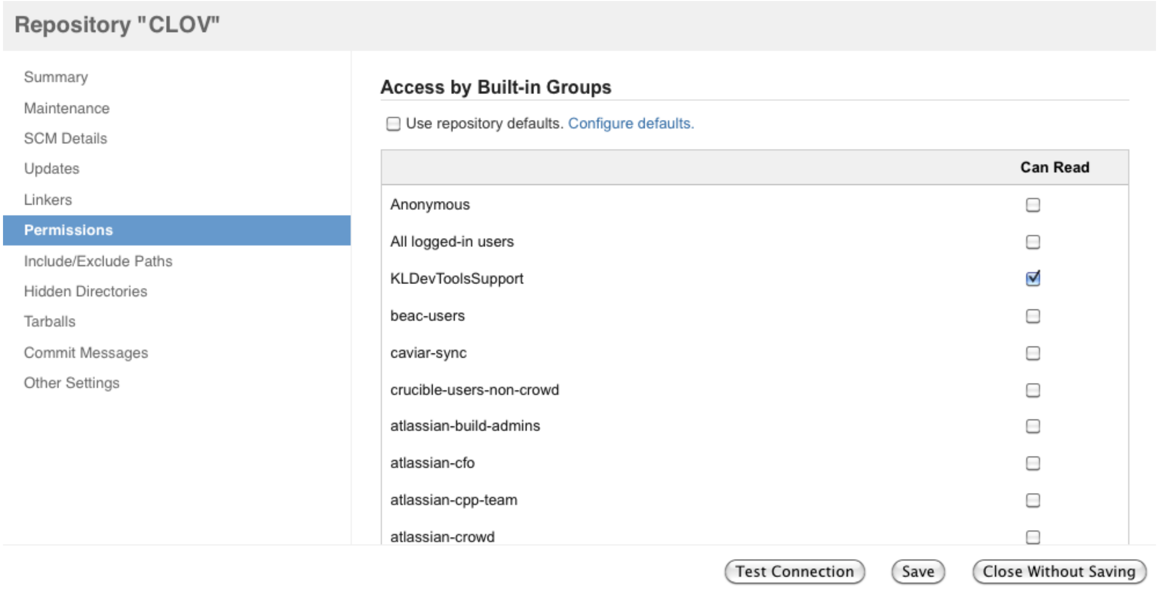
To configure the permissions for a repository:

1. Click the user menu in the FishEye/Crucible header, and choose **Administration**. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click **Repositories** (under 'Repository Settings').
3. Click the name of the repository (in the 'Name' column).
4. Click **Permissions** in the left-hand panel. See the screenshot below.
5. Configure permissions for the repository as required:

Repository defaults	Select **Use repository defaults** to have access to this repository controlled by the default permission settings for all repositories.
Anonymous access	Select the **Can Read** permission for the 'Anonymous' group at the top of the list.
User group access	Select **Can Read** for the groups to which you wish to grant that permission.

6. Click **Save**.

Screenshot: Configuring permissions for a specific repository



Repository "CLOV"

Access by Built-in Groups

□ Use repository defaults. Configure defaults.

	Can Read
Anonymous	□
All logged-in users	□
KLDevToolsSupport	☑
beac-users	□
caviar-sync	□
crucible-users-non-crowd	□
atlassian-build-admins	□
atlassian-cfo	□
atlassian-cpp-team	□
atlassian-crowd	□

Configuring an LDAP restriction

If the LDAP Authentication type is configured in your instance, you can optionally restrict a repository based on an LDAP query.

When an LDAP Restriction is configured for a repository, then the logic to determine whether you can read from a repository is:

```
Anon access is allowed:
      YES
      Logged in AND...
        all logged in users are allowed & no LDAP Restriction defined?
        YES
        authorised by LDAP Restriction?
        YES
        authorised by group membership?
        YES
      Otherwise:
      NO
```

See also LDAP authentication.

Configuring permissions for all repositories

You can configure permissions for all repositories at once, as described in this section. You can also configure permissions for a specific repository, as described above.

To configure the permissions for all repositories:

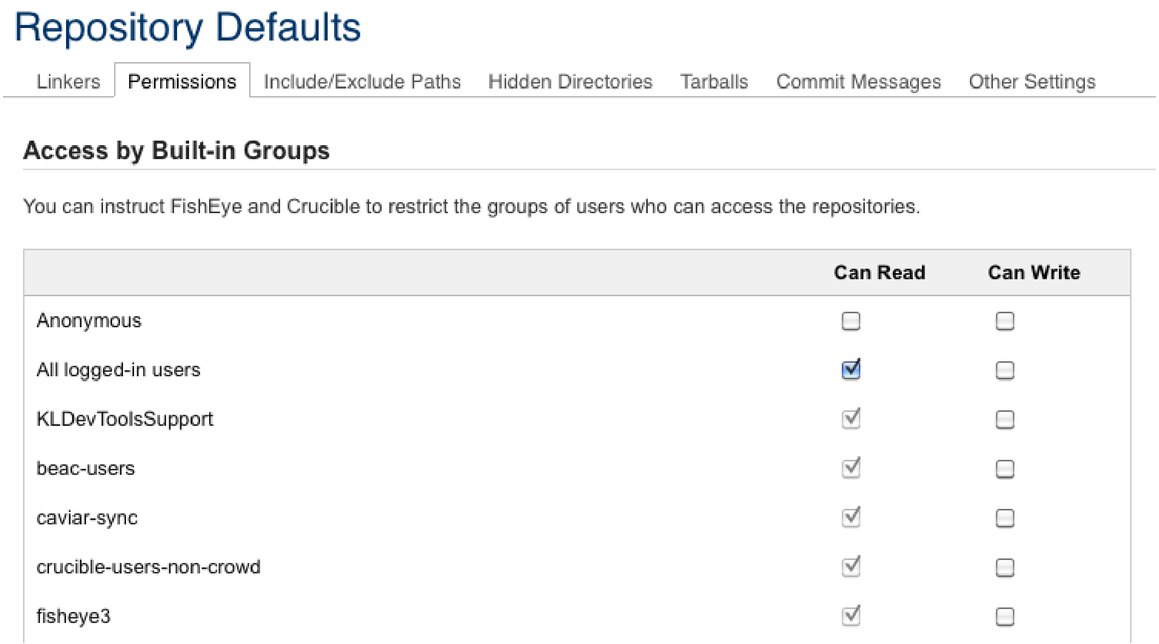
1. Click the user menu in the FishEye/Crucible header, and choose **Administration**. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click **Defaults** (under 'Repository Settings').
3. Click **Permissions** in the left-hand panel.
4. Configure anonymous access and group permissions for all repositories at once as required:

Anonymous access	Select the **Can Read** or **Can Write** permissions for the 'Anonymous' group at the top of the list.

User group access	Select **Can Read** or **Can Write** for the groups to which you wish to grant those permissions. Note that the **Can Write** permission only applies to Git repositories that are managed by FishEye and Crucible, and is not used for any other repositories.

5. Remember to click **Save changes** at the bottom of the screen.

Screenshot: Configuring permissions for all repositories



Repository Defaults

Access by Built-in Groups

You can instruct FishEye and Crucible to restrict the groups of users who can access the repositories.

	Can Read	Can Write
Anonymous	□	□
All logged-in users	☑	□
KLDevToolsSupport	✓	□
beac-users	✓	□
caviar-sync	✓	□
crucible-users-non-crowd	✓	□
fisheye3	✓	□

Properties

You can configure a number of default or repository-specific properties for FishEye, including enabling/disabling changeset discussions and enabling/disabling the changelog calendar. A default property is inherited by all repositories. A default property may be overridden at the repository level.

On this page:

Configuring properties for a specific repository

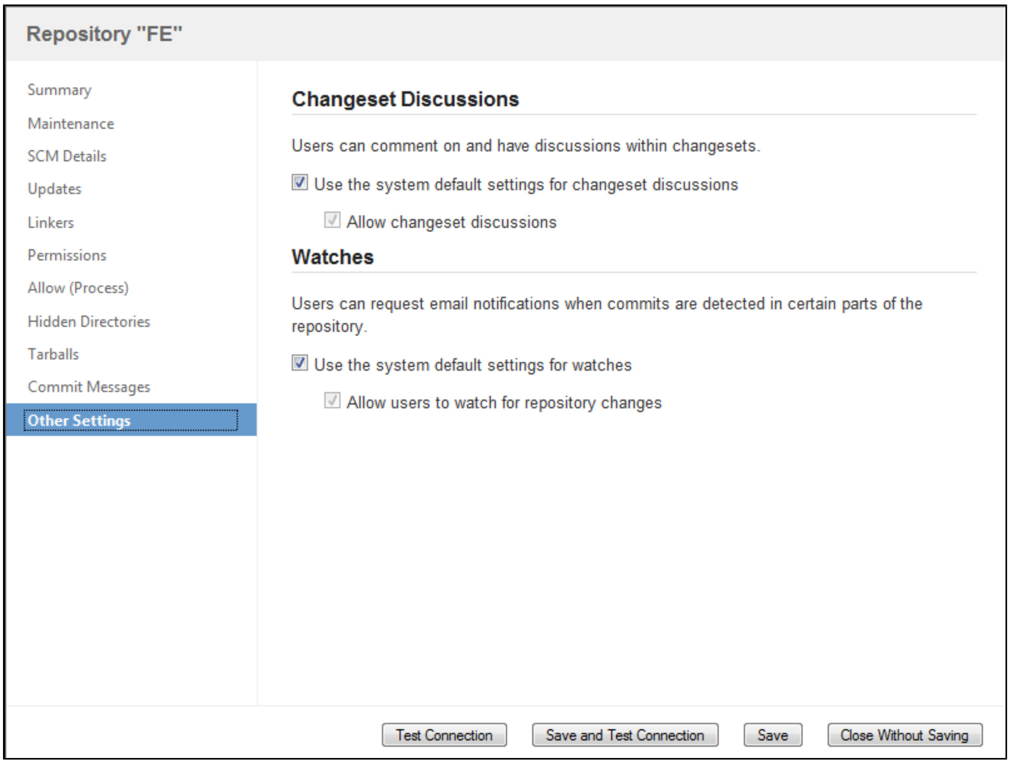
To configure properties for a repository:

1. Click the user menu in the FishEye/Crucible header, and choose **Administration**. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click the **Repositories** link. The list of repositories set up in your FishEye instance will be displayed.
3. Click the name of the repository, (under the **Name** column in the list of repositories). The Repository Options for the repository will be displayed in a dialogue.
4. Click the **Other Settings** tab. The other settings screen will be displayed (see screenshot below).
5. Update the settings for this repository as desired:
   - Tick the **Use the system default settings for changeset discussions**, if you want to use the system default settings for changeset discussions, i.e. if you enable/disable changeset discussions in your repository defaults, changeset discussions will be enabled/disabled for this repository respectively.

  - Tick the **Allow changeset discussions** checkbox, if you want to allow users to be able to comment on and have discussions in changesets. This checkbox will only be enabled if the **Use the system default settings for changeset discussions** checkbox is not ticked.
- Configure settings for watches. See Watches for more information.

6. Save your changes.

Screenshot: Configuring properties for a specific repository



Repository "FE"

Changeset Discussions

Users can comment on and have discussions within changesets.

☑ Use the system default settings for changeset discussions

☑ Allow changeset discussions

Watches

Users can request email notifications when commits are detected in certain parts of the repository.

☑ Use the system default settings for watches

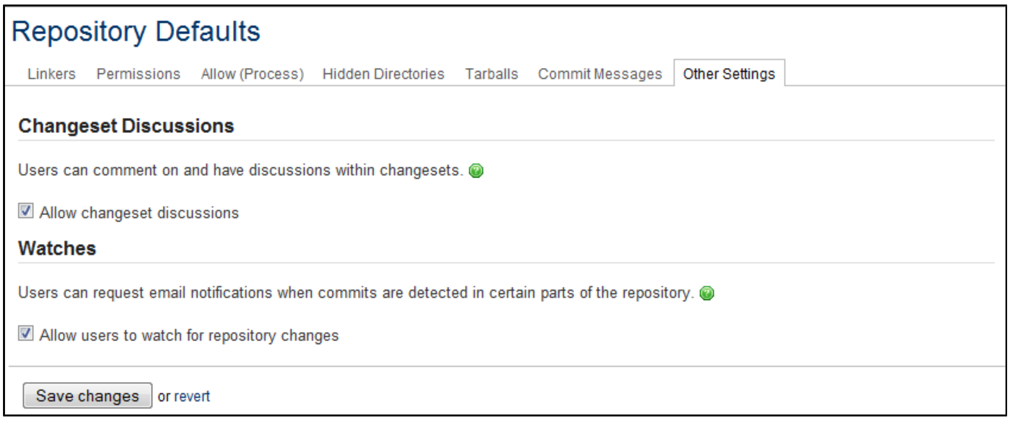
☑ Allow users to watch for repository changes

Configure properties for all repositories

To configure properties for all repositories:

1. Click the user menu in the FishEye/Crucible header, and choose **Administration**. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click the **Defaults** link. The 'Repository Defaults' will be displayed.
3. Click the **Other Settings** tab. The other settings screen will be displayed (see screenshot below).
4. Update the settings for all repositories as desired:
   - Tick the **Allow changeset discussions** checkbox, if you want to allow users to be able to comment on and have discussions in changesets. This checkbox will only be enabled if the **Use the system default settings for changeset discussions** checkbox is not ticked.
   - Configure settings for watches. See Watches for more information.
5. Save your changes.

Screenshot: Configuring properties for all repositories



Repository Defaults

Changeset Discussions

Users can comment on and have discussions within changesets.

☑ Allow changeset discussions

Watches

Users can request email notifications when commits are detected in certain parts of the repository.

☑ Allow users to watch for repository changes

Store diff info

The Store Diff Info setting is configured as part of the general repository details. See Configuring repository details for more information.

About the 'Store Diff Info' Setting

Enabling the 'Store Diff Info' setting means that FishEye will store information about file diffs in its database, i.e. FishEye will store summary of what lines are added and removed between subsequent versions of the same file. You will still be able view file diffs regardless of whether this setting is enabled or disabled.

⚠ Please note, you need to perform a **full re-index** of your repository after enabling this setting, for FishEye to collect the diff information for all revisions in your repository.

Please also take note of the following information about this setting:

- Disabling the 'Store Diff Info' setting will **disable per-author line graphs**.
- Disabling the 'Store Diff Info' setting also removes the author/revision information in the diff display.
- Diff information is always stored for **CVS repositories**. Note, that a full re-index is required to enable per author charts after upgrading from FishEye 1.4.3 or earlier.
- Enabling the 'Store Diff Info' setting will allow FishEye to perform text searches of lines added and removed, in addition to the text search of the trunk head.
- Enabling the 'Store Diff Info' setting for **Perforce repositories** will force FishEye to make extra requests to your depot in order to collect the diffs. This may substantially increase the time it takes to scan your repository (scan times for other repositories, like CVS and Subversion, are not affected by the 'Store Diff Info' setting). If your Perforce repository was created before FishEye 1.5, this setting will be disabled by default.

Tarball settings

FishEye contains a feature that will build an archive of a directory tree. This feature is disabled by default. The 'Tarball Settings' repository option allows you to customise tarball settings in the Repository Defaults and on a per-repository basis. You can set a limit on the number of files that a tarball can contain, as well as selectively disable the creation of tarballs for certain directories or directory trees.

On this page:

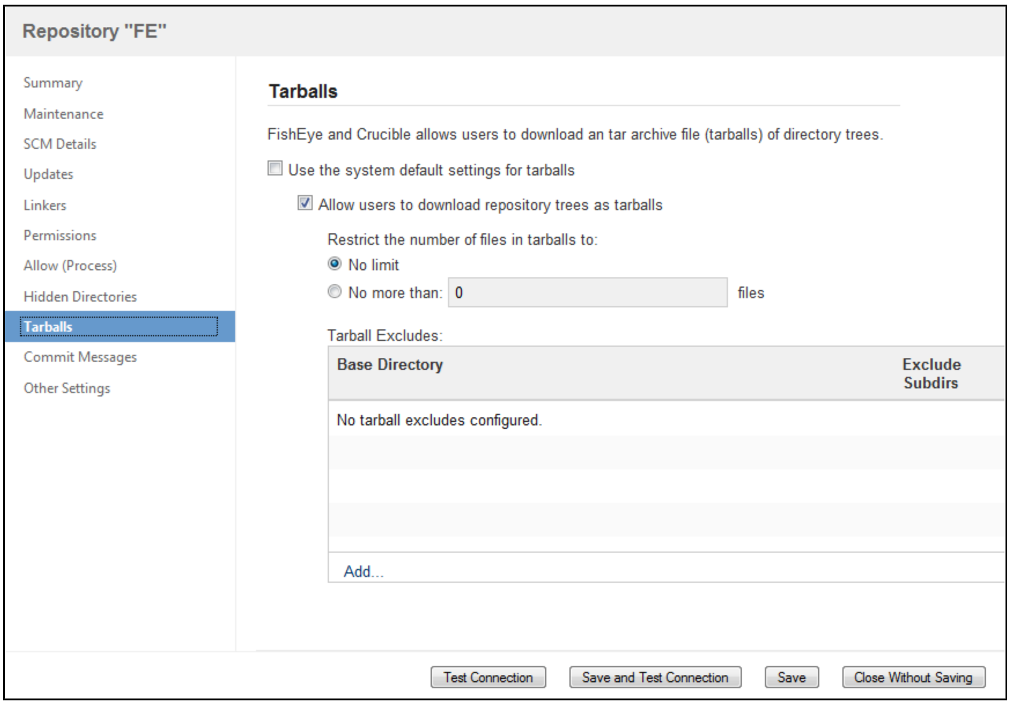
Configuring tarball settings for a specific repository

To configure tarball settings for a repository:

1. Click the user menu in the FishEye/Crucible header, and choose **Administration**. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click the '**Repositories**' link. The list of repositories set up in your FishEye instance will be displayed.

3. Click the name of the repository, (under the '**Name**' column in the list of repositories). The Repository Options for the repository will be displayed in a dialogue.
4. Click the '**Tarballs**' tab. The 'Tarballs' screen will be displayed (see screenshot below).
5. Tick the '**Allow users to download repository trees as tarballs**' checkbox, if you want to allow users to download repository trees as tarballs. The following field will be enabled:
   - '**Restrict the number of files in tarballs to**' — Choose either 'No limit', or choose 'No more than <number> files' and specify the number of files.
6. Configure '**Tarball Excludes**' for your repository. The creation of tarballs will not be permitted for directories/directory trees that are excluded:
   - Click the '**Add...**' link to add a new tarball exclude. Enter the '**Base Directory**' and select whether to '**Exclude subdirectories**' in the dialogue that displays.
   - Click the cog icon (⚙) next to a tarball exclude and click '**Edit**' from the dropdown menu to edit the pattern. The editable Tarball dialogue is identical to the 'Add an Exclude' dialogue. See the Adding a Tarball Exclude section below for further instructions.
   - Click the cog icon (⚙) next to a tarball exclude and click '**Delete**' from the dropdown menu to delete the tarball exclude.
7. Save your changes.

Screenshot: Configuring watches for a specific repository



Tarballs

FishEye and Crucible allows users to download an tar archive file (tarballs) of directory trees.

□ Use the system default settings for tarballs

☑ Allow users to download repository trees as tarballs

Restrict the number of files in tarballs to:

● No limit

○ No more than: 0 files

Tarball Excludes:

Base Directory	Exclude Subdirs
No tarball excludes configured.	

Add...

Configure tarball settings for all repositories

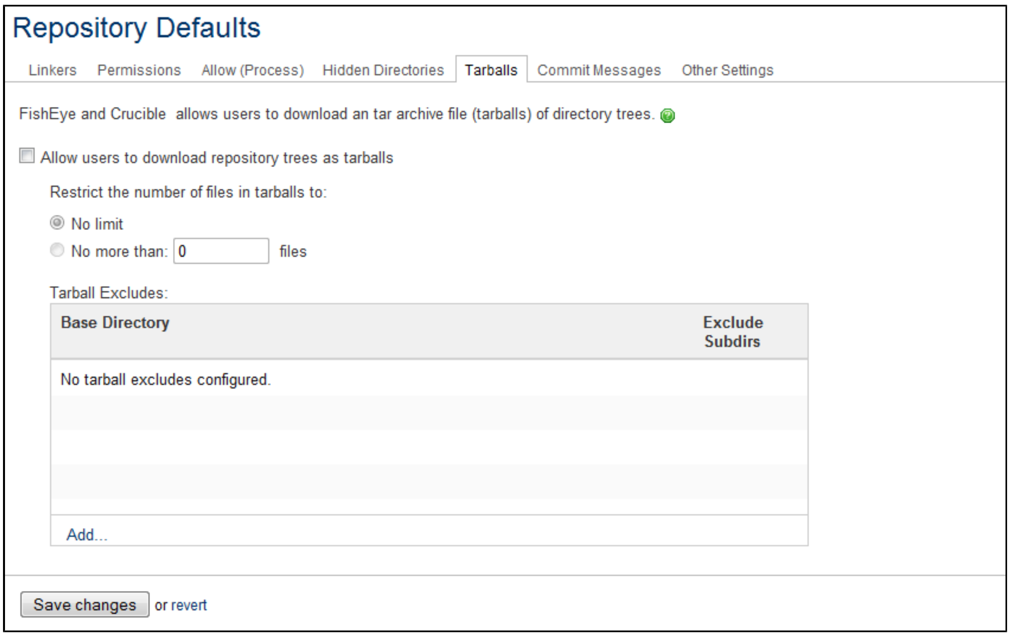
To configure watches for all repositories,

1. Click the user menu in the FishEye/Crucible header, and choose **Administration**. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click the '**Defaults**' link. The 'Repository Defaults' will be displayed.
3. Click the '**Tarballs**' tab. The 'Tarballs' screen will be displayed (see screenshot below).
4. Tick the '**Allow users to download repository trees as tarballs**' checkbox, if you want to allow users to download repository trees as tarballs. The following field will be enabled:
   - '**Restrict the number of files in tarballs to**' — Choose either 'No limit', or choose 'No more than <number> files' and specify the number of files.
5. Configure '**Tarball Excludes**' for your repository. The creation of tarballs will not be permitted for directories/directory trees that are excluded:

  - Click the '**Add...**' link to add a new tarball exclude. Enter the '**Base Directory**' and select whether to '**Exclude subdirectories**' in the dialogue that displays.
  - Click the cog icon (⚙) next to a tarball exclude and click '**Edit**' from the dropdown menu to edit the pattern. The editable Tarball dialogue is identical to the 'Add an Exclude' dialogue. See the Adding a Tarball Exclude section below for further instructions.
  - Click the cog icon (⚙) next to a tarball exclude and click '**Delete**' from the dropdown menu to delete the tarball exclude.

6. Save your changes.

Screenshot: Configuring tarball settings for all repositories



Repository Defaults

FishEye and Crucible allows users to download an tar archive file (tarballs) of directory trees.

□ Allow users to download repository trees as tarballs

Restrict the number of files in tarballs to:

● No limit

○ No more than: 0 files

Tarball Excludes:

Base Directory	Exclude Subdirs
No tarball excludes configured.	

Text file size limiting

How Text File Size Limits are Applied

Content Indexing

FishEye maintains several indexes which are used to provide fast searching of files in the repository. One of these indexes is used for searching file content. For Subversion repositories only, FishEye places a number of restrictions on this index to keep it manageable and to maintain its usefulness in searching.

- FishEye only indexes text files
- Only the HEAD revision of any file is maintained in the index. New revisions of a file will replace older revisions in the index.
- FishEye only indexes files which are below a size limit
- For most repository types, FishEye only indexes the main branch (i.e. trunk in Subversion, MAIN in CVS, etc)

The limits applied to the content index do not affect the indexing of files in the other indexes maintained by FishEye, notably the metadata index which indexes the file against the commit metadata (comment, author, date, etc). All other FishEye operations are thus unaffected by the application of the content indexing limit.

The default file size limit is 5MB and, in FishEye 2.6, this limit was made configurable in the admin user interface. Changing this limit only affects indexing operations. Files which have already been indexed are not affected - i.e. they are not removed from the content index. Only files which are indexed after the change are affected by the changed limit. A re-index is necessary to apply the new limit to all files in the repository.

When a file is not indexed, FishEye will log a warning message on the console:

```
Not indexing contents of HEAD of /path/to/file.txt because its size (6M) is too
large (limit is 5M)
```

Large File Viewing

In FishEye 2.7, for Subversion repositories, the file size limit is also applied to the UI treatment of text files. Any files which exceed the file size limit have the following additional restrictions:

- The file content is not viewable in the FishEye and Crucible user interfaces.
- The number of lines in the file are not counted towards the Lines of Code (LoC) totals
- Added and Removed text is not indexed and, consequently, is not searchable.

Such files are now marked internally as "too large" within FishEye, and rendered similarly to binary files. A link is available to download the file content and in Crucible file-level review comments can be made.

As above, changing the file size limit does not affect files which have already been indexed. Such files will continue to be treated according to the setting in effect when the file was originally indexed. A re-index is necessary to apply a new limit to files which have already been indexed. This can mean that a large file appears to abruptly acquire the "too large" designation when a new revision is added after upgrading FishEye, or after the file size limit has been changed.

The application of this limit allows FishEye to avoid certain Subversion operations which are resource intensive (typically I/O, memory or time and often all three). Such large text files are typically not practical to view in FishEye and review within Crucible in any case.

Choosing a value for the text file limit

FishEye applied the original 5MB limit as a reasonable compromise for what would typically be the largest text files in a repository. Increasing this value will allow you to index and see the content for larger text files at the cost of increased resource usage.

Updater

You can configure how often FishEye/Crucible checks if there have been new commits to the repository. In most cases, you will not need to change the default settings for this "updater" which polls your repository.

To configure the updater for a repository,

1. Click the user menu in the FishEye/Crucible header, and choose **Administration**. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click **Repositories**. The list of repositories set up in your FishEye instance will be displayed.
3. Click the name of the repository, (under the 'Name' column in the list of repositories).
4. Click the **Updates** tab.
5. Check **Use the system default settings for updates** to use the default updater settings. In most cases, you can leave this ticked. If you want to customise the updater settings, clear the checkbox and complete the following fields, as required:

Disable polling	If you disable repository polling, FishEye/Crucible will only pick up new commits to this repository if you scan it manually. You can perform a manual scan of the repository via the command line or by using the 'Scan For Updates' function on the repository 'Maintenance' screen.

Polling Interval	Specify how often FishEye should check for new commits to the repository. Use the following terms to specify particular units of time: `s, m, h, d, w, mo, y` (for seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months and years respectively). For example, `10s`. The default value for this field is 60 seconds.

6. The following additional settings can be configured for CVS repositories. You should not have to change the default values in most cases:

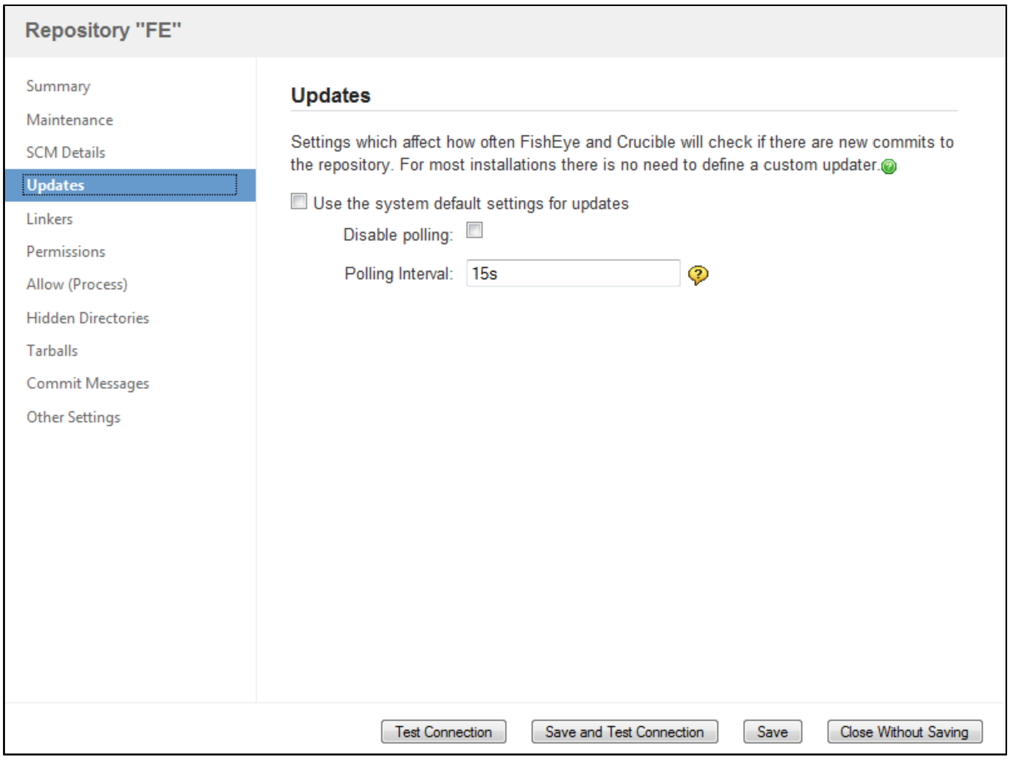
History File	The location of the CVS history file. If you use a relative path, it must be relative to the CVS directory specified for this repository. The default value for this field is `./CVSROOT/history`.
Full Scan Interval	How often FishEye will perform a full scan of the repository. Use the following terms to specify particular units of time: `second, minute, hour, day, week, month, year`. For example, `10second`. If you do not specify a unit of time, the default unit is days. For example, `15min`. Set this field to '0' to disable the periodic full scan (you can still manually perform a full scan via the command line). The default value for this field is 15 minutes.
Strip Prefix	The prefix to strip off files found in the history file. This will make the files relative to this repository's CVS directory. You *must* configure a strip prefix if the CVS directory specified is not the root of the CVS repository. For example, your CVS is located at `/usr/local/cvsroot`, but you have specified `/usr/local/cvsroot/foo/bar` as the CVS directory of this repository. In this case, you will need to set the history file as `../../CVSROOT/history` and specify a strip prefix of `foo/bar`.

> ⓘ FishEye will monitor your CVS history file `CVSROOT/history` to determine what has changed in your repository. FishEye will also periodically scan the whole repository. CVS is not always configured to create a history file. Talk to your CVS administrator if you need assistance.

7. Click **Save**.
8. Restart FishEye, if you have changed any values. Your repositories will be scanned in order (depending on the number of threads you have configured) once FishEye starts up. The polling interval and full scan

period (CVS only) will then be determined from the time that this initial scan is complete. For example, if you have set you polling interval to one hour, your next scan will begin one hour after your initial scan is complete.

Screenshot: Repository Updates Settings



Updates

Settings which affect how often FishEye and Crucible will check if there are new commits to the repository. For most installations there is no need to define a custom updater.

□ Use the system default settings for updates

Disable polling: □

Polling Interval: 15s

Watches

FishEye has a "watch" notification system that sends email notifications to users when commits are detected. Users can opt in for these notifications by "watching" a particular repository/activity stream. You can configure FishEye to enable or disable watches for all users for a specific repository or for all repositories.

Email templates can be customised if required.

⚠ Please note, if you want to enable watches for your repositories, you must configure a valid SMTP server.

On this page:

- Configure watches for all repositories

Configuring watches for a specific repository

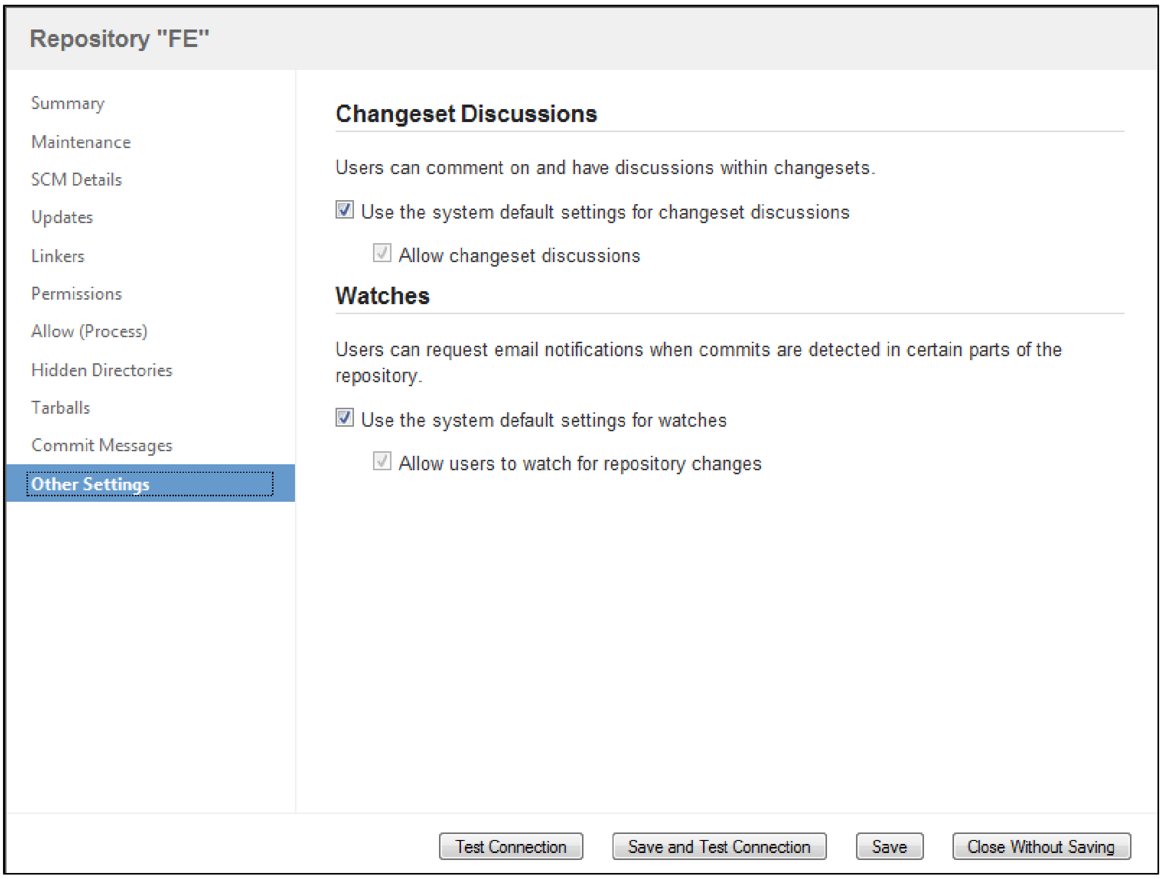
To configure watches for a repository:

1. Click the user menu in the FishEye/Crucible header, and choose **Administration**. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click **Repositories**. The list of repositories set up in your FishEye instance will be displayed.
3. Click the name of the repository, (under the 'Name' column in the list of repositories). The Repository Options for the repository will be displayed in a dialogue.
4. Click the **Other Settings** tab. The 'Watches' section will be shown on the screen that is displayed (see screenshot below).
5. Configure the watches for the repository as desired:
   - **Use the system default settings for watches** — Check this if you want to use the system default settings for watches, i.e. if you enable/disable watches in your repository defaults, watches will be enabled/disabled for this repository respectively.
   - **Allow users to watch for repository changes** — Check or clear this to enable/disable watches

for the repository. This checkbox will only be enabled if **Use the system default settings for watches** is not checked.

6. Save your changes.

Screenshot: Configuring watches for a specific repository



Repository "FE"

Changeset Discussions

Users can comment on and have discussions within changesets.

☑ Use the system default settings for changeset discussions

☑ Allow changeset discussions

Watches

Users can request email notifications when commits are detected in certain parts of the repository.

☑ Use the system default settings for watches

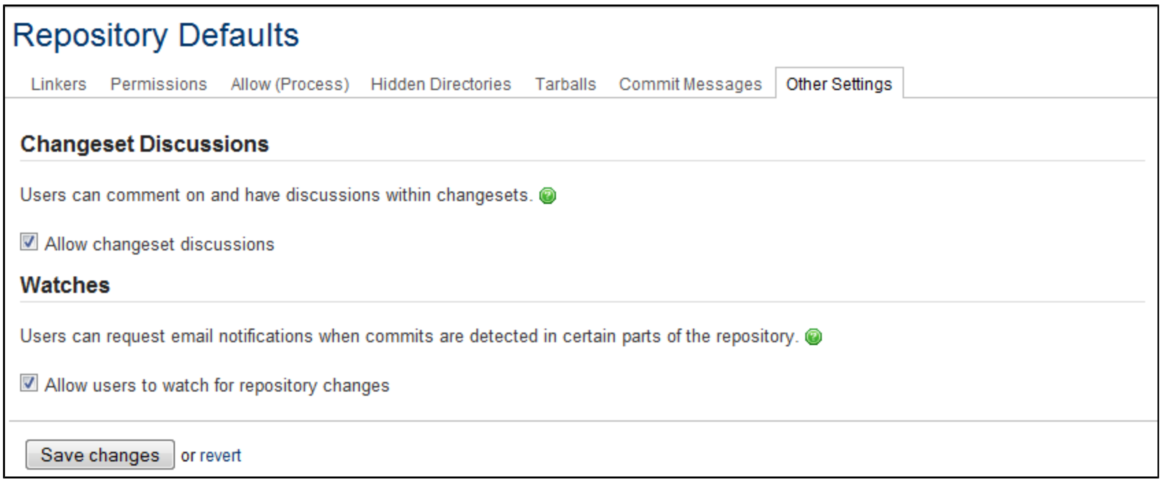
☑ Allow users to watch for repository changes

Configure watches for all repositories

To configure watches for all repositories:

1. Click the user menu in the FishEye/Crucible header, and choose **Administration**. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click the **Defaults** link. The 'Repository Defaults' will be displayed.
3. Click the **Other Settings** tab. The 'Watches' section will be shown on the screen that is displayed (see screenshot below).
4. Configure the watches for all repositories as desired:
    - **Allow users to watch for repository changes** — Check or clear this to enable or disable watches for all repositories that been configured to use the system default settings for watches.
5. Save your changes.

Screenshot: Configuring watches for all repositories



Repository Defaults

Changeset Discussions

Users can comment on and have discussions within changesets.

☑ Allow changeset discussions

Watches

Users can request email notifications when commits are detected in certain parts of the repository.

☑ Allow users to watch for repository changes

Pipelined indexing

Prior to Fisheye 3.0, indexing of a repository in Fisheye was performed as a serial, monolithic process from the first commit to the latest. The result was that sometimes it could take a long time before the latest (newest) changesets became visible in FishEye. Since the newest changesets are often the most interesting, FishEye could seem to be less than useful until indexing had fully completed.

In FishEye 3.0 we've introduced a new pipelined indexing approach that splits the indexing process into separate tasks that can be performed in a phased and concurrent way. This approach allows FishEye to provide core functionality, such as review creation, file browsing, the activity stream and JIRA integration, for all the changesets in the repository, far sooner than in previous versions. You can get on with your work, while FishEye quietly completes the fine details of indexing in the background.

For now, pipelined indexing is only available for Subversion repositories. Other SCMs will be supported in subsequent releases.

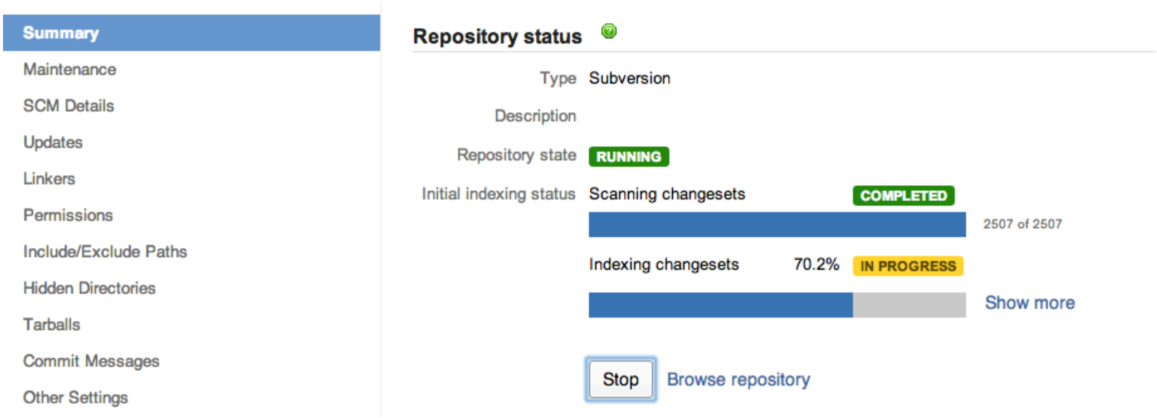
Indexing phases

Pipelined indexing splits the indexing process for a repository into two phases. Tasks within those phases are performed in parallel. When a phase completes, the FishEye functionality that depends on that information then becomes available. The phases, and the functionality associated with them, is shown in the table below:

Phase	What you can do and see
1. Scanning	Create reviews Browse files, revisions and diffs See changeset ancestry Use JIRA integration features View the Activity stream
2. Indexing	Search filenames, content, and diffs See line count data See file revision ancestry and predecessors Use eyeQL queries

Monitoring progress

When you add a repository to FishEye, and enable it, pipelined indexing begins immediately. An administrator can monitor indexing progress in the 'Repository status' section of the 'Repository' page:



Repository status

Type: Subversion

Description:

Repository state: RUNNING

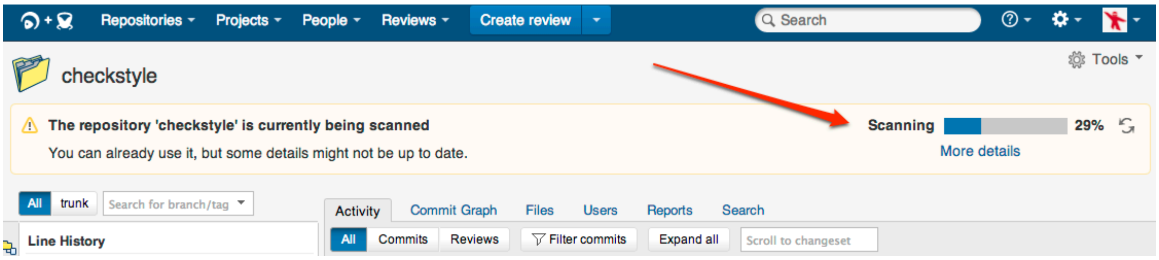
Initial indexing status: Scanning changesets COMPLETED 2507 of 2507

Indexing changesets 70.2% IN PROGRESS

Click **Show more** to see more details for the indexing process.

You can **Stop**, and **Restart**, indexing if necessary.

When browsing a repository that is currently being indexed, you'll see a progress indicator at the top of the page:



The repository 'checkstyle' is currently being scanned

You can already use it, but some details might not be up to date.

Advanced: configuring pipeline indexing

At start up, FishEye 3.0 auto-configures the pipeline based on the detected environment. This default configuration should suit most users. You may choose to tune the pipeline to suit your environment. The following System Properties control aspects of the pipeline operation. To set any of these properties, please see Setting JVM System Properties. In changing these properties, please be aware that there is a single instance of the pipeline, shared between all repositories.

> ⚠ **Caution**
> Changing these values can adversely impact the performance of your FishEye instance. Please proceed with caution.

System Property	Legal values	Default Value	Description	FishEye version

`fisheye.pipeline.threads`	`4 - 1000`	*The number of processor cores detected, or 4, whichever is greater*	The number of threads available to work on indexing tasks. A higher value allows for potentially greater concurrency in indexing activities, but will increase the load on the server and the load on your SCM.	3.0.0
`fisheye.pipeline.fairness`	`true, false`	`true`	If `true`, repositories are processed in a round-robin fashion by the pipeline. This means that all repositories currently indexing will incrementally progress. If `false`, the pipeline always favours newer changesets, regardless of which repository they belong to. This means that repositories with newer changesets will take priority over repositories with older changesets. This results in faster processing for newer repositories, but with the possibility of stalling indexing of repositories with older commits.	3.0.0

`fisheye.pipeline.batch.cslimit`	`1 - 50000`	`10000`	The pipeline processes changesets in batches. A bigger batch size reduces the number of calls to the underlying SCM, but also increases heap consumption and reduces the concurrency of the pipeline. Smaller batch sizes increase the concurrency of the pipeline, reduce heap consumption, but result in more calls to the underlying SCM.	3.0.0
`fisheye.pipeline.batch.pathlimit`	`1000 - 120000`	`60000`	The pipeline processes changesets in batches. This property sets the maximum allowed number of unique paths in a batch (summed across changesets). A higher value will reduce the number of calls to the underlying SCM, at the expense of more heap consumption.	3.0.0

Managing users and groups in FishEye

You can implement access control using a set of 'built-in' users stored in the FishEye database, or you can have FishEye look in an external authentication source for users, passwords and permissions.

Note that anonymous access to FishEye is allowed by default. You can disable anonymous access at a global level and per repository.

To configure external authentication settings, click **Authentication** (under 'Security Settings') in the Admin area. See Configuring External Authentication Sources for more information.

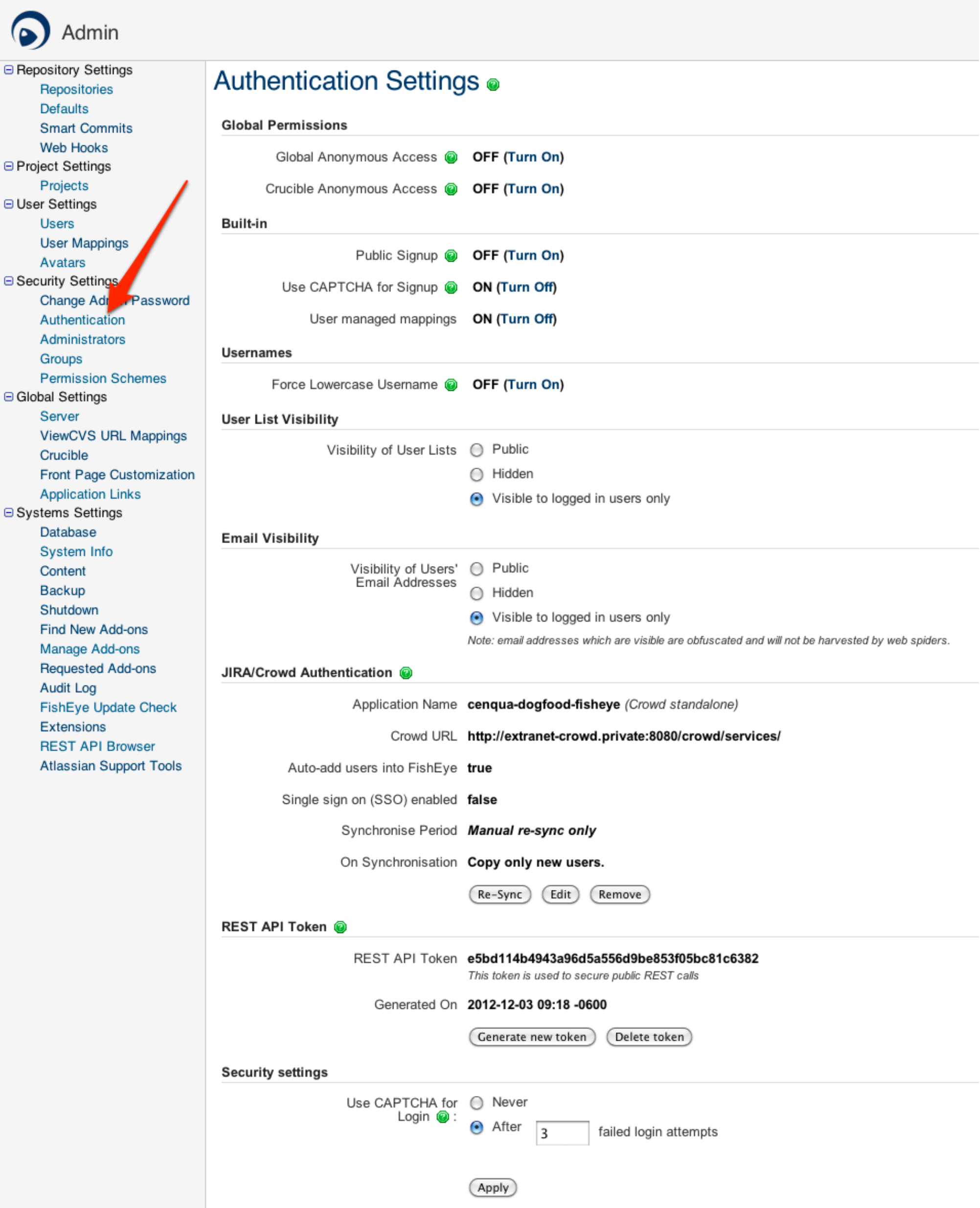
To set up built-in users, choose from the pages below for specific information on settings:

- Creating a user

- Creating a group
- Adding a user to a group
- Associating a group with a repository
- Configuring avatar settings
- Configuring anonymous access
- Editing a user's details
- Deleting or deactivating a user

> FishEye provides a pluggable architecture to allow arbitrary forms of authorisation and authentication.

Screenshot: Authentication settings



Authentication Settings

Global Permissions

Global Anonymous Access **OFF (Turn On)**

Crucible Anonymous Access **OFF (Turn On)**

Built-in

Public Signup **OFF (Turn On)**

Use CAPTCHA for Signup **ON (Turn Off)**

User managed mappings **ON (Turn Off)**

Usernames

Force Lowercase Username **OFF (Turn On)**

User List Visibility

Visibility of User Lists ○ Public ○ Hidden ● Visible to logged in users only

Email Visibility

Visibility of Users' Email Addresses ○ Public ○ Hidden ● Visible to logged in users only

Note: email addresses which are visible are obfuscated and will not be harvested by web spiders.

JIRA/Crowd Authentication

Application Name **cenqua-dogfood-fisheye** *(Crowd standalone)*

Crowd URL **http://extranet-crowd.private:8080/crowd/services/**

Auto-add users into FishEye **true**

Single sign on (SSO) enabled **false**

Synchronise Period ***Manual re-sync only***

On Synchronisation **Copy only new users.**

REST API Token

REST API Token **e5bd114b4943a96d5a556d9be853f05bc81c6382**

This token is used to secure public REST calls

Generated On **2012-12-03 09:18 -0600**

Security settings

Use CAPTCHA for Login : ○ Never ● After 3 failed login attempts

Creating a user

There are two types of user accounts:

- 'Built-in' user accounts — these are stored in the local database for FishEye/Crucible.
- 'External' user accounts — these are stored in an external directory (e.g. LDAP), if configured. See Configuring External Authentication Sources.

⚠ **Note regarding external directories:**

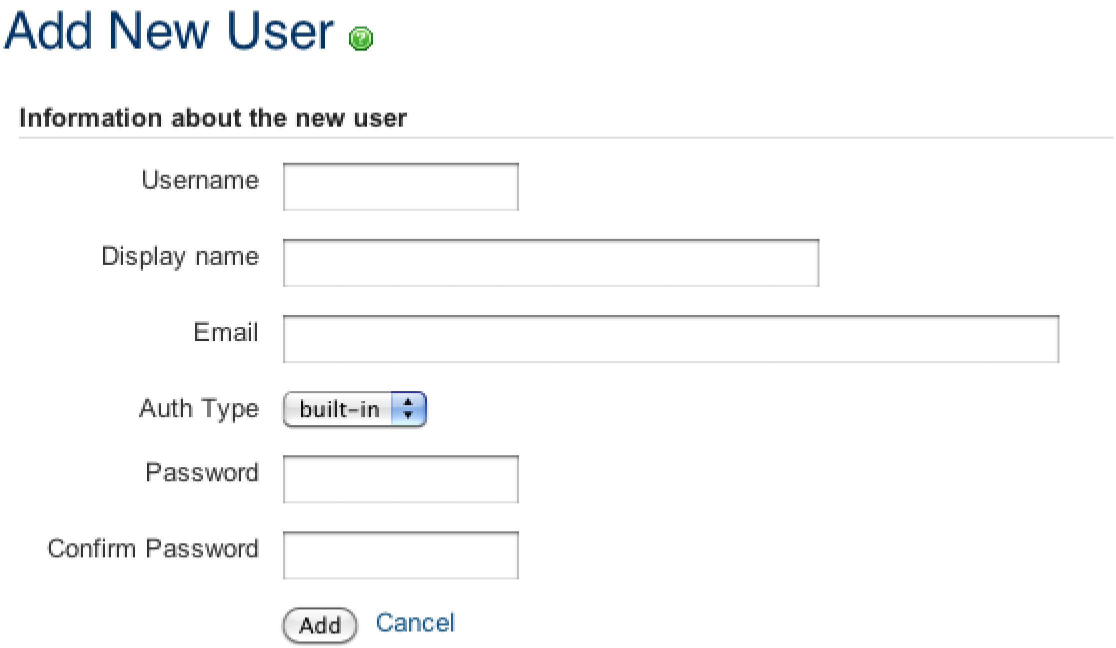
- New users can only be added if they already exist in the external directory. Your external directory will not be modified.
- If you have enabled 'auto-add' for your external directory, users who don't exist locally in FishEye/Crucible will be automatically added the first time they log in to Crucible.

To add a new user:

1. In the Admin area, click **Users** under 'User Settings'.
2. Click **Add user** at the bottom of the screen.
3. Configure the following settings:

Username	Type the user's login name. You can use the following characters: • letters and numbers • hyphen ('-') • underscore ('_') • 'at' sign ('@')
Display name	The user's display name appears in the user interface.
Email	The email address is where the user will receive notifications.
Auth Type	Select either **built-in** or the appropriate external directory where the user identity will be stored.
Password	*(For built-in users only)* ℹ The user can easily change their own password later.

4. Click **Add**.



Add New User

Information about the new user

Username	
Display name	
Email	
Auth Type	built-in
Password	
Confirm Password	

Creating a group

There are two types of FishEye user groups:

- 'Built-in' groups — these are stored in the FishEye database.
- 'External' groups — these are stored in an external directory (e.g. Crowd), if any are configured. See Configuring External Authentication Sources.

Note that 'external' groups can only be created in your external directory.

To add a 'built-in' group:

1. Click **Groups**, under 'Security Settings', in the Admin area.
2. At the bottom of the screen, type the name of your new group into **Group name** and click **Add**.
3. Your new group will now appear in the list of groups.
   To add users to your new group, see Adding a user to a group.

Adding a user to a group

There are two types of FishEye user groups:

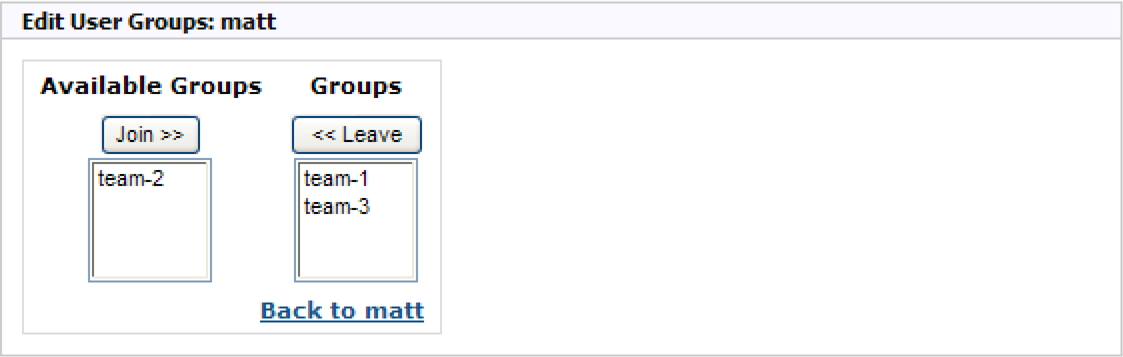
- 'Built-in' groups — these are stored in the FishEye database.
- 'External' groups — these are stored in an external directory (e.g. Crowd), if any are configured. See Configuring External Authentication Sources.

Note that for external directories and external groups, users can only be added to external groups from within the directory, so the method described below will not apply. However if you want to add external users to internal (built in) groups, then you can using the below.

To add a user to a 'built-in' group:

1. In the Admin area, click **Users** under 'User Settings'.
2. Locate the user and click their username link, under the 'User' column.
   If the user doesn't initially appear on the screen, type part of their email address and/or select a group to which they belong, and click **Filter**.
3. Click **Edit Groups**, under 'Group Details'. See Editing a User's Details.
4. Select group names, and use the **Join** and **Leave** buttons, to add groups to, or remove groups from, the 'Groups' column.
5. Click **Back to username** to save the changes.

Screenshot: Edit User Groups



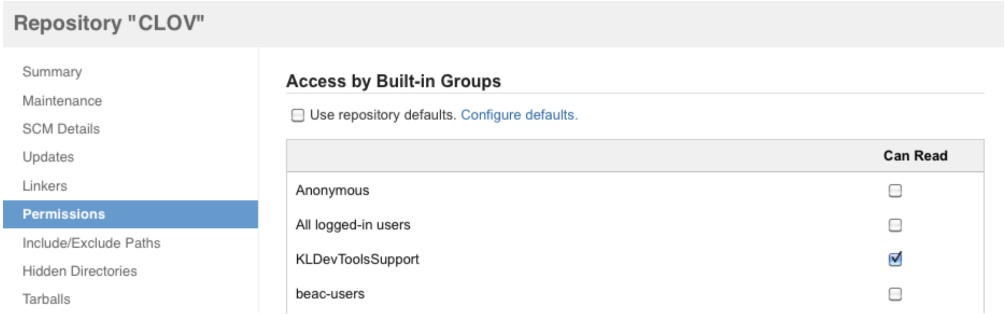
Associating a group with a repository

Associating a group with a repository means that only members of that group will be able to access the repository. For more information, please see Understanding authentication.

To associate a group with a repository:

1. Log in to FishEye as an administrator.

2. Click on **Repositories** (under 'Repository Settings') in the left-hand navigation panel.
3. Click on the name of a repository.
4. Click on **Permissions** in the left-hand navigation panel.
5. Select the groups you wish to associate with the repository.
6. Click **Save**.



Access by Built-in Groups

□ Use repository defaults. Configure defaults.

	Can Read
Anonymous	□
All logged-in users	□
KLDevToolsSupport	☑
beac-users	□

Configuring avatar settings

Every user with a FishEye/Crucible account will have an avatar image displayed next to their name throughout the application. By default, each user will have a plain grey avatar image. Note, you cannot disable avatars.

You can configure whether to use FishEye/Crucible's own avatars or avatars from an external server (e.g. http://www.gravatar.com).

In both cases, users can manually upload their own images to use as avatars.

To configure avatar settings:

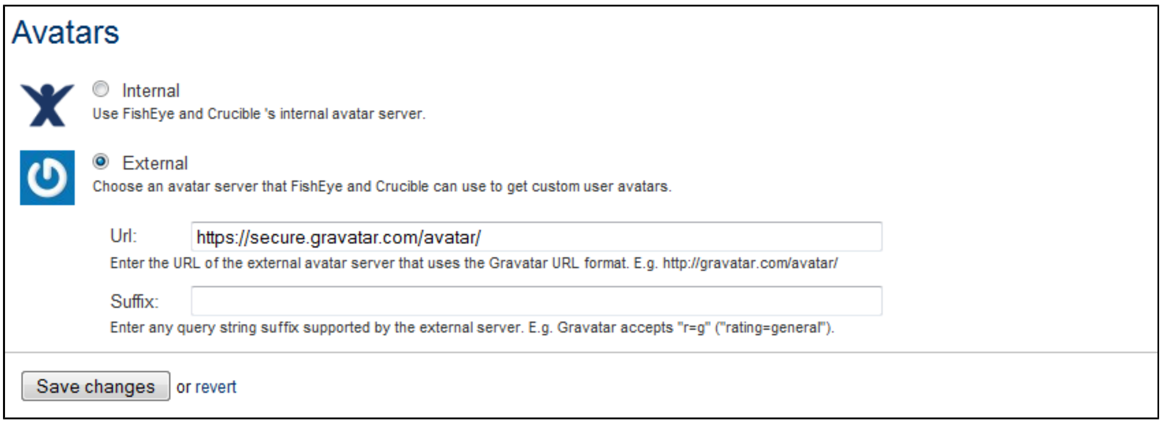
1. Click the user menu in the FishEye/Crucible header, and choose **Administration**. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click **Avatars** under the 'User Settings' section.
3. Choose the desired avatar configuration for your FishEye/Crucible instance:

Internal	Use FishEye/Crucible's default avatars, "Charlitars" (Semi-unique avatars resembling charlie) or Joe Doe. We recommend this option if you are running FishEye/Crucible behind a firewall. Users will also be able to upload their own images to use as avatars via their user profile, (see Changing your User Profile). User-defined avatars will override default avatars.
External	Use avatars hosted by an external server (e.g. http://www.gravatar.com). Note that this option prevents users from uploading their own avatar images, via their user profile – see Changing your user profile.

Url	The address of the external avatar server e.g. `http://example.com/avatar/` Use the same protocol that is used to access FishEye. That is, if FishEye uses the secure HTTP protocol then you need to use 'https' when specifying your external server. If you are using the Gravatar service, we recommend that you use the following URL: `https://secure.gravatar.com/avatar/`
Suffix	*(optional)* Specify any parameters supported by the external server. For example, if you wish to control the type of images to be displayed, Gravatar accepts `"r=g"` ("rating=general"). The suffix must be in the form of a URL query string, starting with an ampersand, e.g. `"&r=g"`

Note that if you want to use an external avatar server and are using a web server in front of FishEye, you will need to set your site URL and proxy host settings.

4. Click **Save changes**.



Avatars

○ Internal
Use FishEye and Crucible 's internal avatar server.

● External
Choose an avatar server that FishEye and Crucible can use to get custom user avatars.

Url: https://secure.gravatar.com/avatar/
Enter the URL of the external avatar server that uses the Gravatar URL format. E.g. http://gravatar.com/avatar/

Suffix:
Enter any query string suffix supported by the external server. E.g. Gravatar accepts "r=g" ("rating=general").

Configuring anonymous access

Anonymous access to FishEye is allowed by default. You can disable anonymous access at the following levels:

- Globally by turning off 'Global Anonymous Access' on the Administration, Authentication page. When this setting is off, an anonymous user just sees a log in page. When it is on they see an activity stream of all repositories which are visible to anonymous users.
- For all repositories which are using the default Security settings (using the Repository defaults),
- or for particular repositories.

> **Projects and Reviews**
> If you are using FishEye with Crucible, anonymous access is also subject to individual project's permissions (see Creating a permission scheme).

To configure anonymous access globally:

1. Click the user menu in the FishEye/Crucible header, and choose **Administration**. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.

2. Click **Defaults** under 'Repository Settings'. The 'Repository Defaults' screen will be displayed.
3. Click the **Permissions** tab.
4. Either check or clear the option *Can Read* in the Anonymous row.

To configure anonymous access per-repository:

See the steps detailed in Configuring Permissions for a Specific Repository.

Editing a user's details

There are two types of user accounts:

- 'Built-in' user accounts — these are stored in the local database for FishEye/Crucible.
- 'External' user accounts — these are stored in an external directory (e.g. LDAP), if configured. See Configuring External Authentication Sources.

To edit a user's details:

1. In the Admin area, click **Users** under 'User Settings'.
2. Locate the user and click the corresponding **Edit** link.
   ℹ If the user doesn't initially appear on the screen, type part of their email address and/or select a group to which they belong, and click **Filter**.
3. You can update the following fields:

Display name	To change the user's login name, see Renaming a user.
Email	This is the address to which notifications are sent.
Auth Type	Select either **built-in** or the name of the appropriate external directory where the user is stored. By changing the '**Auth Type**', you move the user to a different directory.
Active Crucible user	Check to allow the user the have access to Crucible functionality.

4. Click **Apply**.

Changing a user's password

There are two types of user accounts:

- 'Built-in' user accounts — these are stored in the local database for FishEye/Crucible.
- 'External' user accounts — these are stored in an external directory (e.g. LDAP), if configured. See Configuring External Authentication Sources.

ℹ You can only change the passwords of 'built-in' users.

To change a user's password:

1. In the Admin area, click **Users** under 'User Settings'.
2. Locate the user and click their username.
   ℹ If the user doesn't initially appear on the screen, type part of their email address and/or select a group to which they belong, and click **Filter**.

3. Click **Change Password**.
4. Enter, and confirm, the new password.
5. Click **Apply**.

Renaming a user

There are two types of user accounts:

- 'Built-in' user accounts — these are stored in the local database for FishEye/Crucible.
- 'External' user accounts — these are stored in an external directory (e.g. LDAP), if configured. See Configuring External Authentication Sources.

ℹ Renaming a user changes their login name. To change their Display Name, please see Editing a User's Details.

To rename a user:

1. In the Admin area, click **Users** under 'User Settings'.
2. Locate the user and click their username.
   ℹ If the user doesn't initially appear on the screen, type part of their email address and/or select a group to which they belong, and click **Filter**.
3. Click **Rename**.
4. Enter the new username
5. Click **Rename**.

Deleting or deactivating a user

To revoke a user's access to FishEye, you need to delete the user's account.

To revoke a user's access to Crucible, you can either:

- delete the user's account; or
- deactivate the user's account (this has the advantage of being easy to undo if required).

Note that the number of users granted by your FishEye license may be different from the number of users granted by your Crucible license.

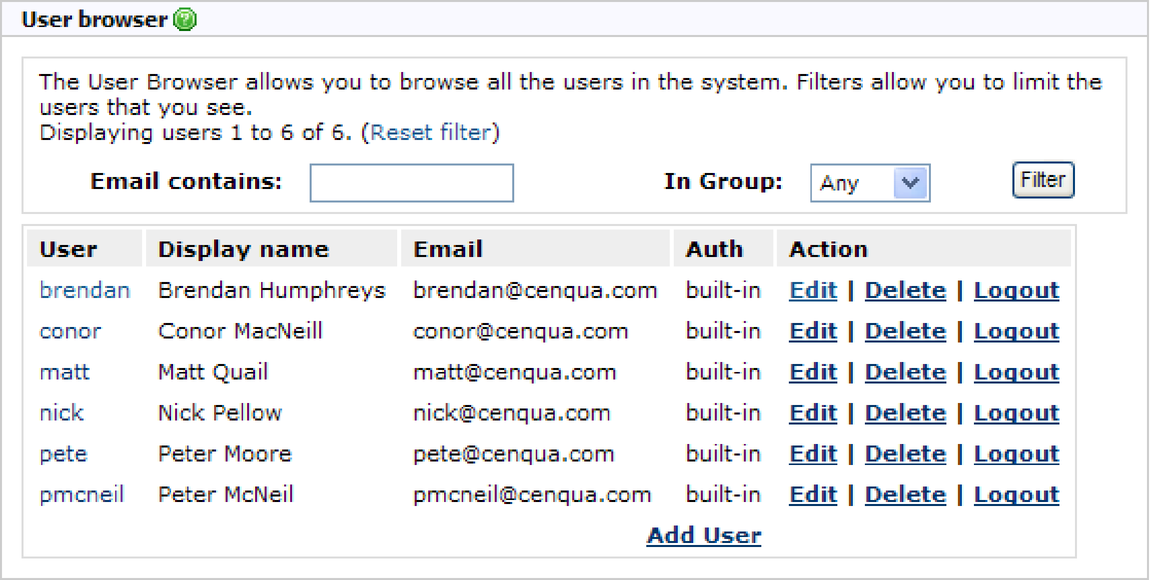
To deactivate a user's Crucible account:

1. Click **Users** on the 'Admin Menu'.
2. Locate the user and click the corresponding '**Edit**' link.
   ℹ If the user doesn't initially appear on the screen, type part of their email address and/or select a group to which they belong, and click the '**Filter**' button.
3. The 'Edit User' screen will be displayed. Deselect the **Active Crucible user** check-box.
4. Click **Apply**.

To delete a user's FishEye (and Crucible) account:

1. Click **Users** on the 'Admin Menu'.
2. The 'User Browser' screen will be displayed (see screenshot below), showing a list of users.
3. Locate the user and click the corresponding **Delete** link.
   ℹ If the user doesn't initially appear on the screen, type part of their email address and/or select a group to which they belong, and click **Filter**.

Screenshot: Authentication Settings



User browser

The User Browser allows you to browse all the users in the system. Filters allow you to limit the users that you see.
Displaying users 1 to 6 of 6. (Reset filter)

Email contains: ______ **In Group:** Any

User	Display name	Email	Auth	Action
brendan	Brendan Humphreys	brendan@cenqua.com	built-in	Edit | Delete | Logout
conor	Conor MacNeill	conor@cenqua.com	built-in	Edit | Delete | Logout
matt	Matt Quail	matt@cenqua.com	built-in	Edit | Delete | Logout
nick	Nick Pellow	nick@cenqua.com	built-in	Edit | Delete | Logout
pete	Peter Moore	pete@cenqua.com	built-in	Edit | Delete | Logout
pmcneil	Peter McNeil	pmcneil@cenqua.com	built-in	Edit | Delete | Logout

Add User

Configuring External Authentication Sources

Although FishEye always maintains a list of users internally, you can have FishEye authenticate and authorise users against one or more external authentication sources.

Be aware that you can force usernames to become lowercase on import.

Single External Authentication Source

To set an external authentication source, click '**Authentication**' on the Admin menu. You can only set up one external authentication source and each repository has the choice of authenticating against that or the internal repository. To change the external authentication source, you will need to remove the settings that are already configured, by clicking the '**Remove**' link. You will then see the option to add a different authentication source.

FishEye currently supports:

- LDAP authentication
- Host-Based Authentication – Using PAM on Linux/Solaris/OS-X and Local/Domain Accounts on Windows
- AJPv13 Authentication
- Custom authentication
- JIRA Authentication – Using Atlassian's JIRA to manage your users and groups

Multiple External Authentication Sources

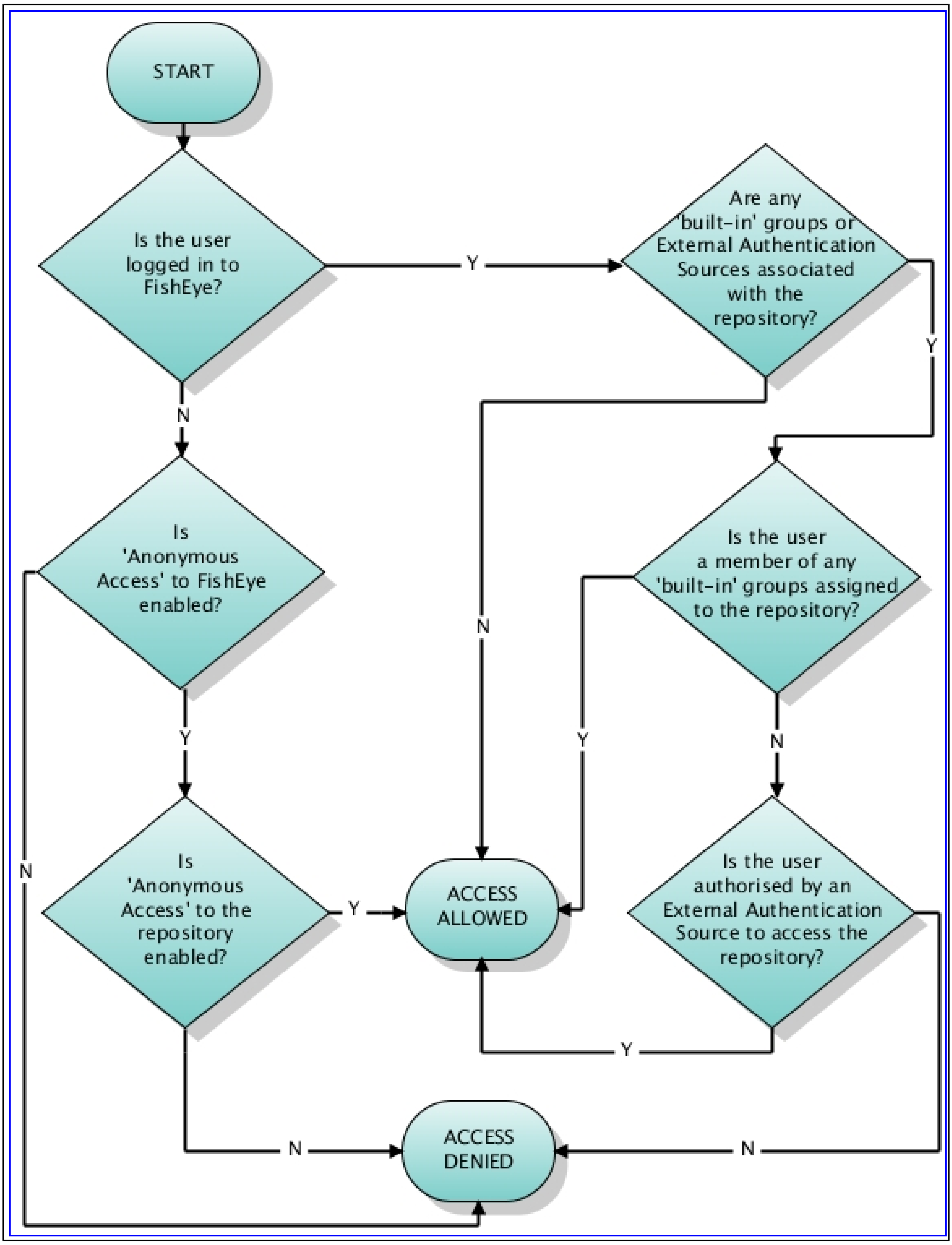
The recommended approach to authenticating against more than one authentication source is to implement single signon (SSO). You can integrate FishEye with an existing SSO solution, or add Atlassian Crowd integration to combine users and authentication from multiple external user repositories. Crowd connectors are already available for all Atlassian products, LDAP, Active Directory and Subversion:

- Crowd Authentication
- Custom authentication

Understanding authentication

The following flowchart shows how to determine whether a user is allowed to access a FishEye repository:

Screenshot: FishEye Authentication Flowchart


START
Is the user logged in to FishEye?
Y
N
Are any 'built-in' groups or External Authentication Sources associated with the repository?
Y
N
Is 'Anonymous Access' to FishEye enabled?
Y
N
Is the user a member of any 'built-in' groups assigned to the repository?
Y
N
Is 'Anonymous Access' to the repository enabled?
Y
N
ACCESS ALLOWED
Is the user authorised by an External Authentication Source to access the repository?
Y
N
ACCESS DENIED

Loading Users from Active Directory, LDAP, Crowd or JIRA

FishEye and Crucible can load an external user base stored in Active Directory, Atlassian Crowd, Atlassian JIRA, or any LDAP-compatible user repository.

1. Configuring your External Source

You can only have one external user repository connected to FishEye/Crucible. If you need multiple repositories, you can use Atlassian Crowd to collate users from multiple sources and then connect FishEye/Crucible to Atlassian Crowd.

You must first configure FishEye/Crucible to connect to your external user repository, which may be LDAP-based (including Active Directory), Atlassian Crowd or Atlassian JIRA. Follow the steps in the documentation pages listed below and then return to step 2 on this page.

- LDAP authentication
- JIRA and Crowd Authentication

2. Loading External Users

To load users from Atlassian Crowd or Atlassian JIRA:

1. Click '**Authentication**' on the admin menu.
2. Select one or more **groups to synchronise**. For JIRA, the default is `jira-users`.
3. Click '**Apply changes**'.
4. Select '**Yes**' next to the option '**Synchronise users with JIRA/Crowd**'.
5. Click '**Apply**' to save the changes.

As soon as you click '**Apply**', users are immediately added to the user list.

Notes

- Users with identical names to existing users will not be imported.
- In the users list, you can check whether each user is from the local database or loaded externally.
- The '**synchronise period**' option allows you to set the time interval when Fisheye or Crucible will synchronise with the external directory. You can use values such as '**1m**' for one minute, '**1h**' for one hour, and so on.
- If you have a large user repository, then please read this document on best practices for Synchronising With Large User Repositories.

Synchronising With Large User Repositories

When FishEye synchronises with external user repositories (LDAP, AD or Crowd) it adds all visible users in the repository, even if you do not want all these users to have access to FishEye.

For example you may have restricted viewing permissions to your repositories to a single LDAP group (using a filter). However the synchronise button will import all your LDAP users, because each of these users will be able to log into fisheye, even though they will not have permission to view any repository.

This is unavoidable, as users may create another repository in the future or a repository with no group based restrictions.

Also if you have a large number of users in you LDAP, then a synchronise needs to check if for each user within Fisheye, to see if they still exist in LDAP and for each user in LDAP to see if they exist in Fisheye. This can be quite taxing when you have a large user base. It will also require more memory and could lead to

```
OutOfMemoryError: Java Heap Space errors.
```

Additionally, when setting up external authentication for large repositories: set "Synchronise users with LDAP" to no. Next turn on "Auto-add" users to on, so that any External user that matches your defined user filter who logs into FishEye, will be added as a user (NOTE: Auto-add does not mean any user will have access to FishEye, only users that can successful authenticate against your LDAP server, using the settings you have defined within FishEye, will be added. They first must pass the authentication before they will be added).

You should always try to restrict your user filter when setting up your LDAP authentication to only match the small subset of users that should have access to Fisheye.

LDAP authentication

This page explains the settings for LDAP authentication and their parameters.

Note that we recommend using Atlassian JIRA, or Crowd, for user authentication. One advantage is that you can then make use of LDAP groups.

On this page:

Global settings

To configure LDAP authentication, log in to the FishEye admin area and click **Authentication** (under 'Security Settings'). Now click **Set up LDAP**, under 'Authentication settings'.

Global LDAP settings are:

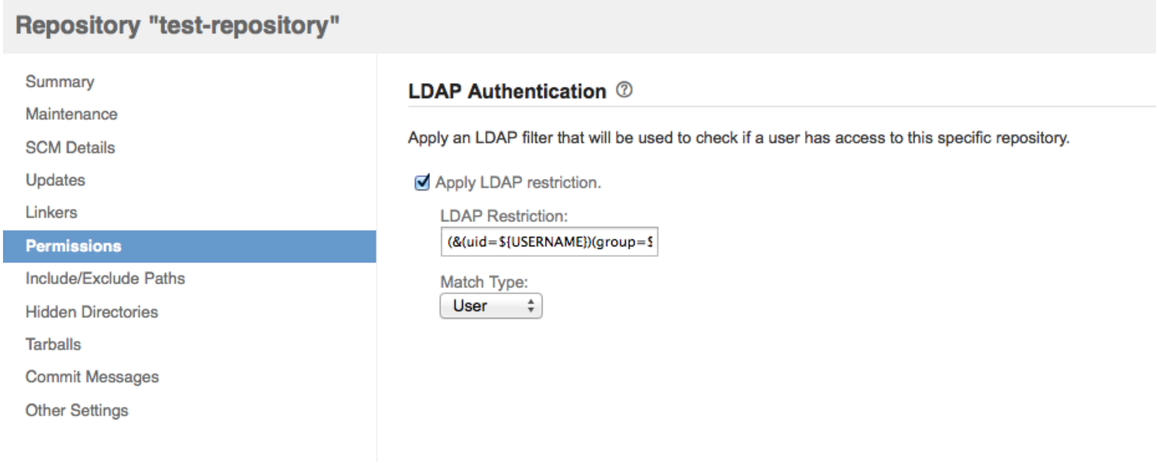
URL	The URL of the LDAP server, e.g. `ldap://localhost:389`. (For reference, see Performance Problem when Using LDAPS if using the `ldaps` protocol.)
Base DN	The base search space for users, e.g. `dc=example, dc=com`
User Filter	The LDAP search for locating users, e.g. `uid=${USERNAME}`. The `${USERNAME}` variable is expanded to the username of the individual being authenticated. You can use a more complicated LDAP filter to allow only a subset of users, such as: `(&(uid=${USERNAME})(group=fisheye))`.
UID attribute	The name of the username attribute in objects matching the filter.
Email attribute	Optional. The name of an attribute giving the user's email address.
Cache TTL (positive)	How long FishEye should cache permission checks. Example values are: `0 secs`, `5 mins`.
Auto-add	FishEye can automatically create a user it has not previously encountered if the user can successfully authenticate against LDAP.
Initial bind DN and password	Optional. If your LDAP server does not allow anonymous bind, then you need to specify a user FishEye can use to do its initial bind.
Synchronise users with LDAP	Optional. Sets whether users will be loaded from an external directory.

Per-repository settings

If you use LDAP authentication you can set a LDAP filter in FishEye to further restrict access to a particular repository: the per-repository filter restricts access to a subset of already logged-in users.

To set the LDAP filter for a repository, log in to the FishEye admin area and click **Repositories** (under 'Repository Settings'). Now click the name for a repository, and then **Permissions** (on the left). Check **Apply LDAP restriction** and edit the following settings:

LDAP Restriction	An LDAP filter string used to check if a given user can access a given repository, e.g. `(&(uid=${USERNAME})(group=${REP}))`. When an user attempts to access the repository, FishEye will perform a search in LDAP to retrieve all the entities matching the LDAP filter. This search will start at the *Base DN* of your LDAP's global settings.
Match Type	This setting modifies how the search results are interpreted. • **user** – the first search result must match the exact Distinguished Name (DN) of the current user. Only if it does match, then that user is allowed to access the repository. • **any** – if there is one or more search results, the current user is allowed to access to the repository .



Repository "test-repository"

LDAP Authentication

Apply an LDAP filter that will be used to check if a user has access to this specific repository.

☑ Apply LDAP restriction.

LDAP Restriction: (&(uid=${USERNAME})(group=$

Match Type: User

When writing your LDAP filter, the following expressions are available:

- `${USERNAME}` will be replaced by the username of the logged user
- `${DN}` will be replaced by the Distinguished Name of the logged user
- `${REP}` will be replaced by the name of the repository the logged user is trying to access

Examples:

- To allow a user to access a repository only if he or she is part of the group *AuthorizedGroup*, specify an LDAP filter such as: `(&(uniqueMember=${USERNAME})(cn=AuthorizedGroup)(objectClass=groupofuniquenames))` and set the Match Type as *Any*.
- To allow more than a group of users to access a repository, specify an LDAP filter such as: `(&(uniqueMember=${USERNAME})(|(cn=AuthorizedGroup1)(cn=AuthorizedGroup2))(objectClass=groupofuniquenames))` and set the Match Type as *Any*.

Testing the LDAP restriction
To test the LDAP restriction, you can use Apache Directory Studio:

- add a connection to your LDAP server (if you use Active Directory, use the following instructions)
  - in the *LDAP* menu, click on *New Connection*
  - enter the same URL and port as you did for FishEye
  - click on *Next* and enter the same Bind DN and password as in Global settings (see *Initial bind DN and password* above)
  - click on *Finish*
- in the LDAP menu, and click on *New Search*
- in the Search dialog,
  - select the connection to your LDAP server
  - enter the same *Base DN* you configured in Global settings next to the *Search Base* textbox
  - enter the LDAP filter next to the *Filter* textbox (if the filter contains `${USERNAME}` or `${REP}`, replace them by the username or repository name you want to test)
  - select Subtree in the *Scope* section
  - click on *Search*

Active Directory

To have FishEye connect to an Active Directory server, use settings such as the following:

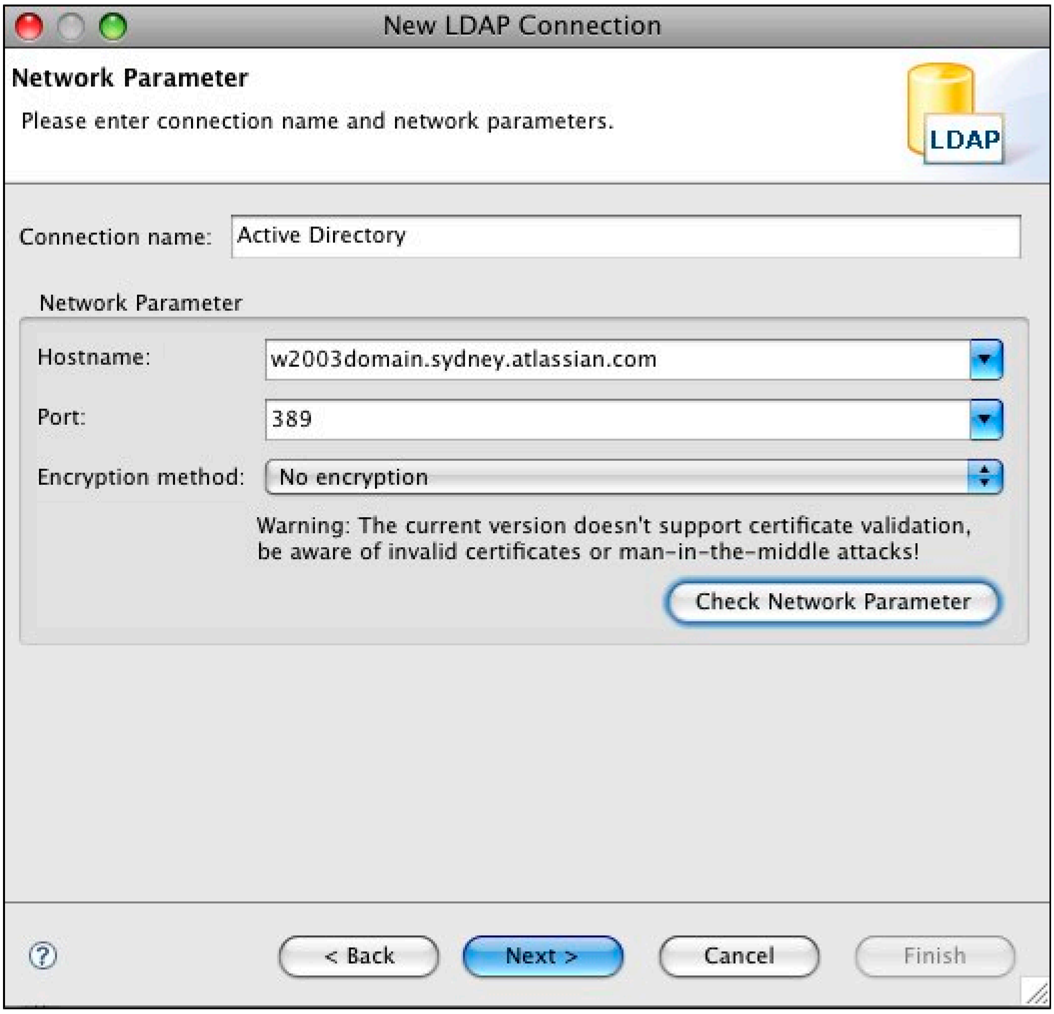
URL	`ldap://HOSTNAME:389`
Base DN	`DC=corp,DC=example,DC=com`
User Filter	`(sAMAccountName=${USERNAME})`
UID Attribute	`sAMAccountName`
Email attribute	`mail`
Initial bind DN	`corp.example.com/Users/SomeUser`

How to connect FishEye to Active Directory or another LDAP server

These instructions target Active Directory, but you should be able to use the same process for other LDAP servers.

You use Active Directory (AD) for managing your users and you would like to connect FishEye to AD to authenticate users. For many administrators this can be confusing because AD tries to hide the complexities of LDAP from the user.

1. Download and install Apache Directory Studio.
2. Once installed Apache Directory Studio go into File -> New -> LDAP Connection and follow the wizard. The details you enter in step 2 will be the inital bind user / password for FishEye.



Network Parameter

Please enter connection name and network parameters.

Connection name: Active Directory

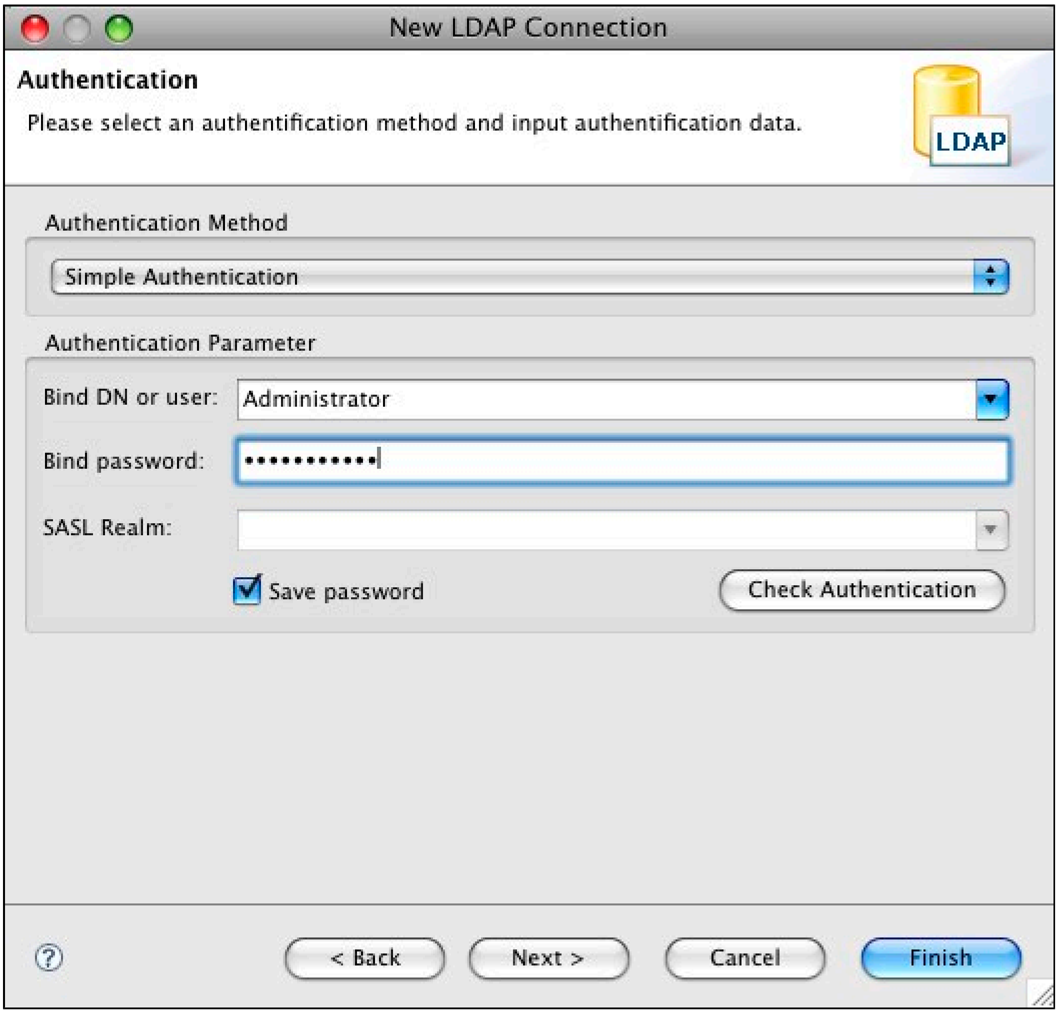
Network Parameter

Hostname: w2003domain.sydney.atlassian.com

Port: 389

Encryption method: No encryption

Warning: The current version doesn't support certificate validation, be aware of invalid certificates or man-in-the-middle attacks!



Authentication

Please select an authentification method and input authentification data.

Authentication Method

Simple Authentication

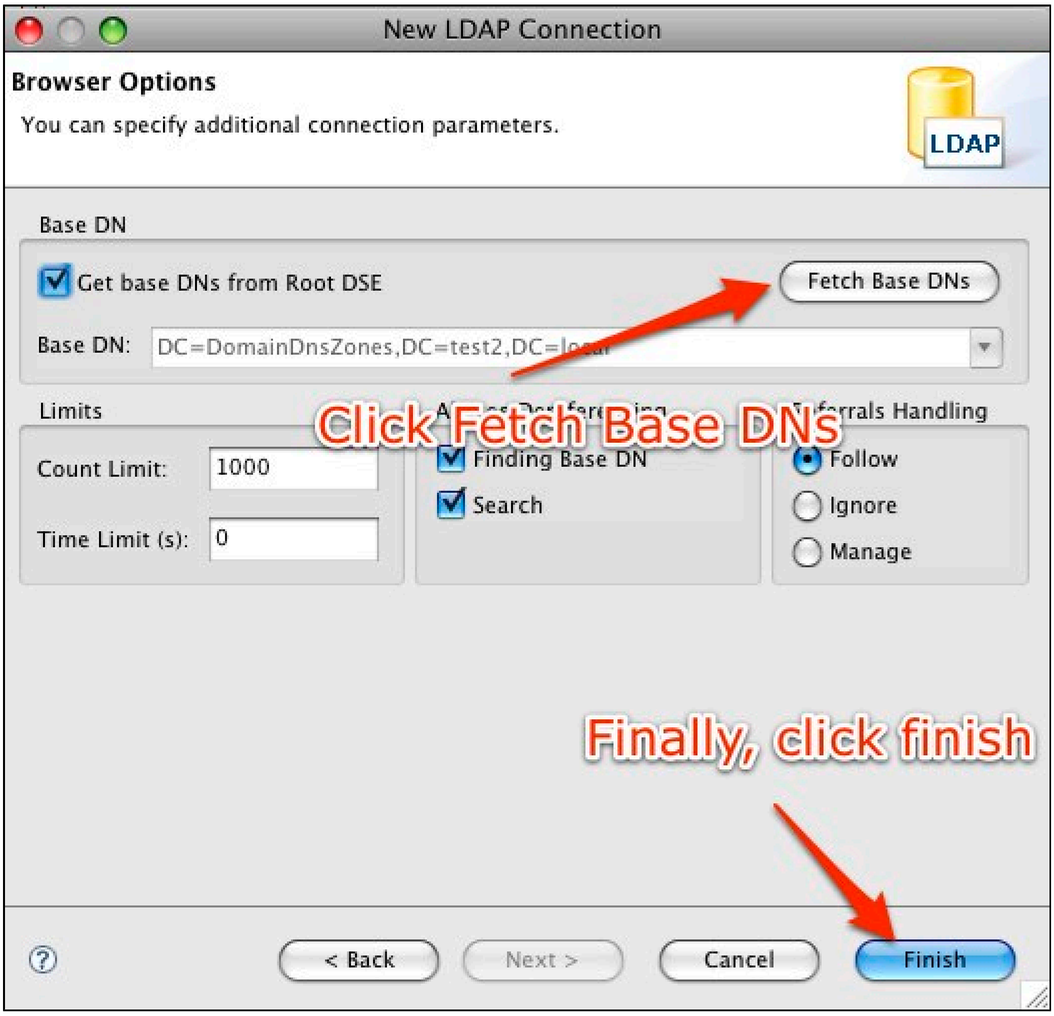
Authentication Parameter

Bind DN or user: Administrator

Bind password: ••••••••••••

SASL Realm:

☑ Save password



New LDAP Connection

Browser Options

You can specify additional connection parameters.

Base DN

☑ Get base DNs from Root DSE

Base DN: DC=DomainDnsZones,DC=test2,DC=local

Limits

Count Limit: 1000

Time Limit (s): 0

Aliases Dereferencing

☑ Finding Base DN

☑ Search

Referrals Handling

● Follow

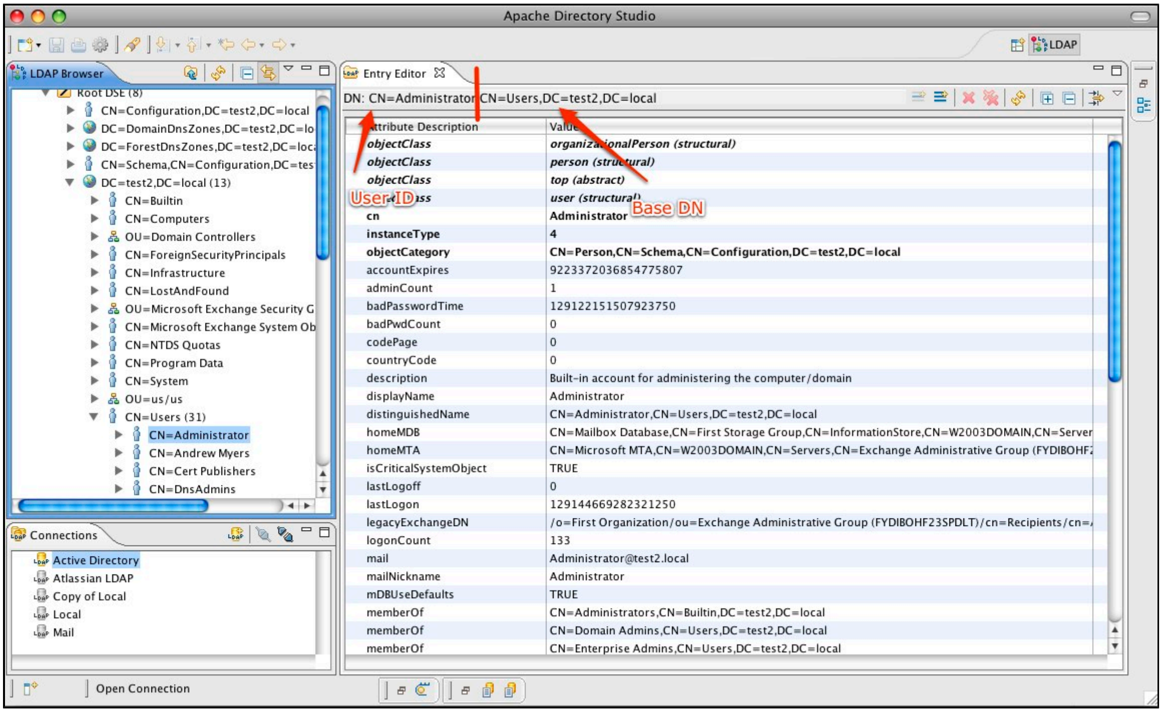
○ Ignore

○ Manage

Click Fetch Base DNs

Finally, click finish

3. Now we have a connection to AD. Browse to the location where your users are stored. In my case its under `CN=Users,DC=test2,DC=local`. Here I select a user Administrator. At the very top we see the DN. This is how we identify the users.



DN: CN=Administrator,CN=Users,DC=test2,DC=local

Attribute Description	Value
objectClass	*organizationalPerson (structural)*
objectClass	*person (structural)*
objectClass	*top (abstract)*
objectClass	*user (structural)*
cn	**Administrator**
instanceType	**4**
objectCategory	**CN=Person,CN=Schema,CN=Configuration,DC=test2,DC=local**
accountExpires	9223372036854775807
adminCount	1
badPasswordTime	129122151507923750
badPwdCount	0
codePage	0
countryCode	0
description	Built-in account for administering the computer/domain
displayName	Administrator
distinguishedName	CN=Administrator,CN=Users,DC=test2,DC=local
homeMDB	CN=Mailbox Database,CN=First Storage Group,CN=InformationStore,CN=W2003DOMAIN,CN=Server
homeMTA	CN=Microsoft MTA,CN=W2003DOMAIN,CN=Servers,CN=Exchange Administrative Group (FYDIBOHF2
isCriticalSystemObject	TRUE
lastLogoff	0
lastLogon	129144669282321250
legacyExchangeDN	/o=First Organization/ou=Exchange Administrative Group (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/cn=Recipients/cn=/
logonCount	133
mail	Administrator@test2.local
mailNickname	Administrator
mDBUseDefaults	TRUE
memberOf	CN=Administrators,CN=Builtin,DC=test2,DC=local
memberOf	CN=Domain Admins,CN=Users,DC=test2,DC=local
memberOf	CN=Enterprise Admins,CN=Users,DC=test2,DC=local

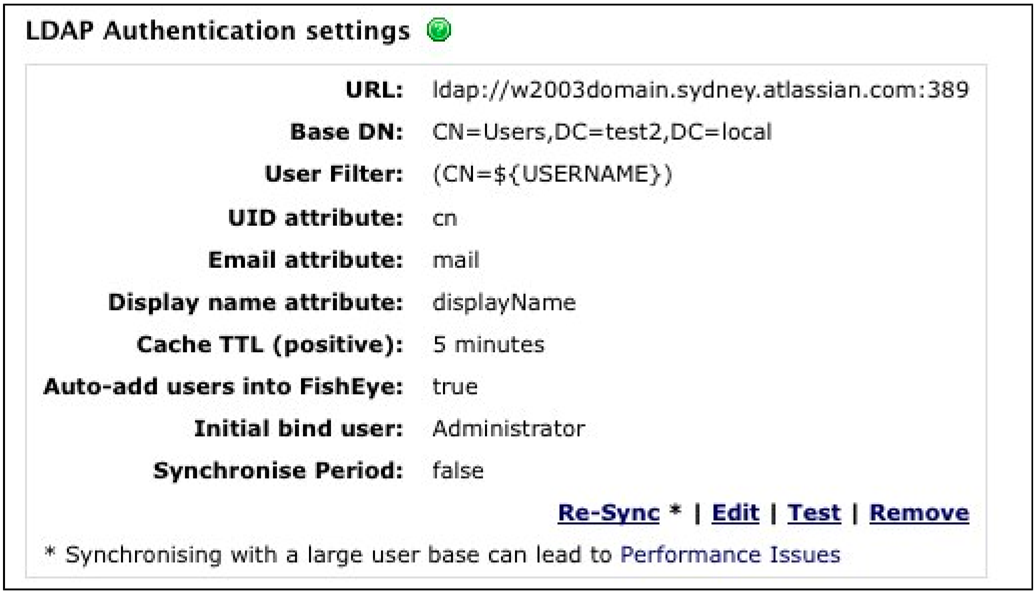
In this instance the DN is `CN=Administrator,CN=Users,DC=test2,DC=local`, so the Base DN for FishEye would be `CN=Users,DC=test2,DC=local`. `CN=Administator` identifies the user, so the user filter would be `(CN=${USERNAME})`.

For Active Directory: Windows logins use sAMAccountName as the login username, so it is more correct to use `(sAMAccountName=${USERNAME})` as the User ID filter if you want to match the FishEye/Crucible logins to Windows logins.

4. For the UID attribute, email attribute and the display name attribute, I can get that information from the right hand pane above. In my case UID attribute is `cn`, the email attribute is `mail` and the display name attribute is `displayName`.
5. With all that information we are now ready to connect FishEye to AD. To summarise we have:

LDAP URL	ldap://w2003domain.sydney.atlassian.com:389
Base DN	CN=Users,DC=test2,DC=local
User Filter	(CN=${USERNAME})
UID Attribute	cn
Email Attribute	mail
Display Name Attribute	displayName
Initial Bind user	Administrator
Initial bind password	password

6. Placing that information into FishEye:



LDAP Authentication settings

URL:	ldap://w2003domain.sydney.atlassian.com:389
Base DN:	CN=Users,DC=test2,DC=local
User Filter:	(CN=${USERNAME})
UID attribute:	cn
Email attribute:	mail
Display name attribute:	displayName
Cache TTL (positive):	5 minutes
Auto-add users into FishEye:	true
Initial bind user:	Administrator
Synchronise Period:	false

* Synchronising with a large user base can lead to Performance Issues

Useful References

- LDAP authentication
- http://www.computerperformance.co.uk/Logon/LDAP_attributes_active_directory.htm

JIRA and Crowd Authentication

Integrating FishEye with JIRA for User Management

You can manage your FishEye/Crucible users in JIRA.

This option is available only with JIRA 4.3 and later.

If you want to manage your FishEye users using JIRA, you need to configure a connection in JIRA and then set up the user directory in FishEye. Both steps are described below.

2.1. To configure a new connection for user management in JIRA:

1. Log in to JIRA as a user with the 'JIRA System Administrators' global permission.
2. Click **Administration** on the JIRA top navigation bar.
    a. Go to the JIRA administration screen for configuring the applications that have been set up to use JIRA for user management:
        - In JIRA 4.3: Click '**Other Applications**' in the '**Users, Groups & Roles**' section of the JIRA administration screen.
        - In JIRA 4.4: Select **'Administration' > 'Users' > 'JIRA User Server'**.

    b. **Add** an application.
    c. Enter the **application name** and **password** that your application will use when accessing JIRA.
    d. Enter the **IP address** or addresses of your application. Valid values are:
        - A full IP address, e.g. `192.168.10.12`.
        - A wildcard IP range, using CIDR notation, e.g. `192.168.10.1/16`. For more information, see the introduction to CIDR notation on Wikipedia and RFC 4632.
        - **Save** the new application.

2.2. To set up the JIRA user directory in FishEye:

1. Go to your FishEye administration screen.
    a. Click **Authentication** (under 'Security Settings').
    b. Click **Setup JIRA/Crowd authentication**. Note, if LDAP authentication has already been set up, you will need to remove that before connecting to JIRA for user management.
    c. Make the following settings:

Authenticate against	Select **a JIRA instance**
Application name and **password**	Enter the values that you defined for your application in the settings on JIRA.

JIRA URL	The web address of your JIRA server. Examples:
	`http://www.example.com:8080/jira/`
	`http://jira.example.com`

Auto-add	Select **Create a FishEye user on successful login** so that your JIRA users will be automatically added as a FishEye user when they first log in.
Periodically synchronise users with JIRA	Select **Yes** to ensure that JIRA will synchronize all changes in the user information on a regular basis. Change the value for **Synchronise Period** if required.
When Synchronisation Happens	Select an option depending on whether you want to allow changes to user attributes from within FishEye.

Single Sign On	Select **Disabled**. SSO is not available when using JIRA for user management and if enabled will make the integration fail.

d. Click **Next** and select at least one user group to be synchronised from JIRA. If necessary, you could create a new group in JIRA, such as 'fisheye-users', and select this group here.
e. Click **Save**.

For further information, see the JIRA documentation here: Allowing Other Applications to Connect to JIRA for User Management

Integrating FishEye with Crowd

Atlassian's Crowd user management application can be integrated with FishEye.

You set the basic Crowd properties, such as the application name, password and URL, using the FishEye adminstration screens, as described in Integrating Crowd with FishEye in the *Crowd Administrator's Guide*.

You can also fine tune your Crowd integration by overriding the default Crowd properties, such as the session validation interval and SSO cookie name, by manually editing the `config.xml` file in your FishEye installation directory. See Integrating Crowd with FishEye for details.

Custom authentication

To implement an arbitrary form of authentication and authorisation for FishEye you need to provide a class which extends `com.cenqua.fisheye.user.plugin.AbstractFishEyeAuthenticator`. You can find more information about custom FishEye authorisation in the online javadocs and the library jar.

For FishEye to use the authenticator, it must be compiled, placed in a jar archive and then put in the `$FISHEYE_INST/lib` directory. If other third-party libraries are required by your authenticator, they must also be in the `$FISHEYE_INST/lib` directory.

Global configuration

After implementing a custom authenticator, the next step is to configure FishEye to use it.

Click **Setup Custom authentication** on the FishEye **Security** page, in the Admin area.

You will be presented with a form containing the following fields to be set:

Classname	The fully qualified class name of your AbstractFishEyeAuthenticator, e.g. `com.cenqua.fisheye.user.plugin.ExampleFishEyeAuthenticator`.
Cache TTL (positive)	How long FishEye should cache permission checks. Example values are: `0 secs`, `5 mins`.
Auto-add	FishEye can automatically create a user it has not previously encountered if the user can successfully authenticate against your authenticator.

Properties	Any properties your authenticator requires. These will be passed to its `init()` method. This field should comply with the java.util.Properties format. Example:
	`# comments`
	`name1=value1`
	`name2=value2`

Per-repository constraint configuration

You may also require a per-repository constraint to restrict access to specific repositories using your custom authenticator. If a custom authenticator is set, then the Permissions Summary table will display the constraint per repository and a link to enable you to edit it.

When using FishEye's built-in groups in conjunction with a custom authenticator, a user will have access to a repository if:

1. the user is in an allowed group for the repository
2. or the `hasPermissionToAccess` method of the custom authenticator returns true.

The 'Authentication Test' page allows you to enter a user's credentials and to test the user's authentication. It will also test which repositories the user is authorised to access.

Host-Based Authentication

Host-based authentication uses the user account mechanism of the underlying operating system on which FishEye is running.

FishEye currently supports PAM-based authentication on **32-bit** Linux/Solaris/OS-X, and NT-based authentication on Windows. An outstanding feature request for 64-bit support is located at FE-683

Group Restrictions

FishEye can be configured to check if a user belongs to a group (or groups) before allowing access.

You can list one group name, or join several group names into a boolean expression like `group1 & (group2 | group3)`.

If your group name contains spaces or non-ASCII characters, then you need to use quotes. For example: `"Power Users" | Administrators`.

Windows

If you are using Active Directory, you can configure FishEye to use LDAP as an alternative to host-based authentication.

If the computer FishEye is running on is **not** a member of a domain, then the Domain attribute is ignored.

When the computer is a member of a domain, you need to enter the full DNS name of the domain (e.g. `corp.example.com`). If you enter the short version of the domain (e.g. `corp`), then group-based restrictions may fail.

Once you have configured your settings, we recommend you use the '**Test**' function to ensure your access control behaves correctly.

PAM

On Linux, Solaris and OS-X, host-based authentication uses PAM (Pluggable Authentication Modules) to check users' passwords.

FishEye needs to be configured with the *service name* to use when conversing with PAM. You can create a new service name in the PAM configuration (typically `/etc/pam.conf` or `/etc/pam.d/`), or configure FishEye to use an existing service name (such as `other`, `login` or `xscreensaver`).

Some general operating-system specific tips are given below, but you should consult the PAM documentation for your operating system.

Once you have configured your settings, we recommend you use the '**Test**' function to ensure your access control behaves correctly.

Linux

On many Linux distributions, you may need to create a `/etc/pam.d/fisheye` file containing:

```
auth       required     pam_stack.so service=system-auth
```

Mac OS-X

On a default OS-X installation, you may need to create a `/etc/pam.d/fisheye` file containing:

```
auth       sufficient     pam_securityserver.so
auth       required       pam_deny.so
```

Solaris

If you are using the default `pam_unix_auth` PAM configuration on Solaris, then you may need to add a line like this to your `/etc/pam.conf` file:

```
fisheye auth requisite          pam_authtok_get.so.1
fisheye auth required           pam_unix_auth.so.1
```

If you test this and it does not work, it is probably because when using `pam_unix_auth` on Solaris, the process doing the password check needs read access to `/etc/shadow`.

Giving the FishEye process read access to this file may solve this problem, but using permissions other than `0400` for `/etc/shadow` is not recommended. You should discuss this with your system administrators first, and possibly change to a PAM module other than `pam_unix_auth`.

Global Settings

Global settings are:

Domain/Service name	**Windows:** the name of the domain. Leave blank to use the local computer. **PAM:** The service name in your PAM configuration to use. If blank, `fisheye` is used.

Required group:	The group or groups a user must belong to in order for them to be able to log in.
Cache TTL (positive)	How long FishEye should cache permission checks. Example values are: `0 secs`, `5 mins`.
Auto-add	FishEye can automatically create a user it has not previously encountered if the user can successfully authenticate with the host.

Per-Repository Settings

You can give FishEye a group restriction that will be used to check if a user has access to individual repositories. You can specify this per repository, or just specify it in the repository defaults:

Required Group	A group (or groups) used to check if a given user can access a given repository. For example: `cvsusers & cvs${REP}` The `${REP}` variable is replaced with the name of the repository in question.

AJPv13 Authentication

AJP authentication expects requests to be pre-authenticated via an external server before arriving at FishEye.

Typically, this would be a web server (e.g. Apache) configured to perform password and role checking for a given URL. If successful, the server forwards the request to the FishEye server via the AJPv13 protocol.

FishEye Configuration

For FishEye to use AJP authentication, the following two values must be configured:

- The AJP Bind Address must be set per FishEye instance. See also Server Settings.
- The user's Auth Type must be set to 'ajp'.

Apache Configuration

mod_proxy_ajp

To configure Apache Httpd to forward all requests to `/fisheye` to a Fisheye instance with an AJP Bind address of `localhost:8009`, on the same machine, ensure that the `proxy_ajp_module` apache module is enabled, and add these lines to the `VirtualHost` you wish to serve FishEye through:

```
ProxyPass /fisheye/ ajp://localhost:8009/fisheye/ nocanon
```

mod_jk

To configure Apache Httpd so that all requests to Apache Httpd for the path `/fisheye` are forwarded to a FishEye instance on the same machine with an AJP Bind Address of `localhost:8009`.

Add these lines to your apache configuration:

```
LoadModule jk_module modules/mod_jk.so

JkWorkersFile /path/to/workers.properties
JkLogFile /var/log/mod_jk.log
JkLogLevel debug
JkLogStampFormat "[%a %b %d %H:%M:%S %Y] "
JkMount /fisheye/* worker1
```

Then create a file under `/path/to/workers.properties` and add:

```
worker.list=worker1
worker.worker1.type=ajp13
worker.worker1.host=localhost
worker.worker1.port=8009
```

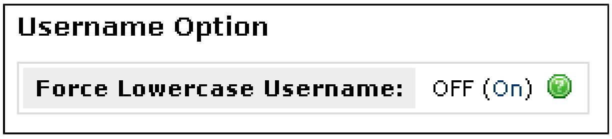
Forcing Imported Usernames to be Lowercase

When importing users from external authentication sources, you can set FishEye to force the usernames to become lowercase. This solves an issue with some sources adding duplicate users to the FishEye database.

To force lowercase usernames, carry out the following steps:

1. Log into FishEye's Admin Interface.
2. Under **Authentication settings**, the option **Force Lowercase Username** can be toggled on and off.
3. With this setting switched **On**, when new users are added to FishEye from an external authentication source, all usernames will be converted to lowercase.

Screenshot: Forcing Lowercase Usernames



Username Option

Force Lowercase Username: OFF (On)

Configuring SMTP

To configure SMTP settings:

1. Go to the Admin screen, click **Server** (under 'Global Settings') and look for the 'Mail Server' section.
2. Click **Edit config**.
3. You can edit the following settings:

Send emails from	**Server address**: Fisheye and Crucible will use the **From Address** set below. **User address**: Fisheye and Crucible will use the email address in the user's profile.
From Address	The sender address used when FishEye or Crucible sends an email, e.g. 'fisheye-noreply@example.com'
SMTP Host name	The host name of the SMTP server.

Enable debug	Optional. Turn this on to enable debug logging from the mail server. Useful in tracking down mail server connectivity problems.
SMTP Port	Optional. The port to connect to on the SMTP host. FishEye needs to use port 25 or port 587, because unlike JIRA its initial connection doesn't use SSL. Port 25 will be used if no port is specified.
Use SSL/TLS	Optional, defaults to 'False'. This turns on Secure Sockets Layer/Transport Layer Security security for mail servers that require it, or use it by default.
Username & Password	Optional. Username and password for authenticated SMTP access.

4. Click **Save**.

Once you have configured SMTP, you can click **Send test email** in the 'Mail Server' section to confirm the SMTP connectivity.

Customising email notifications

FishEye has a "watch" notification system that sends email notifications to users when commits are detected. Users can opt in for these notifications by "watching" a particular repository/activity stream.

Email notifications in FishEye can be customised to change their formatting, by editing template files. This page contains instructions for this process.

Editing FishEye email templates

Template files for FishEye are stored in the `FISHEYE_HOME/templates/` folder.

There are sets of templates for both HTML and plain-text emails, as listed in the table below. Note that these templates do not support embedding full diffs into notifications. They are only for changing the appearance and order of certain content inside the messages.

You can edit templates in any text editor.

After an edit, the change to the email template will take place immediately. No restart is required.

> ⓘ If you edit the templates of an operational FishEye instance, you may disrupt notifications that are being sent at that time. To avoid this, shut FishEye down during template editing.
>
> Try and avoid editing the live template file, as FishEye may try to use it while you are editing. This could have unpredictable results. Instead, back up the template file (it's wise to keep original versions of all these files), edit a copy you have made, then overwrite the 'live' template once you have finished.

Advanced editing of FishEye email templates

The email notification templates use the Freemarker format. Freemarker is a general templating engine enabling automated content.

If you are familiar with Freemarker, more advanced customisations can be made to the email notification templates. However, you make such adjustments at your own risk.

FishEye email template file list

The following template files for FishEye notifications are stored in the `FISHEYE_HOME/template/fisheye/` folder.

	Location	Template filename	Purpose
Common	FISHEYE_HOME/template/fisheye/html/	changeset-mail-subject.ftl	Subject template
	FISHEYE_HOME/template/shared/html/	changeset-header.ftl	
	FISHEYE_HOME/template/shared/	util.ftl	
HTML	FISHEYE_HOME/template/fisheye/html/	changeset-mail.ftl	HTML email template
		fisheye-layout.ftl	
		password-reset.ftl	
		plugin-notification.ftl	
		verify-password-reset.ftl	
Plain text	FISHEYE_HOME/template/fisheye/plain/	changeset-mail.ftl	Plain text email template
		fisheye-layout.ftl	
		fisheye-support-request.ftl	
		password-reset.ftl	
		plugin-notification.ftl	
		verify-password-reset.ftl	

See also Customising Crucible Email Notifications.

Freemarker Data Model for Email Templates

Customising FishEye email templates with Freemarker

This page lists the Freemarker data-model for FishEye email templates. See the Freemarker documentation for instructions on Freemarker syntax. Use the templates that ship with FishEye as a guide to the properties available on each object.

These templates are used to send both batch (e.g. daily) and immediate emails. The template has access to the **changesets** variable which contains the list of changesets to send.

The default FishEye email templates make use of various data model objects, listed below.

Here is a simple example that prints out each revision in each changeset.

```
[#list changesets as cs]
${cs.id}
Author: ${cs.author}
Comment: ${cs.comment}
Files:
[#list cs.revisionInfos as rev]
  ${rev.path} ${rev.revision}
[/#list]
[/#list]
```

Primary Data Model Objects

Object name	Function	Notes
repname	The name of the repository	
siteurl	Base URL of the FishEye instance	
timezone	The time zone as configured in admin	
watchpath	The path for this watch	
changesets	A list of changesets	

The syntax to use the data model object '**repname**' as an example, is as follows:

```
${repname}
```

Changeset objects

The **changesets** list will contain multiple changesets for batch (e.g. daily) notifications and one element for immediate notifications.

These changeset objects have the following properties:

Object name	Function	Notes
comment	The commit comment	Belongs to a *changeset*
author	Author of the commit	Belongs to a *changeset*
dateValue	the date of the commit	Belongs to a *changeset*
revisionInfos	A list of revisions for the changeset	Belongs to a *changeset*

For example, to iterate through all the changesets notifications, you would use the following:

```
[#list changesets as cs]
  ${cs.id} ${cs.author}
[/#list]
```

Revision objects

Object name	Function	Notes
path	The path of the file	Belongs to a *revisionInfo*, under a *changeset*
revision	The revision number	Belongs to a *revisionInfo*, under a *changeset*
binary	Boolean indicating whether file is binary	Belongs to a *revisionInfo*, under a *changeset*
dead	Boolean indicating whether file is deleted	Belongs to a *revisionInfo*, under a *changeset*
move	Boolean indicating whether file is moved	Belongs to a *revisionInfo*, under a *changeset*
copy	Boolean indicating whether file is copied	Belongs to a *revisionInfo*, under a *changeset*
added	Boolean indicating whether file is added	Belongs to a *revisionInfo*, under a *changeset*
linesAdded	Number of lines added	Belongs to a *revisionInfo*, under a *changeset*
linesRemoved	Number of lines removed	Belongs to a *revisionInfo*, under a *changeset*

Migrating to an external database

This page provides an overview of connecting FishEye to an external database. Atlassian recommends that you use an external database for production installations, for the following reasons:

- **Improved protection against data loss**: The FishEye built-in database, which runs HSQLDB, is susceptible to data loss during system crashes. External databases are generally more resistant to data loss during a system crash. HSQLDB is not supported in production environments and should only be used for evaluation purposes.
- **Performance & scalability**: If you have a large number of users on your FishEye instance, running the database on the same server as FishEye may slow it down. When using the embedded database, the database will always be hosted and run on the same server as FishEye.
- **Data stored in the FishEye database**: The FishEye database stores information besides the cache for repository scans. Specifically, user data and user preferences information.

Note that when they are used together, FishEye and Crucible share the same external database.

On this page:

Related pages:

- Configuring the database connection pool

Supported databases

You can use a number of alternatives to the built-in HSQLDB database for storing FishEye and Crucible's relational data. The supported databases versions are listed on the Supported platforms page.

The pages linked below detail the steps required to migrate to an external database:

- Migrating to MySQL
- Migrating to Oracle
- Migrating to PostgreSQL
- Migrating to SQL Server
- Configuring the database connection pool

Support for other databases

If you are using another database product that you would like to see supported, please create a JIRA issue for it under the Crucible project.

Notes

FishEye uses Read Committed transaction isolation. There is no requirement to configure this explicitly when setting up an external database - FishEye will configure the transaction isolation when connecting to the database.

Migrating to MySQL

This page describes how to use FishEye/Crucible with both MySQL Enterprise Server and MySQL Community Server. Note that when they are used together, FishEye and Crucible share the same external database.

To switch to a MySQL database, install MySQL and then follow the steps below. Please note that during the migration of database servers, the FishEye/Crucible instance will not be available to users or to external API clients.

⚠ Note that for FishEye 2.9+, the JDBC driver for MySQL is *not bundled* with FishEye/Crucible (due to licensing restrictions).

> ⓘ **MySQL 5.6.x Compatibility**
> For MySQL 5.6, Fisheye requires 5.6.11 or later.

Prerequisites

To start with:

1. Install a *supported version* of MySQL. Check the Supported platforms page for the exact versions that are supported.
2. Download and install the JDBC driver, if necessary. Note that for FishEye 2.9+, the JDBC driver for MySQL is *not bundled* with FishEye/Crucible (due to licensing restrictions).
   a. Download the **MySQL Connector/J JDBC driver** from the MySQL download website.
   b. Expand the downloaded **zip/tar.gz file**.
   c. Copy the `mysql-connector-java-x.y.zz-bin.jar` file to your `FISHEYE_INST/lib` directory. If the `lib/` directory doesn't already exist, you will need to create it.
   d. Restart FishEye/Crucible.

On this page:

Related pages:

- Migrating to PostgreSQL
- Migrating to Oracle
- Migrating to SQL Server
- Migrating to an external database
- Troubleshooting Databases

Step 1. Create a MySQL database

Set up a MySQL database as follows:

- Configure the database to use the InnoDB storage engine
- Create a database on MySQL for FishEye/Crucible to use
- Create a FishEye user on the database
- Configure the database to use `utf8` character set encoding
- Configure the database to use `utf8_bin` collation (to ensure case sensitivity).

Here is an example of how to do that. When FishEye/Crucible and MySQL run on the same machine (accessible through `localhost`), issue the following commands (replacing `fisheyeuser` and `password` with you own values):

```
mysql> SET GLOBAL storage_engine = 'InnoDB';
mysql> CREATE DATABASE fisheye CHARACTER SET utf8 COLLATE utf8_bin;
mysql> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON fisheye.* TO 'fisheyeuser'@'localhost'
IDENTIFIED BY 'password';
mysql> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
mysql> QUIT
```

This creates an empty MySQL database with the name `fisheye`, and a user that can log in from the host that FIshEye is running on who has full access to the newly created database. In particular, the user should be allowed to create and drop tables, indexes and other constraints.

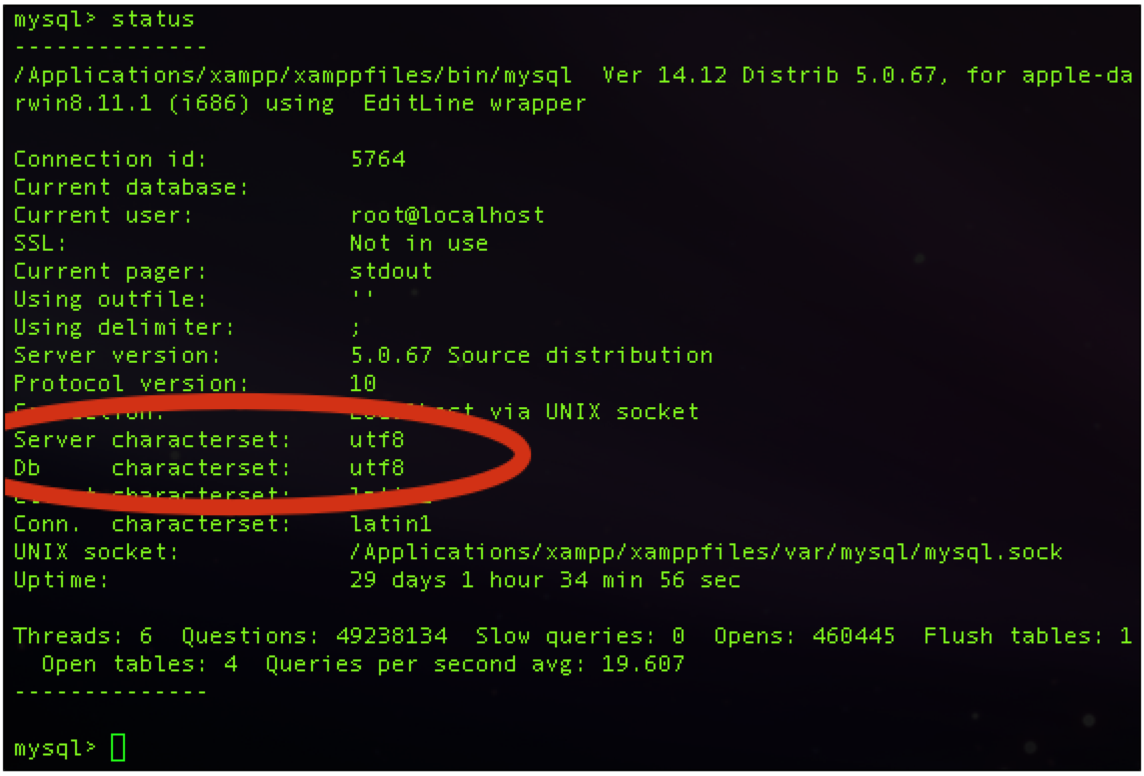
You will also need to set the `Server Characterset` to `utf8`. This can be done by adding the following in `my.ini` for Windows or `my.cnf` for other operating systems (create the file at /etc/my.cnf if it doesn't already exist). It has to be declared in the Server section, which is the section after `[mysqld]`:

```
[mysqld]
character-set-server=utf8
```

You'll need to restart MySQL for that change to take effect. Now use the `status` command to verify database character encoding information:

```
mysql> use fisheye;
mysql> status;
```

Screenshot: Using the MySQL status command



```
mysql> status
--------------
/Applications/xampp/xamppfiles/bin/mysql  Ver 14.12 Distrib 5.0.67, for apple-da
rwin8.11.1 (i686) using  EditLine wrapper

Connection id:          5764
Current database:
Current user:           root@localhost
SSL:                    Not in use
Current pager:          stdout
Using outfile:          ''
Using delimiter:        ;
Server version:         5.0.67 Source distribution
Protocol version:       10
Connection:             Localhost via UNIX socket
Server characterset:    utf8
Db     characterset:    utf8
Client characterset:    latin1
Conn.  characterset:    latin1
UNIX socket:            /Applications/xampp/xamppfiles/var/mysql/mysql.sock
Uptime:                 29 days 1 hour 34 min 56 sec

Threads: 6  Questions: 49238134  Slow queries: 0  Opens: 460445  Flush tables: 1
  Open tables: 4  Queries per second avg: 19.607
--------------

mysql> 
```

⚠ Both the server and database character set must be UTF-8. You may not initially notice a problem because of the characterset overlap but this is indeed a requirement. We've verified that when using a charset such as Swedish 7 bit as the server charset and UTF-8 as the database charset data corruption is easy to reproduce and obvious. This proves that the server character set is as important and that data corruption is possible when there is a charset mismatch. We absolutely cannot suggest a configuration where the server charset and database charset are anything other than UTF-8.

Step 2. Configure FishEye/Crucible to use MySQL, and migrate data

In order to migrate to a different database backend, you must create a backup of sql data, configure the database and finally import the data via a backup restoration process. This can be done from either the FishEye/Crucible administration console, which streamlines the process, or via the command line tool which FishEye/Crucible provides.

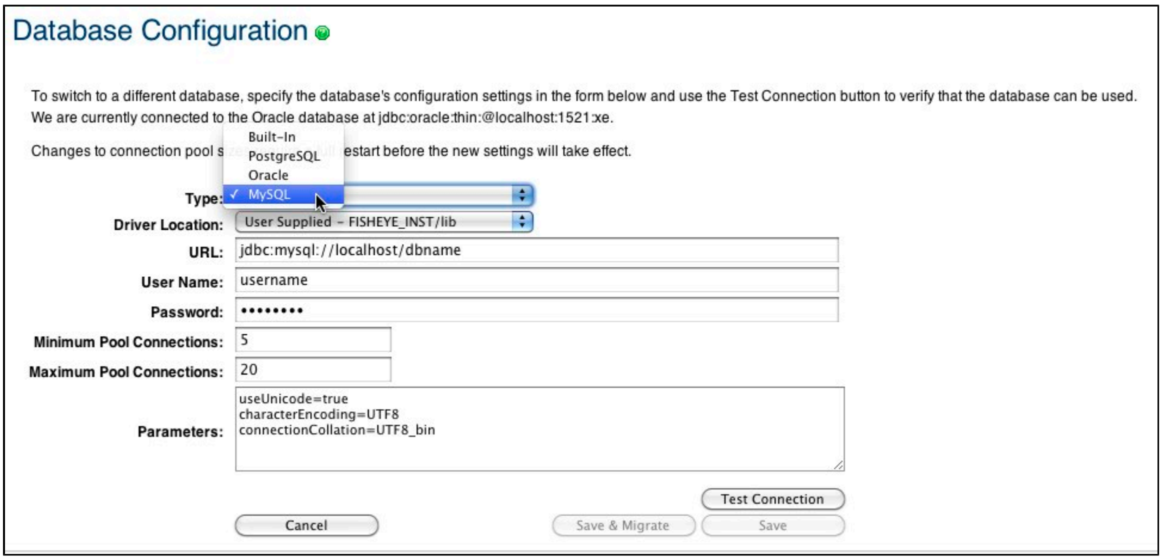
From FishEye/Crucible's administration area

1. Navigate to the `Database` page in FishEye/Crucible's Administration console.

   To log in to the Admin area, you can either:
   - click **Administration** at the foot of the page.
   - navigate to http://HOSTNAME:8060/admin/, where `HOSTNAME` is the name of the server on which you installed Fisheye.

   Once logged in as an administrator you can also get to the Admin area by clicking your user menu in the FishEye/Crucible header, and choosing **Administration**.
2. Click **Edit** -> **Test Connection** to verify that FishEye/Crucible can log in to the database.
3. Select **MySQL** from the database type.
4. Fill in the appropriate fields, replacing the host, port, database name, username and password using the same connection details as used when creating the MySQL database in Step 1 above.
5. Click **Test Connection** to validate the values.

Screenshot: Testing the connection



Database Configuration

To switch to a different database, specify the database's configuration settings in the form below and use the Test Connection button to verify that the database can be used. We are currently connected to the Oracle database at jdbc:oracle:thin:@localhost:1521:xe.

Changes to connection pool s... estart before the new settings will take effect.

Type:	MySQL
Driver Location:	User Supplied - FISHEYE_INST/lib
URL:	jdbc:mysql://localhost/dbname
User Name:	username
Password:	••••••••
Minimum Pool Connections:	5
Maximum Pool Connections:	20

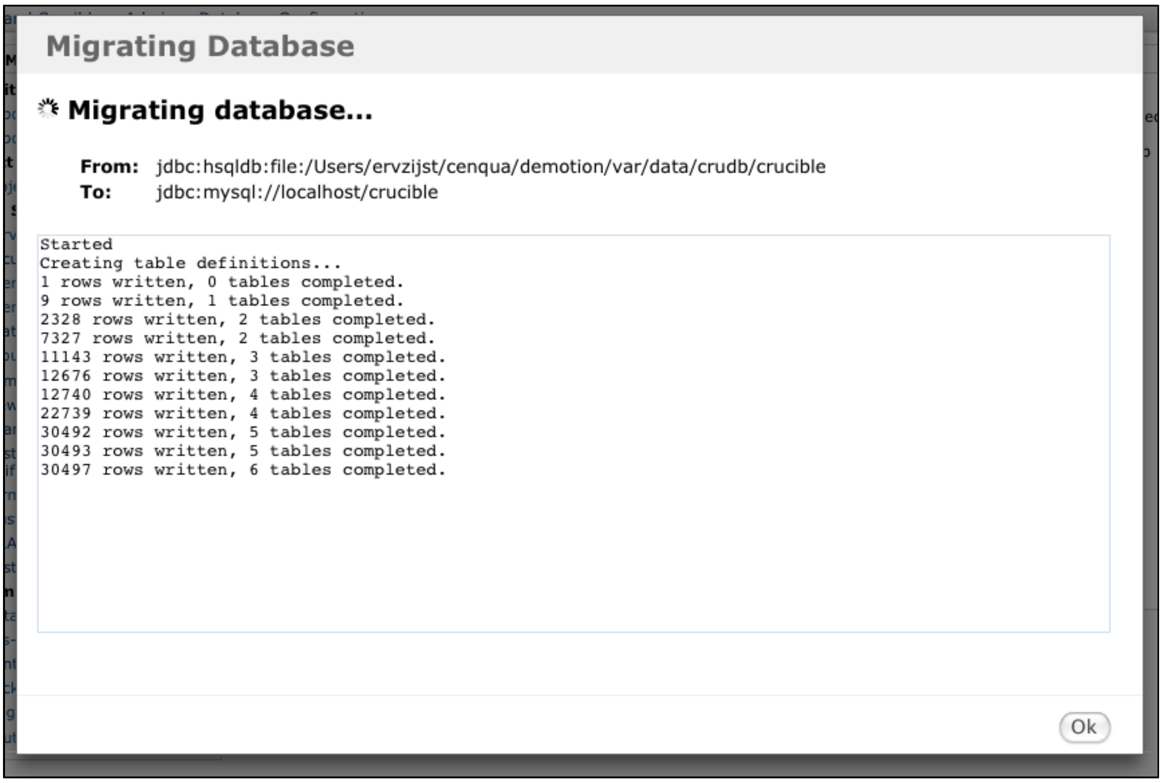
Parameters:	useUnicode=true
	characterEncoding=UTF8
	connectionCollation=UTF8_bin

If this fails, verify that you have the MySQL JDBC driver `.jar` file in the classpath (see Prerequisites section above for instructions on how to install the driver). Also, ensure that the database user can log in to the database from the machine that FishEye/Crucible is running on and that all the required privileges are present.

6. Click **Save & Migrate** to start the migration process.

   During the migration process (which will take several minutes, depending on the size of your database and network throughput), the product will be inaccessible to users and external API clients. Users will see a maintenance screen that informs them of the process. Should the migration fail for any reason, FishEye/Crucible will not switch to the new database and report on the encountered problems. Because the destination database may now contain some, but not yet all data, drop all tables, indexes and constraints before attempting a new migration.

Screenshot: Migrating the database



From: jdbc:hsqldb:file:/Users/ervzijst/cenqua/demotion/var/data/crudb/crucible
To: jdbc:mysql://localhost/crucible

```
Started
Creating table definitions...
1 rows written, 0 tables completed.
9 rows written, 1 tables completed.
2328 rows written, 2 tables completed.
7327 rows written, 2 tables completed.
11143 rows written, 3 tables completed.
12676 rows written, 3 tables completed.
12740 rows written, 4 tables completed.
22739 rows written, 4 tables completed.
30492 rows written, 5 tables completed.
30493 rows written, 5 tables completed.
30497 rows written, 6 tables completed.
```

From the command line

1. Create a backup of the `sql` data from the FishEye/Crucible instance. Read Backing up and restoring FishEye data and Backing up and restoring Crucible data for information on how to create a backup.
2. Run the following command from the `bin` directory in `FISHEYE_INST`

```
$ ./fisheyectl.sh restore --sql \
        --file /path/to/backup.zip \
        --dbtype mysql \
        --jdbcurl jdbc:mysql://hostname/dbname \
        --username crucible \
        --password password
```

3. When the import is complete, FishEye/Crucible can be started and will use MySQL.

Migrating to Oracle

To switch to an Oracle database, install Oracle and follow the steps below. When they are used together, FishEye and Crucible share the same external database.

Please note that during the migration of database servers, the FishEye/Crucible instance will not be available to users or to external API clients.

> ⓘ Oracle support for FishEye/Crucible and Crucible was introduced in version 2.5.0. In order to migrate to Oracle, your instance must be *currently running* at least version 2.5. If you are running an older version, then you will be required to first upgrade FishEye/Crucible and then migrate.

On this page:

Related pages:

- Migrating to MySQL
- Migrating to PostgreSQL
- Migrating to SQL Server
- Migrating to an external database
- Troubleshooting Databases

Step 1. Install and Create a Oracle Database

1. The JDBC drivers for Oracle are bundled with FishEye/Crucible. Skip to step 2 if this meets your needs. If you want to install a specific, different version of the bundled JDBC driver, download the download the Oracle JDBC driver `.jar` file from the Oracle website (hhttp://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/features/jdbc/index-091264.html) and copy the `.jar` file to your `FISHEYE_INST/lib` directory (create the `lib/` directory if it doesn't already exist). Move the existing JDBC `.jar` file to another location (and back it up). Restart FishEye/Crucible to have it pick up the new driver.
2. Because creating a database with Oracle is a complex process, we recommend speaking to your resident DBA for creation of a new database for usage with Crucible. We *highly* recommend installing Oracle with the `AL32UTF8` encoding otherwise you may see encoding issues in the product.

Step 2. Configure FishEye/Crucible to use Oracle, and Migrate Data

In order to migrate to a different database backend, you must create a backup of sql data, configure the database and finally import the data via a backup restoration process. This can be done from either the FishEye/Crucible administration console, which streamlines the process, or via the command line tool which FishEye/Crucible provides.

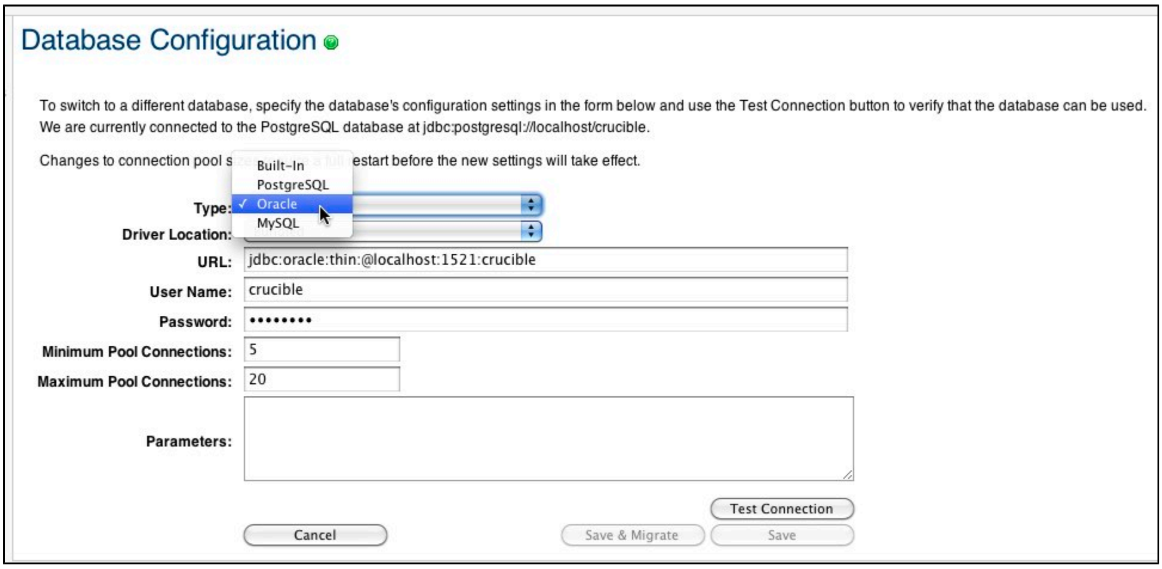
From FishEye/Crucible's Administration

1. Navigate to the `Database` page in FishEye/Crucible's Administration console.

   To log in to the Admin area, you can either:
   - click **Administration** at the foot of the page.
   - navigate to http://HOSTNAME:8060/admin/, where `HOSTNAME` is the name of the server on which you installed Fisheye.

   Once logged in as an administrator you can also get to the Admin area by clicking your user menu in the FishEye/Crucible header, and choosing **Administration**.
2. Then click **'Edit** -> **Test Connection**' to verify that FishEye/Crucible can log in to the database.
3. Select `Oracle` from the database type
4. Fill in the appropriate fields, replacing the host, port, database name, username and password using the same connection details as used when creating the Oracle database in Step 1 above.
5. Click on `Test Connection` to validate the values

   Screenshot: Testing the Connection



Database Configuration

To switch to a different database, specify the database's configuration settings in the form below and use the Test Connection button to verify that the database can be used. We are currently connected to the PostgreSQL database at jdbc:postgresql://localhost/crucible.

Changes to connection pool s estart before the new settings will take effect.

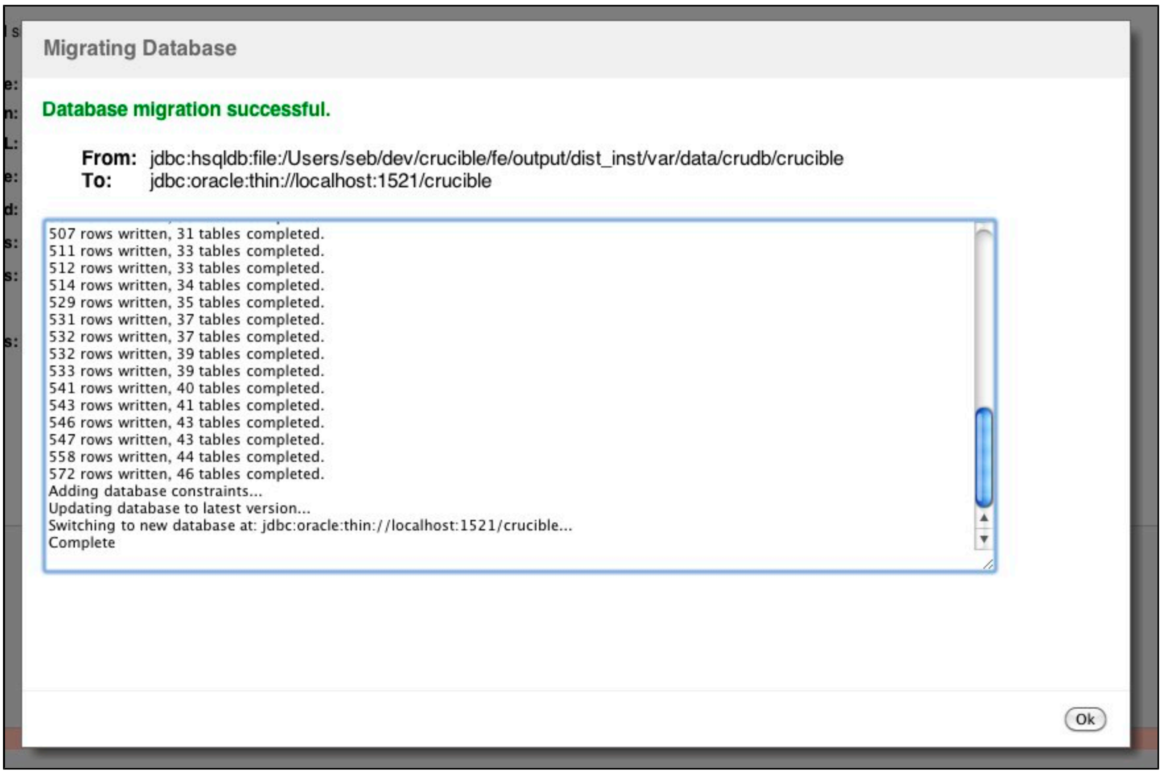
Type:	Oracle
Driver Location:	
URL:	jdbc:oracle:thin:@localhost:1521:crucible
User Name:	crucible
Password:	••••••••
Minimum Pool Connections:	5
Maximum Pool Connections:	20
Parameters:	

If this fails, verify that you have the Oracle JDBC driver `.jar` file in the classpath (by placing the `.jar` file in `FISHEYE_INST/lib`). Also, ensure that the database user can log in to the database from the machine that FishEye/Crucible is running on and that all the required privileges are present.

6. Click '**Save & Migrate Data**' to start the migration process.

   During the migration process (which will take several minutes, depending on the size of your database and network throughput), the product will be inaccessible to users and external API clients. Users will see a maintenance screen that informs them of the process. Should the migration fail for any reason, FishEye/Crucible will not switch to the new database and report on the encountered problems. Because the destination database may now contain some, but not yet all data, drop all tables, indexes and constraints before attempting a new migration.

   Screenshot: Migrating the Database



Migrating Database

Database migration successful.

From: jdbc:hsqldb:file:/Users/seb/dev/crucible/fe/output/dist_inst/var/data/crudb/crucible
To: jdbc:oracle:thin://localhost:1521/crucible

```
507 rows written, 31 tables completed.
511 rows written, 33 tables completed.
512 rows written, 33 tables completed.
514 rows written, 34 tables completed.
529 rows written, 35 tables completed.
531 rows written, 37 tables completed.
532 rows written, 37 tables completed.
532 rows written, 39 tables completed.
533 rows written, 39 tables completed.
541 rows written, 40 tables completed.
543 rows written, 41 tables completed.
546 rows written, 43 tables completed.
547 rows written, 43 tables completed.
558 rows written, 44 tables completed.
572 rows written, 46 tables completed.
Adding database constraints...
Updating database to latest version...
Switching to new database at: jdbc:oracle:thin://localhost:1521/crucible...
Complete
```

From the command line

1. Create a backup of the **`sql` data** from the FishEye/Crucible instance. Information on how to create a backup can be found at Backing up and restoring FishEye data \ Backing up and restoring Crucible data
2. Run the following command from the `bin` directory in `FISHEYE_INST`

```
$ ./fisheyectl.sh restore --sql \
        --file /path/to/backup.zip \
        --dbtype oracle \
        --jdbcurl jdbc:oracle:thin:@hostname:port:dbname \
        --username crucible \
        --password password
```

3. When the import is complete, FishEye/Crucible can be started and will use Oracle.

Migrating to PostgreSQL

To switch to a PostgreSQL database, install PostgreSQL and follow the steps below. When they are used together, FishEye and Crucible share the same external database.

Please note that during the migration of database servers, the FishEye/Crucible instance will not be available to users or to external API clients.

On this page:

Related pages:

- Migrating to MySQL
- Migrating to Oracle
- Migrating to SQL Server
- Migrating to an external database
- Troubleshooting Databases

Step 1. Install and Create a PostgreSQL Database

1. The JDBC drivers for PostgreSQL are bundled with FishEye/Crucible. Skip to Step 2 if this meets your needs. If you want to install a specific, different version of the bundled JDBC driver, download the download the PostgreSQL JDBC driver `.jar` file from the PostgreSQL website and copy the `.jar` file to your `FISHEYE_INST/lib` directory (create the `lib/` directory if it doesn't already exist). Move the existing JDBC `.jar` file to another location (and back it up). Restart FishEye/Crucible to have it pick up the new driver.
2. Create a new database user (replacing 'username' and 'password' with the appropriate values):

```
$ psql
> create user username password 'password';
```

3. Create a UTF-8 database and make the newly created user the owner:

```
> create database crucible ENCODING 'UTF-8' OWNER username;
```

4. Make sure the user has full access to the database:

```
> grant all on database crucible to username;
```

Step 2. Configure FishEye/Crucible to use PostgreSQL, and Migrate Data

In order to migrate to a different database backend, you must create a backup of sql data, configure the database and finally import the data via a backup restoration process. This can be done from either the FishEye/Crucible administration console, which streamlines the process, or via the command line tool which FishEye/Crucible provides.

From FishEye/Crucible's Administration

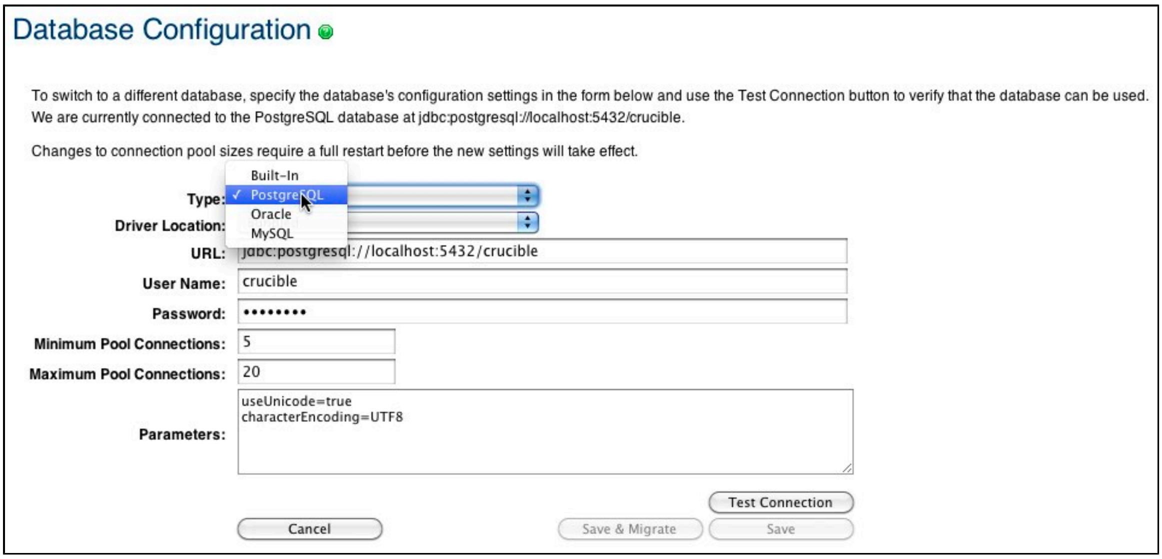
1. Navigate to the `Database` page in FishEye/Crucible's Administration console.

   To log in to the Admin area, you can either:
   - click **Administration** at the foot of the page.
   - navigate to http://HOSTNAME:8060/admin/, where `HOSTNAME` is the name of the server on which you installed Fisheye.

   Once logged in as an administrator you can also get to the Admin area by clicking your user menu in the FishEye/Crucible header, and choosing **Administration**.
2. First click **Edit** and then click **Test Connection** to verify that FishEye/Crucible can log in to the existing database.
3. Select `PostgreSQL` from the database **Type.**
4. Fill in the appropriate fields, using the same connection details as used when creating the PostgreSQL database in Step 1 above.
   a. **Driver Location**: either your own PostgreSQL JDBC or the **Bundled** one that came with FishEye
   b. **UR**L: create this field by replacing the host, port, and database name with your own (i.e. jdbc:postgresql://localhost:5432/<dbname> e.g. jdbc:postgresql://localhost:5432/crucible)
   c. **Username**: your DB username
   d. **Password**: your DB password
   e. **Minimum Pool Connections**: 5 is the default
   f. **Maximum Pool Connections**: 20 is the default
   g. **Parameters**: (one per line)
      i. useUnicode=true
      ii. characterEncoding=UTF8

5. Click **Test Connection** to validate the values.

   Screenshot: Testing the Connection



Database Configuration

To switch to a different database, specify the database's configuration settings in the form below and use the Test Connection button to verify that the database can be used. We are currently connected to the PostgreSQL database at jdbc:postgresql://localhost:5432/crucible.

Changes to connection pool sizes require a full restart before the new settings will take effect.

Type: PostgreSQL

Driver Location:

URL: jdbc:postgresql://localhost:5432/crucible

User Name: crucible

Password: ••••••••

Minimum Pool Connections: 5

Maximum Pool Connections: 20

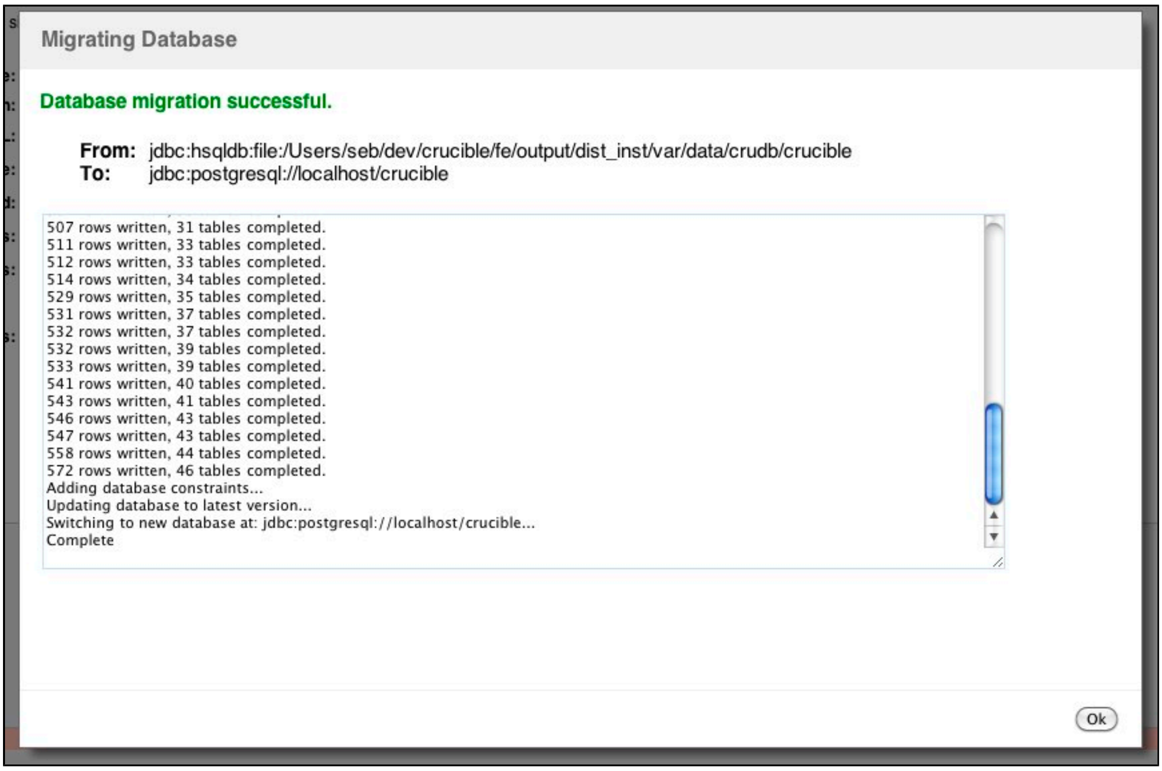
Parameters:
```
useUnicode=true
characterEncoding=UTF8
```

If this fails, verify that you have the PostgreSQL JDBC driver `.jar` file in the classpath (by placing the `.jar` file in `FISHEYE_INST/lib`). Also, ensure that the database user can log in to the database from the machine that FishEye/Crucible is running on and that all the required privileges are present.

6. Click **Save & Migrate** to start the migration process.

   During the migration process (which will take several minutes, depending on the size of your database and network throughput), the product will be inaccessible to users and external API clients. Users will see a maintenance screen that informs them of the process. Should the migration fail for any reason, FishEye/Crucible will not switch to the new database and report on the encountered problems. Because the destination database may now contain some, but not yet all data, drop all tables, indexes and constraints before attempting a new migration.

   Screenshot: Migrating the Database



Migrating Database

Database migration successful.

From: jdbc:hsqldb:file:/Users/seb/dev/crucible/fe/output/dist_inst/var/data/crudb/crucible
To: jdbc:postgresql://localhost/crucible

```
507 rows written, 31 tables completed.
511 rows written, 33 tables completed.
512 rows written, 33 tables completed.
514 rows written, 34 tables completed.
529 rows written, 35 tables completed.
531 rows written, 37 tables completed.
532 rows written, 37 tables completed.
532 rows written, 39 tables completed.
533 rows written, 39 tables completed.
541 rows written, 40 tables completed.
543 rows written, 41 tables completed.
546 rows written, 43 tables completed.
547 rows written, 43 tables completed.
558 rows written, 44 tables completed.
572 rows written, 46 tables completed.
Adding database constraints...
Updating database to latest version...
Switching to new database at: jdbc:postgresql://localhost/crucible...
Complete
```

From the command line

1. Create a backup of the `sql` data from the FishEye/Crucible instance. Information on how to create a backup can be found at Backing up and restoring FishEye data / Backing up and restoring Crucible data.
2. Run the following command from the `bin` directory in `FISHEYE_INST:`

```
$ ./fisheyectl.sh restore --sql \
        --file /path/to/backup.zip \
        --dbtype postgresql \
        --jdbcurl jdbc:postgresql://hostname/dbname \
        --username crucible \
        --password password
```

3. When the import is complete, FishEye/Crucible can be started and will use PostgreSQL.

Migrating to SQL Server

To migrate FishEye/Crucible to an SQL Server database, install SQL Server and follow the steps below. When they are used together, FishEye and Crucible share the same external database.

Before you begin

Check that you are using version of SQL Server that is supported for use with FishEye. See Supported platforms .

> An existing Java bug prevents connection with Java 1.6.0_29 and above (including Java 1.7.0). Read more about the issue and possible workarounds here.

Step 1. Install and create an SQL Server database

See the SQL Server Online resources (MSDN) for instructions on how to install and create an SQL Server database.

Please note the following FishEye/Crucible-specific information when installing and creating an SQL Server database:

- The JDBC jtds drivers for SQLServer are bundled with Crucible. We do not support using the Microsoft distributed jdbc driver.
- The FishEye database user must have permission to connect to the database and to create and populate tables.
- The database user should **not** be the database owner, but **should** be in the `db_owner` role. (See SQL Server Startup Errors for details.)
- Your database server must be configured to use the `Latin1_General_CS_AS` collation set.
- Your database server should be configured to use snapshot mode for the transaction isolation level. To enable snapshot mode, run:

  ```
  ALTER DATABASE crucible
     SET READ_COMMITTED_SNAPSHOT ON;
  ```

  See this and this Microsoft MSDN articles for more information.
  Note that it is preferable to run the above command after stopping FishEye/Crucible (and with no other applications connected to the SQL Server database), especially if you find that the `alter` statement does not complete quickly.

On this page:

Related pages:

- Migrating to MySQL
- Migrating to PostgreSQL
- Migrating to SQL Server
- Migrating to an external database
- Troubleshooting Databases

Step 2. Configure FishEye/Crucible to use SQL Server and migrate data

In order to migrate to a different database backend, you must create a backup of your SQL data, configure the database and finally import the data via a backup restoration process. This can be done from either the Crucible administration console, which streamlines the process, or via the command line tool which Crucible provides. These two methods are described below. The following resources may be of interest:

- Backing up and restoring FishEye data
- Backing up and restoring Crucible data
- SQL Server Online resources (MSDN)

Configuring and migrating via FishEye/Crucible's administration console

Before you begin:

- Note, during the migration process (which will take several minutes, depending on the size of your database and network throughput), **the FishEye/Crucible instance will be inaccessible to users and external API clients**. Users will see a maintenance screen that informs them of the process.
- If you are attempting a migration after a previous migration has failed, you must drop all tables, indexes and constraints before attempting a new migration. This is because the destination database may contain data from the previous migration attempt.
- Verify that you have the jtds JDBC driver `.jar` file in the classpath (by placing the `.jar` file in `FISHEYE_INST/lib`).
- Ensure that the database user can log in to the database from the machine that FishEye/Crucible is running on and that all the required privileges are present.

To configure FishEye/Crucible to use SQL Server and migrate data using the administration console:

1. Navigate to the **Database** page in FishEye/Crucible's Administration console.

   To log in to the Admin area, you can either:
   - click **Administration** at the foot of the page.
   - navigate to http://HOSTNAME:8060/admin/, where `HOSTNAME` is the name of the server on which you installed Fisheye.

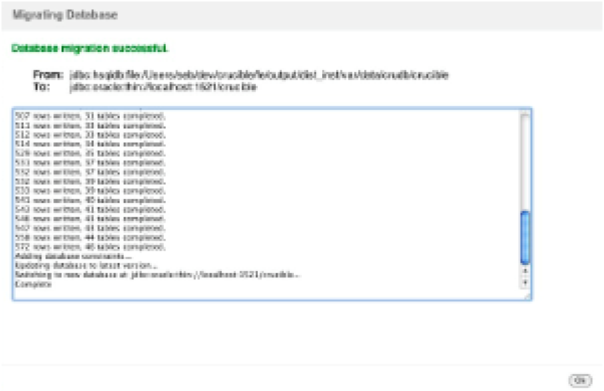
   Once logged in as an administrator you can also get to the Admin area by clicking your user menu in the FishEye/Crucible header, and choosing **Administration**.
2. Configure FishEye/Crucible to use SQL Server, as follows:
   - Click **Edit** -> **Test Connection** to verify that FishEye/Crucible can log in to the database.
   - Select **SQLServer** from the **Type** dropdown.
   - Complete the appropriate fields, replacing the **URL** (host, port and database name), **User Name** and **Password** as required, using the same connection details as used when creating the SQL

Server database in Step 1 above.
NOTE: The default SQL server instance listens on port 1433. If your instance is not the default, use the port number that is associated with your particular instance.
e.g. **URL:** jdbc:jtds:sqlserver://localhost:1433;databaseName= *your database name here*;

> ⚠ *Please ensure that you use a* ***SQL Server*** *user account to log into your database, not a Windows user account.*

1. Click **Test Connection** to verify that FishEye/Crucible can log in to the database (see 'Testing the Connection' screenshot below).
2. Click **Save & Migrate Data** to start the migration process (see 'Migrating the Database' screenshot below). If the migration fails, FishEye/Crucible will not switch to the new database and will report the problems encountered.

Screenshots: Configuring FishEye/Crucible to use SQL Server and migrating data (click to view full-size images)



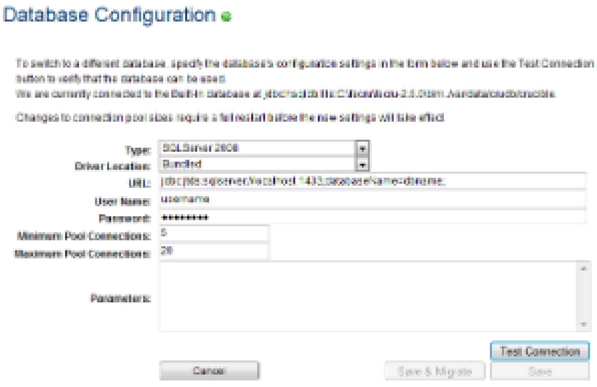
Migrating Database

Database migration successful.

From: jdbc:hsqldb:file:/Users/seb/dev/crucible/fe/output/dist_inst/var/data/crudb/crucible
To: jdbc:oracle:thin:/localhost:1521/crucible

```
507 rows written, 31 tables completed.
511 rows written, 32 tables completed.
512 rows written, 33 tables completed.
514 rows written, 34 tables completed.
528 rows written, 35 tables completed.
531 rows written, 37 tables completed.
532 rows written, 37 tables completed.
532 rows written, 39 tables completed.
533 rows written, 39 tables completed.
541 rows written, 40 tables completed.
543 rows written, 41 tables completed.
548 rows written, 43 tables completed.
547 rows written, 43 tables completed.
558 rows written, 44 tables completed.
572 rows written, 46 tables completed.
Adding database constraints...
Updating database to latest version...
Switching to new database at jdbc:oracle:thin://localhost:1521/crucible...
Complete
```

2. Migrating Data



Database Configuration

To switch to a different database, specify the database's configuration settings in the form below and use the Test Connection button to verify that the database can be used.
We are currently connected to the Built-in database at jdbc:hsqldb:file:C:\fisheye\fecru-2.x.0\bin\..\var\data\crudb\crucible.

Changes to connection pool sizes require a full restart before the new settings will take effect.

Type: SQLServer 2008
Driver Location: Bundled
URL: jdbc:jtds:sqlserver://localhost:1433;databaseName=dbname;
User Name: username
Password: ********
Minimum Pool Connections: 5
Maximum Pool Connections: 20
Parameters:

1. Configuring the Database

Configuring and migrating via the command line

To configure FishEye/Crucible to use SQL Server and migrate data using the command line:

1. Create a backup of the `sql` data from the FishEye/Crucible instance. Information on how to create a backup can be found at Backing up and restoring FishEye data \ Backing up and restoring Crucible data
2. Run the following command from the `bin` directory in `FISHEYE_INST`:

```
$ ./fisheyectl.sh restore --sql \
        --file /path/to/backup.zip \
        --dbtype sqlserver2008 \
        --jdbcurl
"jdbc:jtds:sqlserver://hostname:port;databaseName=dbName;" \
        --username crucible \
        --password password
```

3. When the import is complete, FishEye/Crucible can be started and will use SQLServer.

Configuring the database connection pool

This page describes how to change the default database connection pool settings used by FishEye and Crucible.

FishEye and Crucible use the BoneCP connection pool manager to manage connections to the database. The

BoneCP connection pool manager has been preconfigured in FishEye and Crucible to work out-of-the-box for most customers. However, you can override any of the default settings to fine tune performance, if you wish. For example, you may want to try increasing the minimum and/or maximum number of connections, if you are getting significant delays creating connections for clients.

On this page:

Related pages:

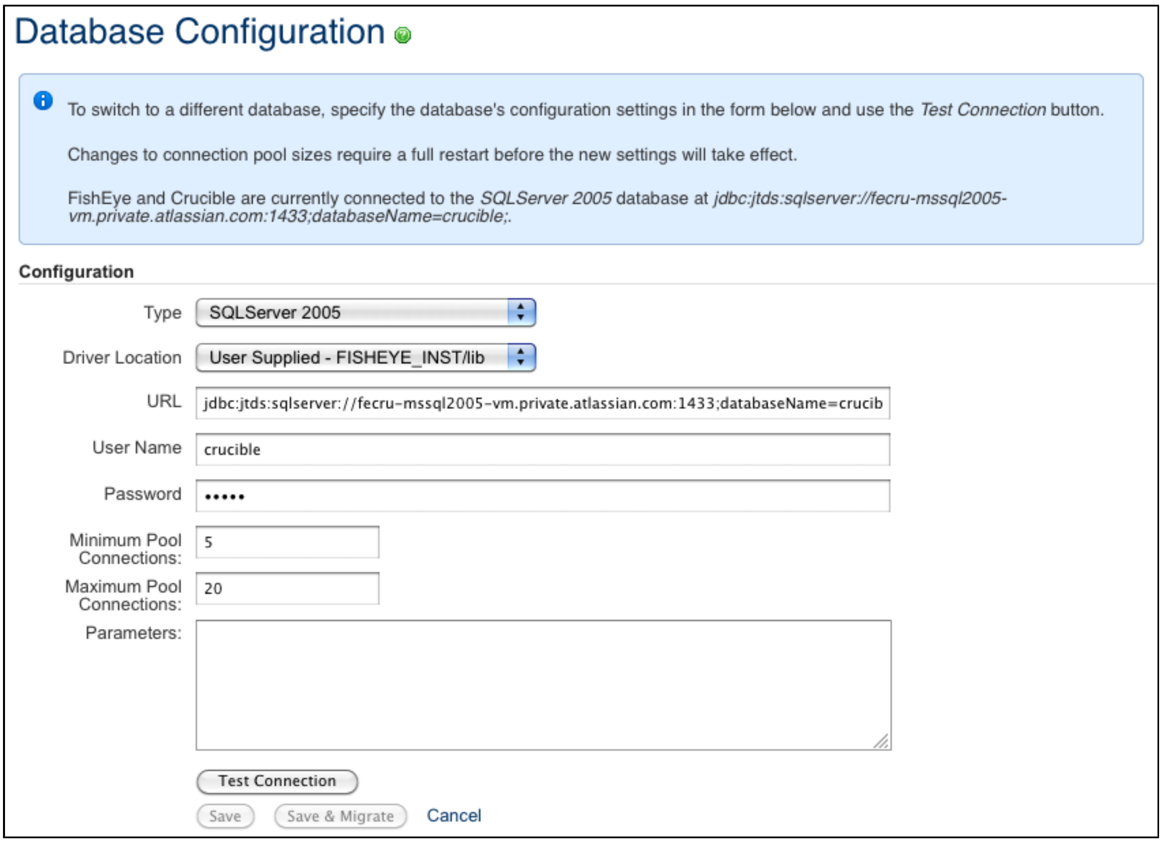
- Migrating to an external database

Setting Minimum and Maximum Database Connections

To configure the database connection pool:

1. Log in to FishEye or Crucible as an administrator.
2. In the Admin area, click Database (under 'System Settings').
3. Click **Edit**.
4. Enter new values for the **Minimum Pool Connections** and **Maximum Pool Connections** fields.
5. *Advanced users only.* Enter any overrides of BoneCP properties in the **Parameters** field. Enter each parameter-value pair on a new line in the **Parameters** field. See the section below for details of some common properties you may wish to configure.
6. Click **Save**.

Screenshot: Database configuration screen in FishEye / Crucible



Database Configuration

To switch to a different database, specify the database's configuration settings in the form below and use the *Test Connection* button.

Changes to connection pool sizes require a full restart before the new settings will take effect.

FishEye and Crucible are currently connected to the *SQLServer 2005* database at *jdbc:jtds:sqlserver://fecru-mssql2005-vm.private.atlassian.com:1433;databaseName=crucible;*.

Configuration

Type	SQLServer 2005
Driver Location	User Supplied - FISHEYE_INST/lib
URL	jdbc:jtds:sqlserver://fecru-mssql2005-vm.private.atlassian.com:1433;databaseName=crucib
User Name	crucible
Password	•••••
Minimum Pool Connections:	5
Maximum Pool Connections:	20
Parameters:	

Advanced: Tuning The Connection Pool via Properties

The following table shows some properties you can use to tune the database connection pool used by FishEye and Crucible. You can override any of these parameters by entering parameter-value pairs (on separate lines) into the **Parameters** field of the 'Database Configuration' dialog, as described above.

ℹ Refer to the BoneCP API javadoc for a full list and description of BoneCP properties.

Parameter	Property	Default Value	Description
Connection timeout	`bonecp.idleMaxAgeInMinutes`	`bonecp.idleMaxAgeInMinutes=0`	Time to wait before dropping idle connections, in minutes.
Connection test period	`bonecp.idleConnectionTestPeriodInMinutes`	`bonecp.idleConnectionTestPeriodInMinutes=60`	Database connections are kept alive by sending ping requests on idle connections. This value sets the time between pings, in minutes.
Connection pool partition count	`bonecp.partitionCount`	`bonecp.partitionCount=3`	The database connection pool is split into a number of equal-sized "partitions" to increase concurrent performance. This property sets the number of partitions to use. Note that if you set this property, but not the `bonecp.minConnectionsPerPartition` or `bonecp.maxConnectionsPerPartition` properties below, FishEye will use the "Minimum Pool Connections" and "Maximum Pool Connections" field settings to calculate the effective minimum and maximum connections per partition. These values will be calculated to ensure that the field settings are not exceeded.

Max and min number of connections per partition	`bonecp.minConnectionsPerPartition` `bonecp.maxConnectionsPerPartition`	Calculated based on value of `bonecp.partitionCount` and the "Minimum Pool Connections" and "Maximum Pool Connections" field settings	These properties control the minimum and maximum number of connections *in each partition*. To calculate the the *total* number of connections in the pool: Total minimum connections = `bonecp.partitionCount * bonecp.minConnectionsPerPartition` Total maximum connections = `bonecp.partitionCount * bonecp.maxConnectionsPerPartition` Note that setting these properties overrides the "Minimum Pool Connections" and "Maximum Pool Connections" field settings.
Connection acquire increment	`bonecp.acquireIncrement`	`bonecp.acquireIncrement=2`	The batch size used when BoneCP will acquire new connections.
Statement cache size	`bonecp.statementsCacheSize`	`bonecp.statementsCacheSize=50`	The statement cache size defaults to 50, except when using an Oracle database, for which it defaults to zero to avoid having too many open cursors.

Connection test query	`bonecp.connectionTestStatement`	By deafault boneCP will use metadata request	The query to send to the DB to maintain keep-alives and test for dead connections. This is database specific and should be set to a query that consumes the minimal amount of load on the server. Examples: • **MySQL**: "/* ping *\/ SELECT 1", • **PostgreSQL**: "SELECT NOW()". If you do not set this, then BoneCP will issue a metadata request instead that should work on all databases but is probably slower. (Note: In MySQL, prefixing the statement by /* ping *\/ makes the driver issue 1 fast packet instead. See http://blogs.sun.com/SDNChannel/entry/mysql_tips_for_java_developers)

Backing up and restoring FishEye data

FishEye data can be backed up from the admin interface or command line. This page contains the command syntax, options and the required procedure to backup and restore your FishEye instance.

ℹ If you are migrating to a different machine, please follow the instructions on our Migrating FishEye Between Servers page.

Backing up FishEye data

Using the admin interface to backup

1. Navigate to the FishEye Admin area (click **Administration** in the footer of any FishEye page).
2. Click **Backup** (under 'System Settings').
3. On the Backup screen, **File Path** indicates where the backup file (in .zip format) will be stored. You can edit the name of the backup file.
4. Choose the components, described in the table below, that should be included in the backup file.
   Note that the backup will always include the configuration data (`config.xml`), your license file and the FishEye user data.
   ℹ Repository and application caches contain temporary data stored from repository scans and library caches that improve startup time. Both will be recreated automatically by re-scanning the source

repositories, so the backup files can be significantly reduced by excluding these (if the cost of re-scanning is acceptable).

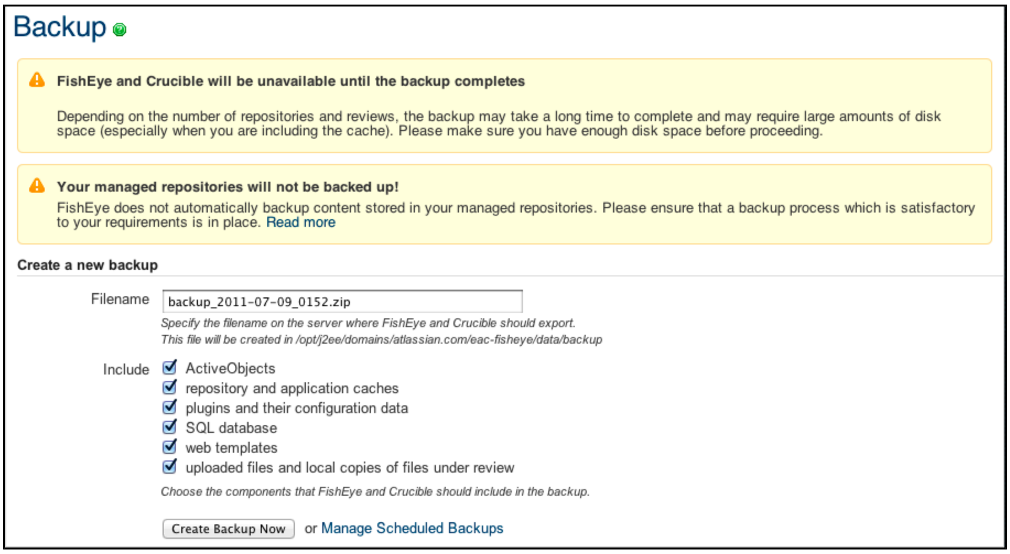
5. Click **Create Backup Now**.

Related pages:

- Migrating FishEye Between Servers
- Migrating to an external database
- Troubleshooting Databases

Component	Purpose
ActiveObjects	Data that is stored by plugins
Repository and application caches	The cache contains data that reflects the state of FishEye's repositories. Without it, FishEye must re-scan its repositories after a backup is restored. The cache also contains OSGI library data that increases startup time. These too can be excluded and will be generated automatically when the application is started.
Plugins	Plugins are 3rd-party extensions that you may have installed, and configuration for all plugins (this includes configuration for Crucible's set of standard plugins).
SQL Database	Refers to the SQL content database (used by both FishEye and Crucible and containing all user profile data, reviews and their comments).
Web templates	In this context, these are custom freemarker templates that you or your users have created. They live in `FISHEYE_INST/template`.
Uploaded files	In this context, uploads refers to files which are added to Crucible via the web interface (such as patch file reviews). It also includes each repository-backed file that went under review, when Crucible is configured to make a local copy of every reviewed file.

Screenshot: The FishEye Backup screen



Backup

FishEye and Crucible will be unavailable until the backup completes

Depending on the number of repositories and reviews, the backup may take a long time to complete and may require large amounts of disk space (especially when you are including the cache). Please make sure you have enough disk space before proceeding.

Your managed repositories will not be backed up!

FishEye does not automatically backup content stored in your managed repositories. Please ensure that a backup process which is satisfactory to your requirements is in place. Read more

Create a new backup

Filename: backup_2011-07-09_0152.zip

Specify the filename on the server where FishEye and Crucible should export.
This file will be created in /opt/j2ee/domains/atlassian.com/eac-fisheye/data/backup

Include
☑ ActiveObjects
☑ repository and application caches
☑ plugins and their configuration data
☑ SQL database
☑ web templates
☑ uploaded files and local copies of files under review

Choose the components that FishEye and Crucible should include in the backup.

Using the command line to backup

Your FishEye instance must be running during the backup.

1. Open a terminal or command prompt on the FishEye server computer.
2. Navigate to the `<FishEye home directory>/bin/` directory.
3. Run the backup command on the command line using any desired options (described in the table below). By default, all backup components, except repository cache data, is included in the backup.

The backup is created as a new Zip archive file and placed in the `FISHEYE_INST/backup/` directory.
Note that if your FishEye instance uses a custom `FISHEYE_INST` directory, make sure the environment variable is properly set when running the backup command.

Option	Switch	Default setting
Quiet mode	-q, --quiet	No
Output filename	-f, --file	`FISHEYE_INST/backup/` is the default directory.
Compression level	-c, --compression	Yes (6)
Anonymise	-a, --anonymise	No
Cache Backup	--cache	No. By default, the cache data is excluded from backups.

Advanced backup command line settings

In some cases it might be preferable to only backup a limited set of items. This could be useful when your instance uses an external database such as MySQL or PostgreSQL and your DBA has already configured automatic backups in the database. The commands below allow this.

Option	Switch	Description	Default
Exclude Plugins	--no-plugins	Excludes plugins from the backup.	No. By default, plugins are included in every backup.

Exclude Templates	--no-templates	Excludes templates from the backup.	No. By default, templates are included in every backup.
Exclude Uploads	--no-uploads	Excludes uploaded files (such as patch reviews, stored in Crucible's internal database) from the backup. ⓘ This item only applies when using Crucible with FishEye.	No. By default, uploads are included in every backup.
Exclude SQL Database	--no-sql	Excludes the SQL content database used by both FishEye and Crucible.	No. By default, this data is included in every backup.

Backup command line examples

These examples are for use in a Linux-like operating system. When using these commands on Windows, use the filename `fisheyectl.bat` and use the correct slashes. Run the command from the `<FishEye home directory>/bin/` directory.

The basic syntax of the backup command is as follows:

```
$ ./fisheyectl.sh backup [OPTIONS]
```

To see inline help for all backup options, run the following command in the `<FishEye home directory>/bin/` directory:

```
$ ./fisheyectl.sh backup --help
```

Backing up with compression of 9, quiet mode and setting an output location:

```
$ ./fisheyectl.sh backup --compression 9 -q -f
/application_backups/fisheye/20090215.zip
```

Backup including cache data (also includes all default components):

```
$ ./fisheyectl.sh backup --cache
```

Known limitations

Please note that the below limitations are common for any Java-based backup tool.

Archives Containing Over 65535 Files
Versions of Java earlier than v1.6 (b25) are incapable of handling zip files that contain more than 65,535 files. The solution for this problem is to either upgrade to a version of Java later than v1.6 (b25), or ensure that the archive does not exceed the threshold (contains less than 65,535 files). The FishEye cache (not included in

backups by default) can be a contributor of many small files. Hence, exclude the cache from backups if this is likely to be a concern.

Archives Larger Than 4GB
Java has trouble reading and writing zip files that are larger than 4GB. As of release 1.5 Java appears capable of reliably creating archives that are over 4GB, but remains unable to extract them. For details see Sun's bug report. Also be aware of the fact that some file systems (including FAT32) have trouble with files larger than 4GB.

As a workaround, make sure you do not create archives that are larger than 4GB. The FishEye cache (not included in backups by default) can be a contributor of a lot of small files (although these tend to compress very well). If you still want to archive everything and end up with an achive that is too large, consider creating separate backups for the FishEye cache and uploaded files respectively.

Scheduling FishEye backups

To set a schedule for automatic backups:

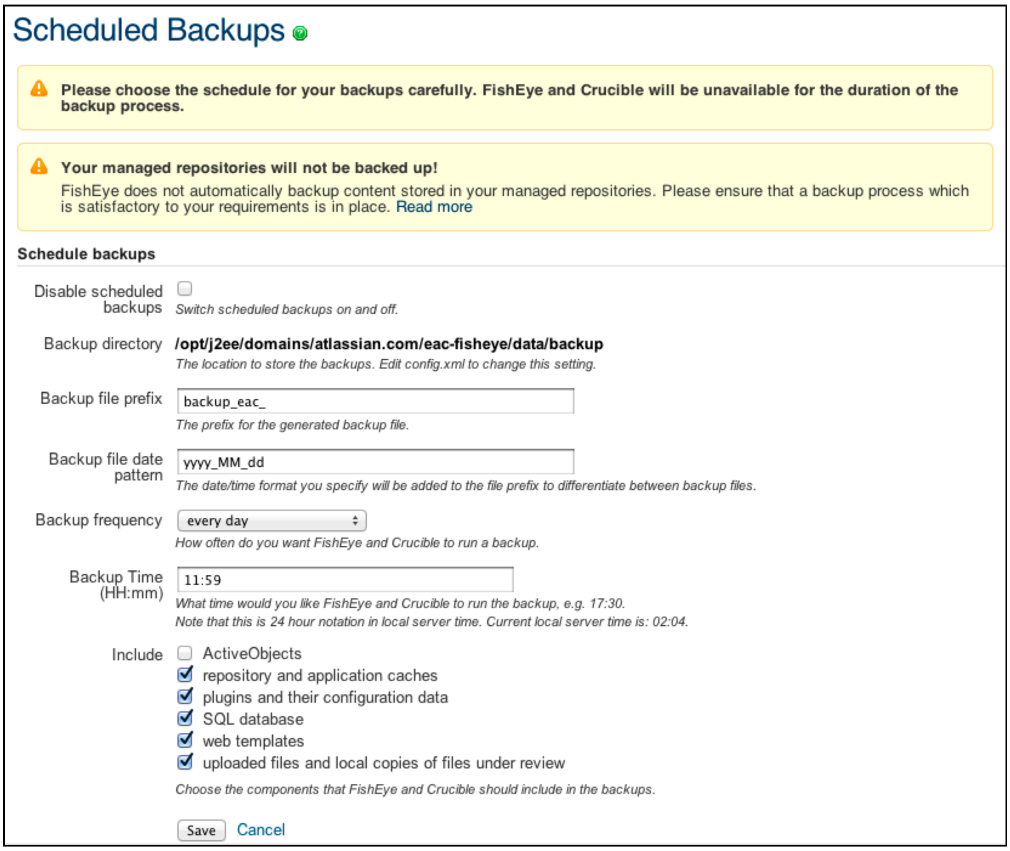
1. Go to the Admin area and click **Backup** (under 'System Settings').
2. Click **Manage Scheduled Backups** at the bottom of the page.
3. Click **Edit**, set the desired options, then click **Save**.

The options for scheduled backups are detailed in the table below:

Option name	Description	Allowed Values
Disable Scheduled Backups	Stops regular backups from taking place.	On (disabled) or Off (enabled)
Backup path	The path where the backup .zip file will be stored.	Any system or network path that FishEye or Crucible can access. This cannot be changed using the FishEye interface. Please edit your `config.xml`, add the `<path>/full/system/backup/location</path>` attribute to the `<backup>` element, save changes, and restart your FishEye instance.
Backup file prefix	Characters that will be added to the beginning of the backup file name.	Any string of characters that can be used as part of a filename on the local operating system.
Backup file date pattern	Sets a date for the next (or initial) backup to take place.	Any valid date in the format `yyyy_MM_dd` (year, month, day of the month).
Backup frequency	Sets how often the backup will take place.	Can be set to **every day**, **every Sunday**, **Monday to Friday** and **first day of the month**.
Backup time (HH:mm)	The time when the backup will take place.	Any valid 24-hour time in the format `HH:mm` (hours, minutes).

Include	Specifies which items must be included in the backups (these components are explained at the top of this page).	As per the options for regular on-demand backup (These components are explained at the top of this page).

Screenshot: Scheduling backups in FishEye



Scheduled Backups

Please choose the schedule for your backups carefully. FishEye and Crucible will be unavailable for the duration of the backup process.

Your managed repositories will not be backed up!
FishEye does not automatically backup content stored in your managed repositories. Please ensure that a backup process which is satisfactory to your requirements is in place. Read more

Schedule backups

Disable scheduled backups □
Switch scheduled backups on and off.

Backup directory **/opt/j2ee/domains/atlassian.com/eac-fisheye/data/backup**
The location to store the backups. Edit config.xml to change this setting.

Backup file prefix backup_eac_
The prefix for the generated backup file.

Backup file date pattern yyyy_MM_dd
The date/time format you specify will be added to the file prefix to differentiate between backup files.

Backup frequency every day
How often do you want FishEye and Crucible to run a backup.

Backup Time (HH:mm) 11:59
What time would you like FishEye and Crucible to run the backup, e.g. 17:30.
Note that this is 24 hour notation in local server time. Current local server time is: 02:04.

Include
□ ActiveObjects
☑ repository and application caches
☑ plugins and their configuration data
☑ SQL database
☑ web templates
☑ uploaded files and local copies of files under review
Choose the components that FishEye and Crucible should include in the backups.

Be aware that scheduled backups can fill up disks unless you regularly move or delete old archives.

Restoring FishEye data

Using the command line to restore FishEye data

There is currently no way to restore a backup from the admin interface because FishEye must be shut down during a data restore.

Restoring a backup will irreversibly overwrite the data of your installation with the data from the backup archive. Note that you cannot restore data into versions of FishEye which are older than the version that created the backup.

1. Install FishEye into a new, empty directory (this must be the same version that the backup was created from, or later).
2. Make sure the FishEye instance is not running.
3. Open a command line interface on the FishEye server computer.
4. Run the restore command on the command line with any desired options.
5. The specified elements will be restored.
6. Start the FishEye instance.
7. When using FishEye integrated with Crucible, you will need to re-index your repositories after restoring data, unless the backup archive was created with the `--cache` option.

Restore command line options

By default, the restore process will restore all items found in the backup archive (so if you included the caches using the `--cache` option, these will automatically be restored). However, you can specify a partial restore, by explicitly specifying the item names on the command line.

If you are using an external database (as opposed to the default HSQL database), make sure the JDBC driver file is present in the `FISHEYE_INST/lib` directory when running restore.

Furthermore, if you are restoring to a new FishEye instance and home directory, and select --dbtype of mysql, you must download the JDBC driver and accept the license agreement before proceeding with the restore.

The options available for use with the restore command are listed in the following table:

Option	Switch	Description
Choose file to restore from	-f PATH/FILENAME, --file PATH/FILENAME	(Required) Restore the backup from PATH/FILENAME.
Repository and application caches	--cache	Restore the repository cache backup.
Plugins	--plugins	Restore 3rd-party plugins and their configuration data.
Web templates	--templates	Restore freemarker templates from the backup (the restored instance will use the built-in templates).
Uploaded files	--uploads	Restore uploads (e.g. patch files uploaded into Crucible and contents of files under review). ℹ This item only applies when using Crucible with FishEye.
SQL Database	--sql	Restore the SQL database containing user profiles, reviews and review comments.
ActiveObjects	--ao	Restore ActiveObjects data stored by plugins.
List backup contents	-l, --list	List the contents of the backup file, and exit.
Set database type	-t, --dbtype	SQL database type ('mysql', 'postgresql', 'oracle', 'sqlserver2005', 'sqlserver2008', 'hsql'). Only required when restoring to a database location different to that used at backup time.
Set JDBC URL	-j, --jdbcurl	JDBC URL of the SQL database. Only required when restoring to a database location different to that used at used at backup time (not applicable for 'hsql').

Set JDBC username	-u, --username	JDBC username of the SQL database. Only required when restoring to a database location different to that used at used at backup time (not applicable for 'hsql').
JDBC password	-p, --password	JDBC password of the SQL database. Only required when restoring to a database location different to that used at used at backup time (not applicable for 'hsql').
JDBC class	-d, --driver	Optionally, specify the JDBC driver class name needed to access the SQL database. Only required when restoring to a database location different to that used at used at backup time and when using a different JDBC driver than the standard driver associated with the database specified though `--dbtype`. (Not applicable for 'hsql'.)
JDBC driver source	-s, --driver-source	Optionally, specify the JDBC driver file. The default ('bundled') is to use the bundled JDBC driver file; 'user' = use the driver from the `FISHEYE_INST/lib` directory.
Suppress output	-q, --quiet	Suppress the output messages from the restore program on the command line.
Overwrite the existing DB	--force	Overwrite the existing database, without warning.
Don't batch SQL inserts	--no-batch-sql	Do not batch SQL inserts. This can be useful when diagnosing errors.
Display the help	-h, --help	Display the help, and exit.

These examples are for use in a Linux-like operating system. When using these commands on Windows, use the filename `fisheyectl.bat` and use the correct slashes. Run the command from the `<FishEye home directory>/bin/` directory.

The basic syntax of the restore command is as follows:

```
$ ./fisheyectl.sh restore -f /path/to/backup_2009-10-02_1138.zip [OPTIONS]
```

To see inline help for all backup options, run the following command in the `<FishEye home directory>/bin/` directory:

```
$ ./fisheyectl.sh restore --help
```

Restoring a backup with cache data (also restores all default components):

```
$ ./fisheyectl.sh restore --cache
```

Migrating backup data

When the process restores a SQL database, it looks at the configuration data (`config.xml`) included in the backup archive to learn which database product was used and how to connect to it. When FishEye uses the built-in HSQLDB database (which is the default), the restored instance will also use that.
However, when the restored instance will use a different database than the backed up instance (for instance, HSQLDB was used at the time the backup was created, but it needs to be restored on MySQL), you should use the command line options to point the process to the new database.

Command line example: migrating backup data to MySQL

ⓘ These examples are for use in a Linux-like operating system. When using these commands on Windows, use the filename `fisheyectl.bat` and use the correct slashes. Run the command from the `<FishEye home directory>/bin/` directory.

Restoring to a FishEye instance that uses a different database (ensure the MySQL driver jar file is present in the `FISHEYE_INST/lib` directory)

```
$ ./fisheyectl.sh restore \
--username john \
--password smith \
--jdbcurl jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/crucible \
--dbtype mysql \
--file /path/to/backup_2009-10-02_1138.zip
```

Backing Up and Restoring Managed Repositories

Backing up Managed Repositories

Managed repositories are **not** backed up by FishEye's built-in backup and restore feature. Instead, you will need to design and implement your own backup procedure.

All managed repositories are stored under a single directory in FishEye, which should be backed up regularly along with a copy of your `config.xml`.

By default, this directory lives here:

```
FISHEYE_INST/managed-repos
```

This location can be configured by modifying your `config.xml` file (see Setting the root location for internal repositories for more details on changing this value).

To back up the `managed-repos` directory, you need to create a snapshot of the `managed-repos` directory (including all subdirectories), then back up that snapshot. Note that the directory structure under the `managed-repos` directory **must** be preserved in the snapshot. Your `config.xml` file should also be backed up at the same time.

Creating this snapshot is an operating system-specific task, e.g.:

- On Windows, a batch script copying the directory can be written and scheduled periodically (**All Programs** > **Accessories** > **System Tools** > **Task Scheduler**). There are also various utilities available to simplify this (eg. PicoZip).
- On Linux/Solaris, it is best to write a small shell script, placed in `/etc/cron.daily` , backing up files to a directory like `/var/backup/fisheye-repos` . It is best to copy an existing script in `/etc/cron.daily` to ensure local conventions (file locations, lockfiles, permissions) are adhered to.

Restoring Managed Repositories from Backup

⚠ **Warning!**
Restoring a backup requires you to revert your FishEye configuration to the point where the backup was made, and may require a full re-index of your repository, which may take a long time. Restoring a managed repository backup should only be done in a case of critical data loss.

To restore a backed up snapshot:

1. Stop your FishEye instance.
2. Make a backup of the current `config.xml` file and `managed-repositories` directory, in case something goes wrong during the restore process.
3. Replace the current `config.xml` file with the `config.xml` file from your backup.
4. Replace the contents of your `managed-repos` directory with the contents of your backup snapshot.
5. Restart your FishEye server.
6. Perform a manual re-index for each managed repository that was restored.

Note, it is possible to perform a manual restore for a single repository at a time by copying a single repository from your backup to your `managed-repositories` directory and starting a re-index.

Managing add-ons

An add-on is an installable component that supplements or enhances the functionality of FishEye in some way. For example, the FishEye Release Report is a free add-on that presents a release report of the new commits in a branch for a given release (based on the Commit Graph), including all commits in feature branches that were merged to the release branch.

FishEye comes with many pre-installed add-ons (called system add-ons). You can install more add-ons, either by acquiring the add-on from the Atlassian Marketplace or by uploading it from your file system. This means that you can install add-ons that you have developed yourself. For information about developing your own add-ons for FishEye, see the FishEye developer's guide.

On this page:

ⓘ You may notice that the terms 'add-on' and 'plugin' both appear in the Atlassian documentation and tools. While the terms are often used interchangeably, there is a difference. A plugin is a type of add-on that can be installed into an Atlassian host application. Plugins are what developers create with the Atlassian SDK. But there are other types of add-ons as well. For example, the JIRA client is an add-on that runs as a separate program rather than as a plugin to JIRA. This documentation uses the term 'add-on' most often.

About the Universal Plugin Manager (UPM)

You administer add-ons for FishEye using the Universal Plugin Manager (UPM). The UPM is itself an add-on that exposes add-on administration pages in the FishEye Administration Console. UPM works across Atlassian applications, providing a consistent interface for administering add-ons in FishEye, Crucible, Confluence, JIRA, Stash and Bamboo.

UPM comes pre-installed in recent versions of all Atlassian applications, so you do not normally need to install it yourself. However, like other add-ons, the UPM software is subject to regular software updates. Before administering add-ons in FishEye, therefore, you should verify your version of the UPM and update it if needed.

Administering Add-ons in FishEye

You can update UPM, or any add-on, from the UPM's own add-on administration pages. Additionally, you can perform these tasks from the UPM administration pages:

- Install or remove add-ons
- Configure add-on settings
- Discover and install new add-ons from the Atlassian Marketplace
- Enable or disable add-ons and their component modules

For information on performing these add-on administration tasks, see the Universal Plugin Manager documentation.

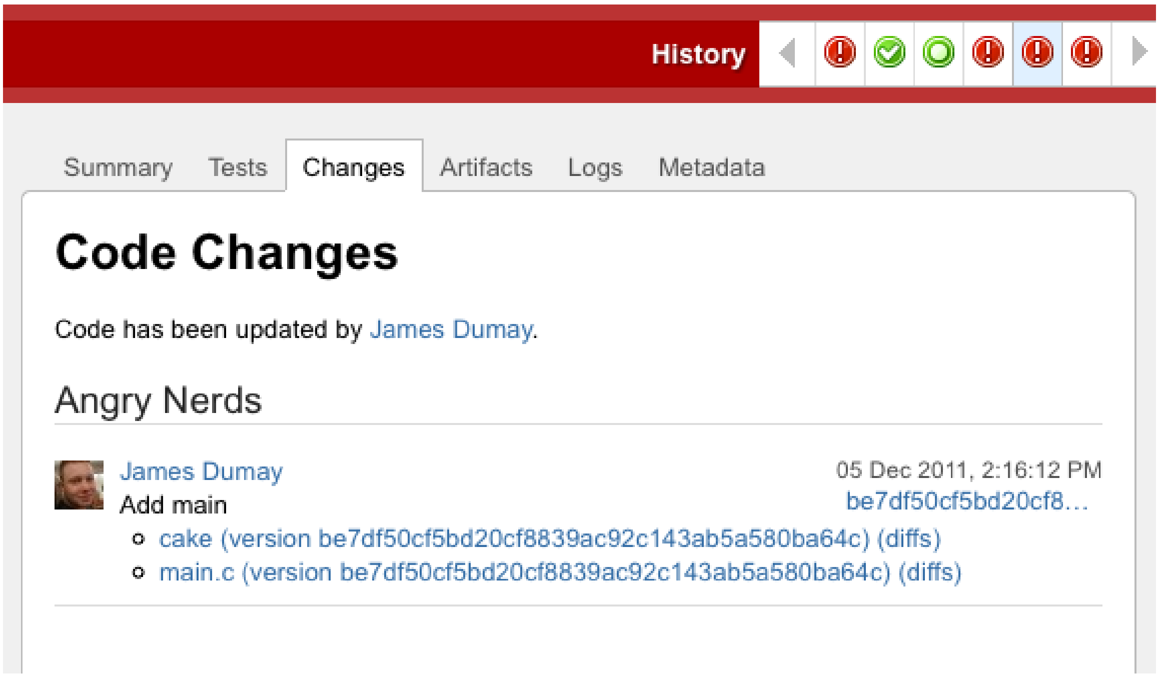
Integrating FishEye with Atlassian applications

You can integrate FishEye with the following Atlassian applications:

<table>
<tr>
<td>JIRA</td>
<td>When FishEye is integrated with JIRA , you can:
• Use smart commits to transition JIRA issues
See User management limitations and recommendations.
When Crucible is integrated with JIRA, you can:
• Use JIRA integration in Crucible reviews
• Transition JIRA issues
ⓘ Your user tiers don't need to match between JIRA and FishEye/Crucible in order to integrate them. JIRA users that are not FishEye users will see the same view as FishEye users within JIRA, but will not be able to log in to FishEye to view the source/reviews.</td>
<td>When JIRA is integrated with FishEye, you can:
• View an issue's FishEye changesets
• Browse a project's FishEye changesets
• Add the FishEye Charts Gadget to your JIRA dashboard
• Add the FishEye Recent Changesets Gadget to your JIRA dashboard
• View an issue's Crucible reviews
• Browse a project's Crucible reviews
• Add the Crucible Charts Gadget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crucible</td>
<td colspan="2">When FishEye is integrated with Crucible, you can:
<i>In FishEye:</i>
• Use smart commits to create Crucible reviews, add reviews to new reviews and update an existing review.
<i>In Crucible:</i>
• When using Iterative reviews in Crucible, you will be prompted when a new version of a file is available.
• Files and changesets displayed in activity streams (e.g. the dashboard activity stream) render as links to the relevant files/changesets.
• See your content roots and repositories associated with projects.
• See repository lists and browse repositories using the <b>Source</b> tab.
• View charts or code metrics.
See also What happens if I decide to stop using FishEye with Crucible.
ⓘ You'll need the same number (or higher) of users in FishEye as Crucible.</td>
</tr>
</table>

Crowd	See: - Integrating Crowd with Atlassian FishEye - Integrating Crowd with Atlassian Crucible
Bamboo	When FishEye is integrated with your Bamboo continuous integration server, you can view the code changes that triggered a build. When a build fails due to a compilation error or failed test, you can explore the failed build in FishEye and jump directly into the changeset that broke the build. You can view the history of that changeset to see what the author was trying to fix, take advantage of the the side-by-side diff view to analyze the change and then open the correct files in your IDE. For more details see Viewing the Code Changes that Triggered a Build.

Screenshots: Code changes listed in a Bamboo build (above), and viewed in FishEye (below)



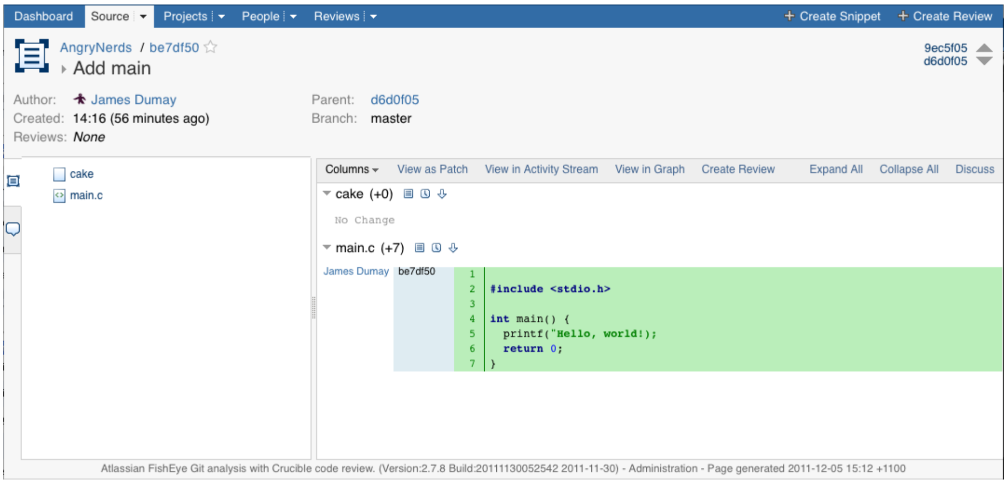
Code Changes

Code has been updated by James Dumay.

Angry Nerds

James Dumay 05 Dec 2011, 2:16:12 PM
Add main be7df50cf5bd20cf8...

- cake (version be7df50cf5bd20cf8839ac92c143ab5a580ba64c) (diffs)
- main.c (version be7df50cf5bd20cf8839ac92c143ab5a580ba64c) (diffs)



Add main

Author: James Dumay
Created: 14:16 (56 minutes ago)
Reviews: *None*
Parent: d6d0f05
Branch: master

cake (+0)

No Change

main.c (+7)

James Dumay be7df50

```

#include <stdio.h>

int main() {
  printf("Hello, world!);
  return 0;
}
```

Atlassian FishEye Git analysis with Crucible code review. (Version:2.7.8 Build:20111130052542 2011-11-30) - Administration - Page generated 2011-12-05 15:12 +1100

Trusted applications

A 'trusted application' is an application that FishEye will allow to access specific functions in FishEye on behalf of any user, without the user logging in to FishEye. You can configure Trusted Applications authentication between FishEye, Crucible, JIRA (3.12 and later) and Confluence (2.7 and later).

Using the bundled Application Links plugin, you can configure application links with Trusted Applications authentication as well as other types of authentication.

For further instructions, please see Configuring application links.

JIRA Integration in FishEye

JIRA is Atlassian's issue tracking and project management application.

When FishEye is integrated with JIRA, you can:

- Use smart commits in FishEye to transition JIRA issues
- View a JIRA issue's FishEye changesets
- Browse a JIRA project's FishEye changesets
- Add the FishEye Charts Gadget to your JIRA dashboard
- Add the FishEye Recent Changesets Gadget to your JIRA dashboard

This page describes how to integrate JIRA with FishEye.

Initial configuration

You should check that JIRA is configured to accept remote API calls; in JIRA, go to **Administration** > **System** > **General Configuration** and turn on **Accept remote API calls** (under 'Options'). A restart is not required.

See JIRA options for more detail.

On this page:

Related pages:

- User Management Limitations and Recommendations
- Configuring Application Links
- Enabling Smart Commits

Quick setup with the FishEye Setup Wizard

When you are installing FishEye, the setup wizard allows you to configure the JIRA connection automatically. This is a quick way of setting up your JIRA integration with the most common options. See Configuring JIRA Integration in the Setup Wizard.

If you did not set up the JIRA integration during the FishEye setup, you can configure the integration via the FishEye administration screens as described below.

JIRA integration within FishEye

You can further configure the JIRA connections using the FishEye administration screens. There are two parts to the integration process:

- A peer-to-peer link between JIRA and FishEye, for sharing information and facilitating integration features. This link is set up with Application Links.
- A client-server link between FishEye and JIRA, for delegating user and group management to your JIRA server.

1. Configuring the application links with JIRA

Below are instructions for creating a two-way trusted applications link between FishEye and JIRA. We assume that your FishEye and JIRA servers are using the same set of users. If not, please refer to Adding an Application Link for information about the various options available.

To add a two-way trusted applications link between FishEye and JIRA:

Go to your FishEye administration screen and add the application link:

1. Click '**Add Application Link**'. Step 1 of the link wizard will appear.
2. Enter the **server URL** of the application that you want to link to (the 'remote application').
3. Click the '**Next**' button.
4. Enter the following information:
   - '**Create a link back to this server**' – Tick this check box to add a two-way link between the two applications.
   - '**Username**' and '**Password**' – Enter the credentials for a username that has administrator access to the remote application.
     Note: These credentials are only used to authenticate you to the remote application, so that Application Links can make the changes required for the new link. The credentials are not saved.
   - '**Reciprocal Link URL**' – The URL you give here will override the base URL specified in your remote application's administration console, for the purposes of the application links connection. Application Links will use this URL to access the remote application.
5. Click the '**Next**' button.
6. Enter the information required to configure authentication for your application link:
   - '**The servers have the same set of users**' – Tick this check box, because the users are the same in both applications.
   - '**These servers fully trust each other**' – Tick this check box, because you trust the code in both applications and are sure both applications will maintain the security of their private keys.
     For more information about configuring authentication, see Configuring Authentication for an Application Link.
7. Click the '**Create**' button to create the application link.

2. Connecting to JIRA for user management

This option is available only with JIRA 4.3 and later.

If you want to manage your FishEye users using JIRA, you need to configure a connection in JIRA and then set up the user directory in FishEye. Both steps are described below.

2.1. To configure a new connection for user management in JIRA:

1. Log in to JIRA as a user with the 'JIRA System Administrators' global permission.
2. Click **Administration** on the JIRA top navigation bar.
   a. Go to the JIRA administration screen for configuring the applications that have been set up to use JIRA for user management:
      - In JIRA 4.3: Click '**Other Applications**' in the '**Users, Groups & Roles**' section of the JIRA administration screen.
      - In JIRA 4.4: Select **'Administration' > 'Users' > 'JIRA User Server'**.

b. **Add** an application.
c. Enter the **application name** and **password** that your application will use when accessing JIRA.
d. Enter the **IP address** or addresses of your application. Valid values are:
    - A full IP address, e.g. `192.168.10.12`.
    - A wildcard IP range, using CIDR notation, e.g. `192.168.10.1/16`. For more information, see the introduction to CIDR notation on Wikipedia and RFC 4632.
    - **Save** the new application.

2.2. To set up the JIRA user directory in FishEye:

1. Go to your FishEye administration screen.
    a. Click **Authentication** (under 'Security Settings').
    b. Click **Setup JIRA/Crowd authentication**. Note, if LDAP authentication has already been set up, you will need to remove that before connecting to JIRA for user management.
    c. Make the following settings:

Authenticate against	Select **a JIRA instance**
Application name and **password**	Enter the values that you defined for your application in the settings on JIRA.

JIRA URL	The web address of your JIRA server. Examples:
	`http://www.example.com:8080/jira/`
	`http://jira.example.com`

Auto-add	Select **Create a FishEye user on successful login** so that your JIRA users will be automatically added as a FishEye user when they first log in.
Periodically synchronise users with JIRA	Select **Yes** to ensure that JIRA will synchronize all changes in the user information on a regular basis. Change the value for **Synchronise Period** if required.
When Synchronisation Happens	Select an option depending on whether you want to allow changes to user attributes from within FishEye.
Single Sign On	Select **Disabled**. SSO is not available when using JIRA for user management and if enabled will make the integration fail.

    d. Click **Next** and select at least one user group to be synchronised from JIRA. If necessary, you could create a new group in JIRA, such as 'fisheye-users', and select this group here.
    e. Click **Save**.

Project links

We do not recommend the use of project links with FishEye 2.9 and later, if you have JIRA 5.0 or later as well as the latest version of the JIRA FishEye Plugin. This is because application links now provide all of the functionality previously available with project links. However, project links are retained for the following reasons:

- Setting up project links provides a way to restrict the scope of JIRA searches to a specific FishEye repository.
- Legacy configurations can continue to use project links without any need for changes.
- Third-party plugins may continue to rely on project links for their functionality.

See Configuring Project Links across Applications.

Notes

- **JIRA requires FishEye to manually refresh repository cache when repository changes are made** — When a repository is removed, or when there has been any change in FishEye repositories, JIRA does not update the FishEye repository list cache automatically. You must manually refresh the repository list cache. This is done in JIRA: 'Administration' > 'FishEye Configuration' > 'Refresh Cache' link (next to 'Repository List Cache')
- **FishEye doesn't check for invalid JIRA issue keys** – FishEye doesn't check for invalid issue keys, such as UTF-8. An error will result if FishEye tries to connect to an issue that doesn't exist.
- **FishEye doesn't recognise custom JIRA issue key formats** – FishEye assumes that JIRA issue keys are of the default format for JIRA 5.0 and later: that is, up to 10 letters, followed by a hyphen and the issue number (i.e. [a-zA-Z]{10}-[0-9]+), for example `FishEye-123`.
- **If FishEye/Crucible will be running on the same machine as JIRA** (already installed), you need to ensure that the URL paths are different for FishEye/Crucible and JIRA. Change the default FishEye/Crucible path as follows:
    - Edit the `config.xml` in your FishEye/Crucible data directory.
      Add the `context` attribute to the `web-server` element:

      ```
      <web-server context="/fisheye">
      ```

User Management Limitations and Recommendations

This page describes the optimal configurations and limitations that apply when you are connecting FishEye to JIRA for user management.

On this page:

Recommendations for Connecting to JIRA for User Management

Please consider the following limitations and recommendations when connecting to a JIRA server for user management.

Single Sign-On Across Multiple Applications is Not Supported

When you connect to JIRA for user management, you will not have single sign-on across the applications connected in this way. JIRA, when acting as a directory manager, does not support SSO.

Custom Application Connectors are Not Supported

JIRA, Confluence, FishEye, Crucible and Bamboo can connect to a JIRA server for user management. Custom application connectors will need to use the new REST API.

Custom Directories are Not Supported

Earlier versions of JIRA supported OSUser Providers. It was therefore possible write a special provider to obtain user information from any external user directory. This is no longer the case.

Optimal Number of Users and Applications

Please consider the following limitations when connecting to a JIRA server for user management:

- Maximum 500 users.
- Maximum 5 connected applications.

Recommendations

Your environment	Recommendation
If **all** the following are true: • You have fewer than 500 users. • You want to share user and group management across just a few applications, such as one JIRA server and one Confluence server, or two JIRA servers. • You do not need single sign-on (SSO) between JIRA and Confluence, or between two JIRA servers. • You do not have custom application connectors. Or, if you do have them, you are happy to convert them to use the new REST API. • You are happy to shut down all your servers when you need to upgrade JIRA.	Your environment meets the optimal requirements for using JIRA for user management.
If **one or more** of the following are true: • You have more than 500 users. • You want to share user and group management across more than 5 applications. • You need single sign-on (SSO) across multiple applications. • You have custom applications integrated via the Crowd SOAP API, and you cannot convert them to use the new REST API. • You are not happy to shut down all your servers when you need to upgrade JIRA.	We recommend that you install Atlassian Crowd for user management and SSO.

If you are considering creating a custom directory connector to define your own storage for users and groups...	Please see if one of the following solutions will work for you: • If you have written a custom provider to support a specific LDAP schema, please check the supported LDAP schemas to see if you can use one of them instead. • If you have written a custom provider to support nested groups, please consider enabling nested groups in the supported directory connectors instead. • If you have written a custom provider to connect to your own database, please consider loading the data into the application's database instead. • If you need to keep the custom directory connection, please consider whether Atlassian Crowd meets your requirements. See the documentation on Creating a Custom Directory Connector.

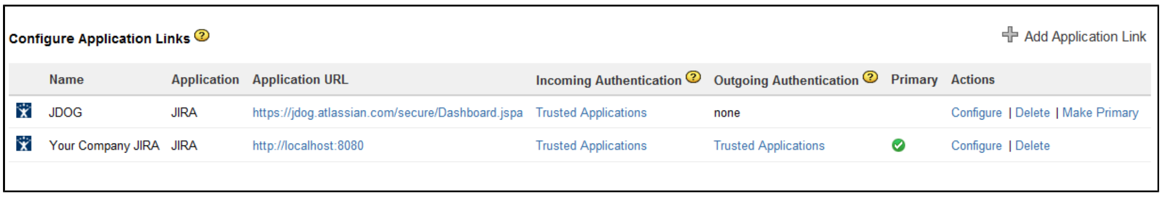
Related Topics

JIRA Integration in FishEye

Configuring Application Links

An application link is a trust relationship between two applications. Linking two applications allows you to share information and to access one application's functions from within the other.

For example, you may want to set up a trust relationship between FishEye and two JIRA servers.



Configure Application Links ?

	Name	Application	Application URL	Incoming Authentication ?	Outgoing Authentication ?	Primary	Actions
	JDOG	JIRA	https://jdog.atlassian.com/secure/Dashboard.jspa	Trusted Applications	none		Configure | Delete | Make Primary
	Your Company JIRA	JIRA	http://localhost:8080	Trusted Applications	Trusted Applications	✓	Configure | Delete

Screenshot above: Application links to two JIRA servers

Related Topics

- Adding an Application Link
- Configuring Authentication for an Application Link
- Deleting an Application Link
- Editing an Application Link
- Making an application link the primary link
- Relocating an Application Link
- Upgrading an Application Link
- Configuring Project Links across Applications
- Trusted Applications

Adding an Application Link

This page describes how to add a new application link in FishEye. The process for adding an application link is different depending on whether or not the application you are linking FishEye to supports Atlassian's Application Links.

If you are linking FishEye to an application that does not have Application Links, you will need to do additional configuration in that application. This is because Application Links in FishEye will not be able to automatically configure authentication in your remote application.

On this page:

Before You Begin

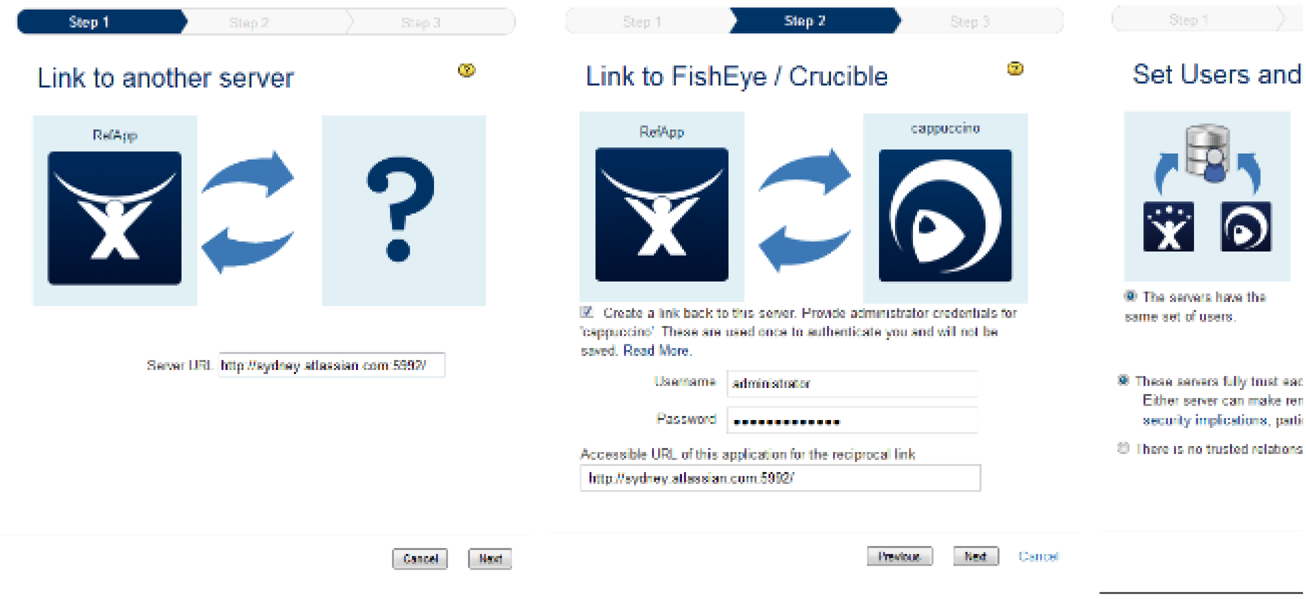
Check the following settings. This is required for synchronisation to work correctly:

- Make sure that the base URL is set correctly in FishEye. See Configuring the FishEye web server.
- Make sure that the base URL is set correctly in the application which you intend to link to. See the appropriate instructions for JIRA, Crucible, Bamboo, Confluence.

Adding an Application Link to an Application that Supports Application Links

To link to an application that supports Application Links:

1. Log in as a system administrator and go to the administration page. Click 'Application Links' in the administration menu. The 'Configure Application Links' page will appear, showing the application links that have been set up.
2. Click '**Add Application Link**'. Step 1 of the link wizard will appear.
3. Enter the **server URL** of the application that you want to link to (the 'remote application').
4. Click the '**Next**' button. Step 2 of the link wizard will appear.
5. Enter the following information:
   - '**Create a link back to this server**' – Tick this check box if you want to create a two-way link between the remote application and your application. If you want to do this, you will need to enter the username and password of an administrator for the remote application.
     Note: These credentials are only used to authenticate you to the remote applicaiton, so that Application Links can make the changes required for the new link. The credentials are not saved.
   - '**Reciprocal Link URL**' – The URL you give here will override the base URL specified in your remote application's administration console, for the purposes of the application links connection. Application Links will use this URL to access the remote application.
6. Click the '**Next**' button. Step 3 of the link wizard will appear.
7. Enter the information required to configure authentication for your application link:
   - '**The servers have the same set of users**' or '**The servers have different sets of users**' – Select one of these options depending on how you manage users between the two applications.
   - '**These servers fully trust each other**' – Tick this check box if you know that the code in both applications will behave itself at all times and are sure each application will maintain the security of its private key.
     For more information about configuring authentication, see Configuring Authentication for an Application Link.
8. Click the '**Create**' button to create the application link.



Server URL http://sydney.atlassian.com:5992/

☑ Create a link back to this server. Provide administrator credentials for 'cappuccino'. These are used once to authenticate you and will not be saved. Read More.

Username administrator

Password ••••••••••••••

Accessible URL of this application for the reciprocal link

http://sydney.atlassian.com:5992/

● The servers have the same set of users.

● These servers fully trust eac
Either server can make rem
security implications, parti

○ There is no trusted relations

Step 1

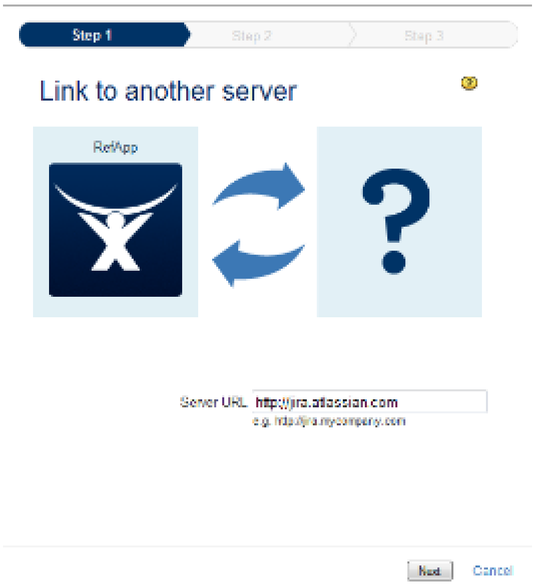
Step 2

Screenshots above: Adding an application link to an application that supports Application Links (click to view full-sized images)

Adding an Application Link to an Application that Does Not Support Application Links

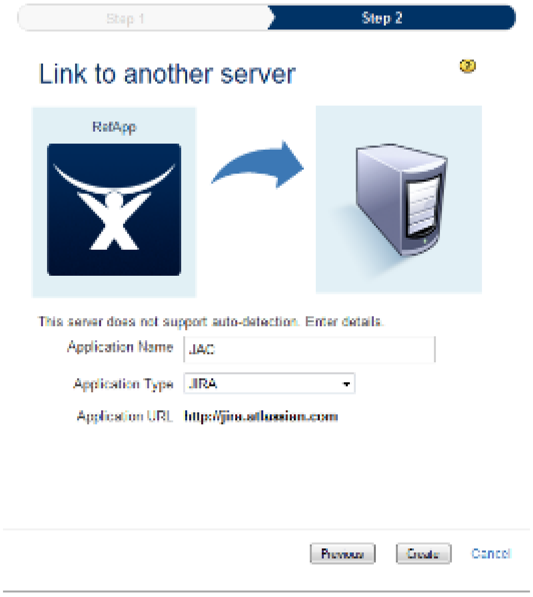
To link to an application that does not support Application Links:

1. Log in as a system administrator and go to the administration page. Click 'Application Links' in the administration menu. The 'Configure Application Links' page will appear, showing the application links that have been set up.
2. Click '**Add Application Link**'. Step 1 of the 'Link to another server' dialogue will be displayed.
3. Enter the server URL of the application that you want to link to, in the '**Server URL**' field. Click the '**Next**' button. Step 2 of the 'Link to another server' dialogue will be displayed.
4. Fill out the fields, as follows:
   - '**Application Name**' — Enter the name by which this remote application will be referred to, in your application.
   - '**Application Type**' — Select the type of application that you are linking to: Generic, FishEye/Crucible, Confluence, Stash, Bamboo, JIRA.
   - '**Application URL**' — This will be set to the server URL you entered in the previous step and will not be editable.
5. Click the '**Create**' button to create the application link. The 'Configure Application Links' page will be displayed, listing all of the application links that have currently been set up for your application including the one you just added.
6. Configure the desired authentication type (Trusted Applications, OAuth, basic HTTP, none) for your new application link. See Configuring Authentication for an Application Link.
7. In your application that does not support Application Links, configure the same type of authentication that you configured for your application link's *outgoing* authentication (in the previous step). For example, if you configured outgoing Trusted Applications authentication in your Application-Links-enabled application, you also need log into your non-Application-Links application and manually configure Trusted Applications (see the relevant administrator's documentation for the application).



Link to another server

Server URL http://jira.atlassian.com
e.g. http://jira.mycompany.com



Link to another server

This server does not support auto-detection. Enter details.

Application Name JAC

Application Type JIRA

Application URL http://jira.atlassian.com

Step 1 Step 2

Screenshots above: Adding an application link to an application that does not support Application Links (click to view full-sized images)

Related Topics

Making an application link the primary link
Configuring Authentication for an Application Link
Configuring Project Links across Applications

Configuring Authentication for an Application Link

When you configure authentication for an application link, you are defining the level of trust between FishEye and the application that it is linked to.

On this page:

- Choosing Authentication for an Application Link
- Security Implications for each Authentication Type
- About Primary Authentication Types
- About Impersonating and Non-Impersonating Authentication Types
- Incoming and Outgoing Authentication

Choosing Authentication for an Application Link

The level of authentication that you should configure for your application link depends on a number of factors.

- Do the two applications trust each other? In other words, are you sure that the code in the application will behave itself at all times and that the application will maintain the security of its private key?
- Do the two applications share the same user base?
- Do you have administrative access to the application you are linking to?

Common scenarios include:

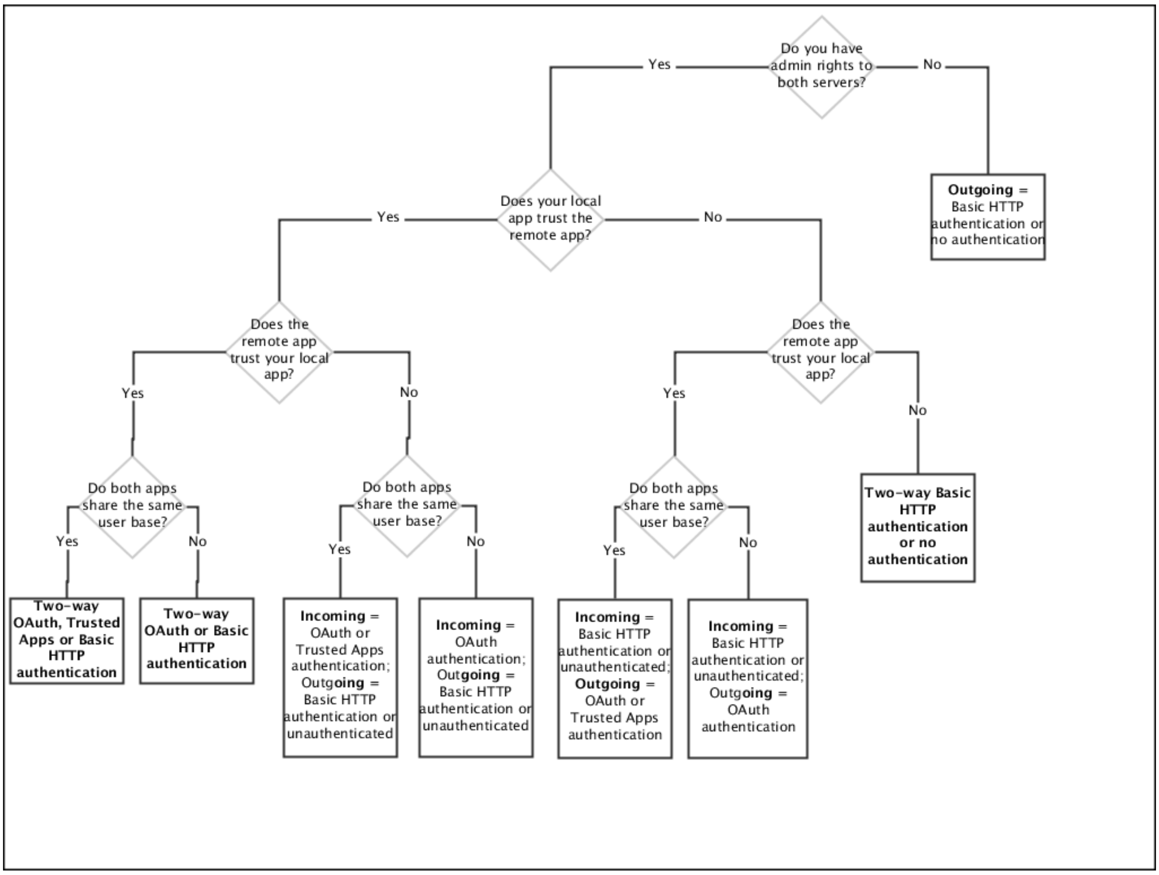
- If the two applications you are linking **trust each other** and **share the same user base**, configure **two-way authentication using Trusted Applications** for both incoming and outgoing authentication. For example, you may link your internal FishEye server to an internal JIRA server.
- If the two applications you are linking **trust each other** but **do not share the same user base**, configure **two-way authentication using OAuth** for both incoming and outgoing authentication. For example, you may link your internal FishEye server to an external (customer-facing) JIRA server.
- If you **do not have administrative rights to the application that you are linking to** (for example, linking to a public FishEye server), configure a **one-way outgoing link** authenticated using **basic HTTP**

authentication or do not configure any authentication for the link. For example, you may link your external FishEye server to a partner organisation's FishEye server. An unauthenticated link will still allow the local application to render hyperlinks to the remote application or query anonymously-accessible APIs.

The flowchart below provides a guide to what authentication you should configure for your application link.

Read the following topics for information on how to configure authentication for an application link:

- Configuring Basic HTTP Authentication for an Application Link
- Configuring OAuth Authentication for an Application Link
- Configuring Trusted Applications Authentication for an Application Link


Do you have admin rights to both servers?
Yes
No
Outgoing = Basic HTTP authentication or no authentication
Does your local app trust the remote app?
Yes
No
Does the remote app trust your local app?
Yes
No
Does the remote app trust your local app?
Yes
No
Two-way Basic HTTP authentication or no authentication
Do both apps share the same user base?
Yes
No
Do both apps share the same user base?
Yes
No
Do both apps share the same user base?
Yes
No
Two-way OAuth, Trusted Apps or Basic HTTP authentication
Two-way OAuth or Basic HTTP authentication
Incoming = OAuth or Trusted Apps authentication; Outgoing = Basic HTTP authentication or unauthenticated
Incoming = OAuth authentication; Outgoing = Basic HTTP authentication or unauthenticated
Incoming = Basic HTTP authentication or unauthenticated; Outgoing = OAuth or Trusted Apps authentication
Incoming = Basic HTTP authentication or unauthenticated; Outgoing = OAuth authentication

Flowchart above: Determining what authentication to configure for an Application Link

Security Implications for each Authentication Type

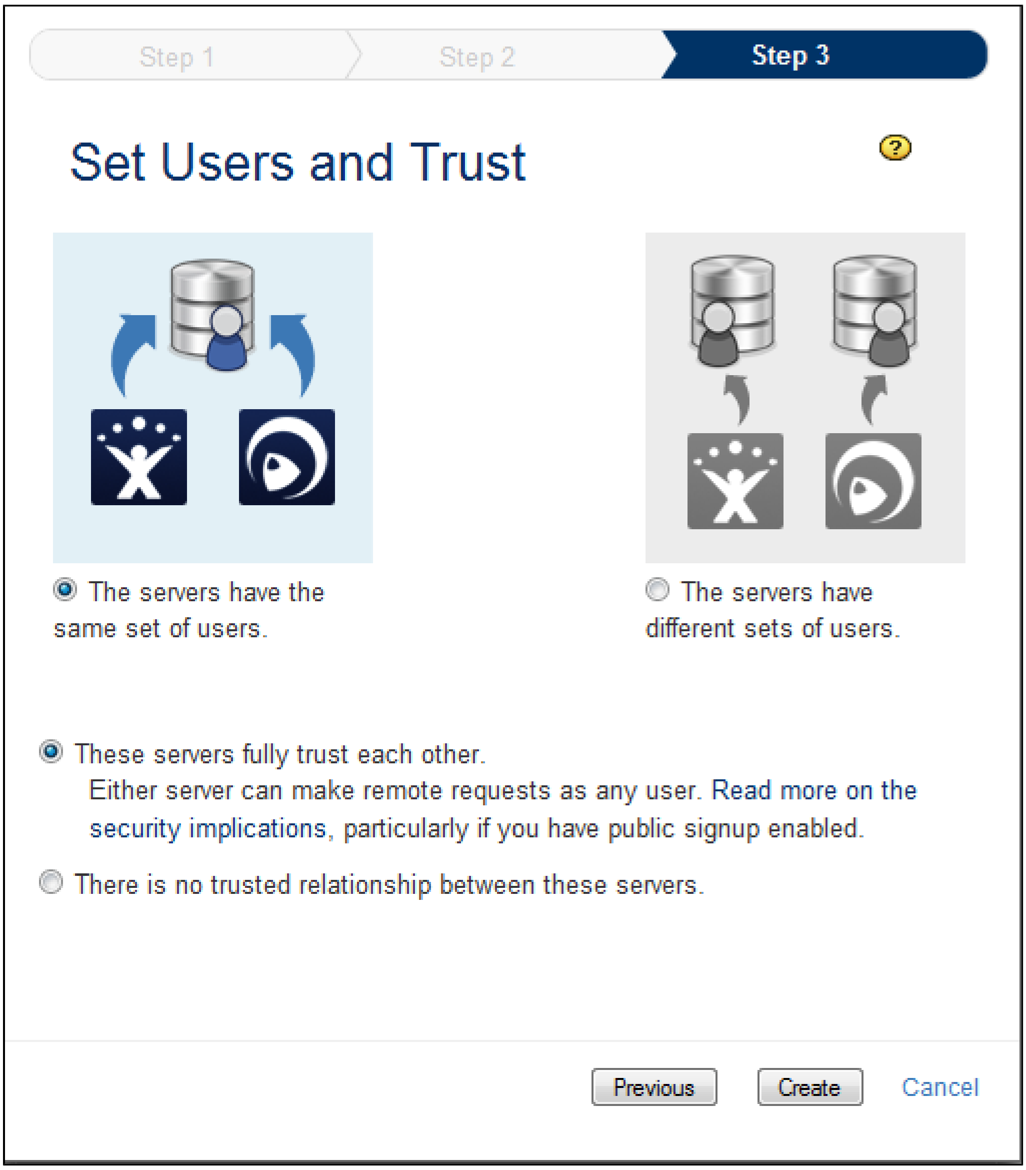
If you configure **Trusted Applications authentication** for your application (meaning that your servers have the same set of users and they fully trust each other) please be aware of the following security implications:

- Trusted applications are a **potential security risk**. When you configure Trusted Applications authentication, you are allowing one application to access another as any user. This allows all of the built-in security measures to be bypassed. Do not configure a trusted application unless you know that all code in the application you are trusting will behave itself at all times, and you are sure that the application will maintain the security of its private key.

If you configure **OAuth authentication** for your application (meaning that your servers have different sets of users and they fully trust each other) please be aware of the following security implications:

- Adding an OAuth consumer requires the transmission of sensitive data. To prevent 'man-in-the-middle' attacks, it is recommended that you **use SSL** for your applications while configuring OAuth authentication.
- Do not link to an application using OAuth authentication, unless you **trust all code in the application** to

behave itself at all times. OAuth consumers are a potential security risk to the applications that they are linked to.



Set Users and Trust

● The servers have the same set of users.

○ The servers have different sets of users.

● These servers fully trust each other.
Either server can make remote requests as any user. Read more on the security implications, particularly if you have public signup enabled.

○ There is no trusted relationship between these servers.

Screenshot above: Configuring authentication during application link setup

About Primary Authentication Types

You can configure multiple authentication types for each application link. When a feature makes a request using an Application Link, it will use one of the configured authentication types. If more than one authentication type is configured, it will by default use the authentication type that is marked as the primary authentication type. The default authentication type is indicated by the green tick ✓ next to the authentication type on the list application link screen.

You **cannot** configure which authentication type is the primary authentication type. The primary authentication type is determined automatically by Application Links and depends on a weight defined by each authentication type method. However, every feature that uses Application Links can also choose to use a specific authentication type and might not use the default primary authentication type.

About Impersonating and Non-Impersonating Authentication Types

Applications Links allows you to configure 'impersonating' and 'non-impersonating' authentication types:

- **Impersonating authentication types** make requests on behalf of the user who is currently logged in.

People will see only the information that they have permission to see. This includes OAuth and Trusted Applications authentication.

- **Non-impersonating authentication types** always use a pre-configured user when making a request. Everyone logged into the system will see the same information. This includes basic HTTP authentication.

Incoming and Outgoing Authentication

When you configure authentication for an application link, you are defining the level of trust between the two linked servers. When configuring a link from one application to another, you can set up:

- **Incoming authentication** (authentication of requests coming from a linked application into this application).
- **Outgoing authentication** (authentication of requests sent from this application to a linked application).

Configuring Basic HTTP Authentication for an Application Link

Tthis page describes how to configure **Basic HTTP authentication** for incoming and/or outgoing authentication for an application link.

Basic HTTP authentication allows FishEye to provide a specific set of user credentials to a remote application and vice versa. Once authenticated, one application can access specified functions on the other application on behalf of that user. For example, if you supply the credentials of a FishEye administrator on your FishEye server to a remote application, the remote application will be able to access all functions on your FishEye server that the FishEye administrator can access.

This method of authentication relies on the connection between FishEye and the remote application being secure. We recommend that you use Trusted Applications authentication or OAuth authentication for your application link instead, if possible.

On this page:

Before You Begin

- The instructions assume that **both of the applications that you are linking have the Application Links plugin installed**. If the remote application that you are linking to supports Basic HTTP authentication, but does not have the Application Links plugin installed, you will need to configure Basic HTTP authentication from within the remote application. See the relevant administrator's documentation for the application. This is in addition to configuring the outgoing/incoming authentication for the application link described below.
- You must be a FishEye administrator to configure Basic HTTP authentication for an application link.

Configuring Basic HTTP Authentication for Outgoing Authentication

Configuring **outgoing basic http authentication** will allow FishEye to trust a remote application. This allows the remote application to access specified functions in FishEye.

To configure basic http authentication for an outgoing application link:

1. Log in as a system administrator and go to the administration page. Click 'Application Links' in the administration menu. The 'Configure Application Links' page will appear, showing the application links that have been set up.
2. Click the '**Configure**' link next to the application link that you want to configure authentication for.
3. Click the '**Outgoing Authentication**' tab. The outgoing authentication page will be displayed.
4. Click the '**Basic Access**' tab.
5. Click the '**Configure**' button and enter the credentials (username and password) that the remote application will use to log into your application .

6. Click the '**Apply**' button to save your changes.

Configuring Basic HTTP Authentication for Incoming Authentication

Configuring **incoming basic http authentication** will allow the remote application that you are linking to, to trust FishEye. FishEye will be able to access specified functions on the remote application.

To configure basic http authentication for an incoming application link:

1. Log in as a system administrator and go to the administration page. Click 'Application Links' in the administration menu. The 'Configure Application Links' page will appear, showing the application links that have been set up.
2. Click the '**Configure**' link next to the application link that you want to configure authentication for.
3. Click the '**Incoming Authentication**' tab. The incoming authentication page will be displayed.
4. Click the '**Basic Access**' tab.
5. Click the '**Configure**' button and enter the credentials (username and password) that the your application will use to log in to the remote application.
6. Click the '**Apply**' button to save your changes.

Related Topics

Configuring OAuth Authentication for an Application Link
Configuring Trusted Applications Authentication for an Application Link

Configuring OAuth Authentication for an Application Link

This page describes how to configure **OAuth** for outgoing authentication and/or incoming authentication for an application link.

OAuth is a protocol that allows a web application to share data/resources with any other OAuth-compliant application. These applications could be another web application (such as a JIRA site or an iGoogle home page), a desktop application or a mobile device application, provided that they are accessible from within your network or available on the Internet.

A typical scenario is to set up an application link between two applications which trust each other, have the Application Links plugin installed, but do not share the same set of users. In this case, you would configure OAuth for both outgoing and incoming authentication.

Key OAuth Terminology:

- **Service provider** – An application that shares ('provides') its resources.
- **Consumer** – An application that accesses ('consumes') a service provider's resources.
- **User** – An individual who has an account with the service provider.

On this page:

Before You Begin

- Adding an OAuth consumer requires the transmission of sensitive data. To prevent 'man-in-the-middle' attacks, it is recommended that you **use SSL** for your applications while configuring OAuth authentication.
- Do not link to an application using OAuth authentication, unless you **trust all code in the application** to behave itself at all times. OAuth consumers are a potential security risk to the applications that they are linked to.
- The instructions assume that **both of the applications that you are linking have the Application Links plugin installed**. If the remote application supports OAuth but does not have the Application Links plugin installed, you will need to configure OAuth from within the remote application (see the administrator's

documentation for the application) in addition to configuring the outgoing/incoming authentication for the application link as described below.

- You must be a FishEye administrator to configure OAuth authentication for an application link.

Configuring OAuth for Outgoing Authentication

Configuring **outgoing OAuth authentication** will allow FishEye to access data in a remote application on behalf of a user. In other words, FishEye can access specified functions in the remote application.

To configure OAuth authentication for an outgoing application link:

1. Log in as a system administrator and go to the administration page. Click 'Application Links' in the administration menu. The 'Configure Application Links' page will appear, showing the application links that have been set up.
2. Click the '**Configure**' link next to the application link that you want to configure OAuth for.
3. Click the '**Outgoing Authentication**' tab. The outgoing authentication page will be displayed.
4. Click the '**OAuth**' tab.
5. If you are not currently logged in to the remote application (or you logged in to the remote application under a variant of the application's hostname, such as the IP address), a login dialogue will display.
    - Enter the '**Username**' and '**Password**' for the remote server, not your local server, and click the '**Login**' button. The remote server needs to learn the identity of your local server for the OAuth protocol to work and your admin credentials are used to store your local server's public key on the remote server. If you are already logged into your remote server, then the appropriate changes can be made without having to log in again.
6. Click the '**Enable**' button to enable OAuth authentication for the outgoing link. Your application will be automatically set up to be the 'consumer' and the remote application as a 'service provider'.

Configuring OAuth for Incoming Authentication

Configuring **incoming OAuth authentication** will allow the remote application to access data in FishEye.

To configure OAuth authentication for an incoming application link:

1. Log in as a system administrator and go to the administration page. Click 'Application Links' in the administration menu. The 'Configure Application Links' page will appear, showing the application links that have been set up.
2. Click the '**Configure**' link next to the application link that you want to configure OAuth for.
3. Click the '**Incoming Authentication**' tab. The incoming authentication page will be displayed.
4. Click the '**OAuth**' tab.
5. Click the '**Enable**' button to enable OAuth authentication for the incoming link. The remote application will be automatically set up to be the 'consumer' and your local application as a 'service provider'.

Related Topics

Configuring Basic HTTP Authentication for an Application Link
Configuring Trusted Applications Authentication for an Application Link

Configuring Trusted Applications Authentication for an Application Link

This page describes how to configure **Trusted Applications** for outgoing and/or incoming authentication for an application link.

Trusted Applications authentication allows one application to gain access to specified functions within another application on behalf of any user, without the user having to log in to the second application.

A typical scenario is to set up an application link between two applications which trust each other, have the same set of users and have the application links plugin installed. In this case, you would configure Trusted Applications for both outgoing and incoming authentication.

On this page:

Before You Begin

- Trusted applications are a **potential security risk**. When you configure Trusted Applications authentication, you are allowing one application to access another as any user. This allows all of the built-in security measures to be bypassed. Do not configure a trusted application unless you know that all code in the application you are trusting will behave itself at all times, and you are sure that the application will maintain the security of its private key.
- The instructions below assume that **both of the applications that you are linking have the Application Links plugin installed**. If the remote application supports Trusted Applications but does not have the Application Links plugin installed, you will need to configure Trusted Applications from within the remote application (see the relevant administrator's documentation for the application) in addition to configuring the outgoing/incoming authentication for the application link as described below.
- You must be a FishEye administrator to configure Trusted Applications authentication for an application link.

Configuring Trusted Applications for Outgoing Authentication

Configuring **outgoing Trusted Applications authentication** will allow the remote application to trust FishEye. In other words, FishEye will be able to access specified functions and data on the remote application.

To configure Trusted Applications authentication for an outgoing application link:

1. Log in as a system administrator and go to the administration page. Click 'Application Links' in the administration menu. The 'Configure Application Links' page will appear, showing the application links that have been set up.
2. Click the '**Configure**' link next to the application link that you want to configure Trusted Applications authentication for.
3. Click the '**Outgoing Authentication**' tab. The outgoing authentication page will show, with the '**Trusted Applications**' tab displayed.
4. If you are not currently logged into the remote application (or you logged into the remote application under a variant of the application's hostname, e.g. the IP address), a login dialogue will display.
    - Enter the '**Username**' and '**Password**' for the remote server, (not your local server), and click the '**Login**' button. You need to enter the credentials for the remote server, as the remote server needs to be instructed to trust your local server for the Trusted Applications protocol to work. If you are already logged into your remote server, then the appropriate changes can be made without having to log in again.
5. Configure the settings for the Trusted Applications authentication:
    - '**IP Patterns**' — Enter the IP addresses (IPv4 only) from which the remote application will accept requests (this effectively is the IP address your local server). You can specify wildcard matches by using an asterisk (*), e.g. '`192.111.*.*`' (note, you cannot use netmasks to specify network ranges). If you are entering multiple IP addresses, separate them with commas or spaces.
      ⚠ *Please note, if you are setting up Trusted Applications between two applications that both have the Application Links plugin installed, you can leave this field blank (or explicitly use `*.*.*.*`). However, if your remote application does not have the Application Links plugin installed and you are configuring the IP Patterns in the remote application (not the Application Links plugin),* ***you must not leave this field blank nor use `*.*.*.*`****. Failure to configure IP address restrictions in this scenario is a security vulnerability, allowing an unknown site to log into your site under a user's*

login ID.
Consider the following scenarios, if you want to limit access by using this field:

- If your local application is using a proxy server, you need to add the proxy server's IP address to this field.
- If your local application is a clustered instance of Confluence, you need to configure the remote server to accept requests from each cluster node. If you do not set up each node appropriately, your Confluence users may not be able to view any information from the remote server. You can set this up by either specifying each individual IP address for each node of the cluster (e.g. `172.16.0.10, 172.16.0.11, 172.16.0.12`), or specifying the IP address for the clustered Confluence instance using wildcards (e.g. `172.16.0.*`).

- **'URL Patterns'** — Enter the URLs in the remote application that your local application will be allowed to access. Each URL corresponds to a particular application function. Enter one URL per line, as follows:
    - If your remote application is JIRA, enter the following URL Patterns: `/plugins/servlet/streams`, `/sr/jira.issueviews:searchrequest`, `/secure/RunPortlet`, `/rest`, `/rpc/soap`
    - If your remote application is Confluence, enter the following URL Patterns: `/plugins/servlet/streams`, `/plugins/servlet/applinks/whoami`
- '**Certificate Timeout (ms)**' — Enter the certificate timeout. The default is 10 seconds. The certificate timeout is used to prevent replay attacks. For example, if a Trusted Applications request is intercepted and (maliciously) re-sent, the application will be able to check when the request was first sent. If the second request is sent more than 10 seconds (or whatever the certificate timeout is set to) after the initial request, it will be rejected. Please note, you should not have to change the default value of this field for most application links. Note that the certificate timeout relies on the clocks on both servers being synchronised.

6. Click the '**Apply**' button to save your changes.

Configuring Trusted Applications for Incoming Authentication

Configuring **incoming Trusted Applications authentication** will allow FishEye to trust the remote application. The remote application will be able to access specified functions and data on FishEye.

To configure Trusted Applications authentication for an incoming application link:

1. Log in as a system administrator and go to the administration page. Click 'Application Links' in the administration menu. The 'Configure Application Links' page will appear, showing the application links that have been set up.
2. Click the '**Configure**' link next to the application link that you want to configure Trusted Applications authentication for.
3. Click the '**Incoming Authentication**' tab. The incoming authentication page will show, with the '**Trusted Applications**' tab displayed.
4. The tab will show whether Trusted Applications is currently enabled or not. Use the '**Modify**' or '**Configure**' button to configure Trusted Applications. The Trusted Applications configuration settings will be displayed:
    - '**IP Patterns**' — Enter the IP addresses (IPv4 only) from which our application will accept requests. You can specify wildcard matches by using an asterisk (*), e.g. '`192.111.*.*`' (note, you cannot use netmasks to specify network ranges). If you are entering multiple IP addresses, separate them with commas or spaces.
      ⚠ *Please note, if you are setting up Trusted Applications between two applications that both have the Application Links plugin installed, you can leave this field blank (or explicitly use `*.*.*.*`). However, if your remote application does not have the Application Links plugin installed and you are configuring the IP Patterns in the remote application (not the Application Links plugin),* ***you***

***must not leave this field blank nor use `*.*.*.*`**. Failure to configure IP address restrictions in this scenario is a security vulnerability, allowing an unknown site to log into your site under a user's login ID.*

Consider the following scenarios, if you want to limit access by using this field:

- If the remote application is using a proxy server, you need to add the proxy server's IP address to this field.
- If the remote application is a clustered instance of Confluence, you need to accept requests from each cluster node. If you do not specify each node's address, Confluence users may not be able to view any data from your application. You can set this up by either specifying each individual IP address for each node of the cluster (e.g. 172.16.0.10, 172.16.0.11, 172.16.0.12), or specifying the IP address for your clustered Confluence instance using wildcards (e.g. 172.16.0.*).

- **'URL Patterns'** — Enter the local URLs that the remote application will be allowed to access. Each URL corresponds to a particular application function. Enter one URL per line, as follows:
  - If your local application is JIRA, enter the following URL Patterns — `/plugins/servlet/streams`, `/sr/jira.issueviews:searchrequest`, `/secure/RunPortlet`, `/rest`, `/rpc/soap`
  - If your local application is Confluence, enter the following URL Patterns — `/plugins/servlet/streams`, `/plugins/servlet/applinks/whoami`
- '**Certificate Timeout (ms)**' — Enter the certificate timeout. The default is 10 seconds. The certificate timeout is used to prevent replay attacks. For example, if a Trusted Applications request is intercepted and (maliciously) re-sent, the application will be able to check when the request was first sent. If the second request is sent more than 10 seconds (or whatever the certificate timeout is set to) after the initial request, it will be rejected. Please note, you should not have to change the default value of this field for most application links. Note that the certificate timeout relies on the clocks on both servers being synchronised.

5. Click the '**Apply**' button to save your changes.

Related Topics

Configuring Basic HTTP Authentication for an Application Link
Configuring OAuth Authentication for an Application Link

Deleting an Application Link

Deleting an application link stops the two applications from sharing information. You will no longer be able to make requests from one application to the other. This means that certain integration features may not work.

If you have set up application links to multiple servers of the same application type, for example you have linked FishEye to multiple JIRA servers, deleting the primary link will mean that another of the links will be made the primary link.

Deleting an application link will also delete all project links set up for that application link.

To delete an application link:

1. Log in as a system administrator and go to the administration page. Click 'Application Links' in the administration menu. The 'Configure Application Links' page will appear, showing the application links that have been set up.
2. Click the '**Delete**' link next to the application link that you want to delete. A confirmation screen will be displayed.
3. Click the '**Confirm**' button to delete the application link.

RELATED TOPICS

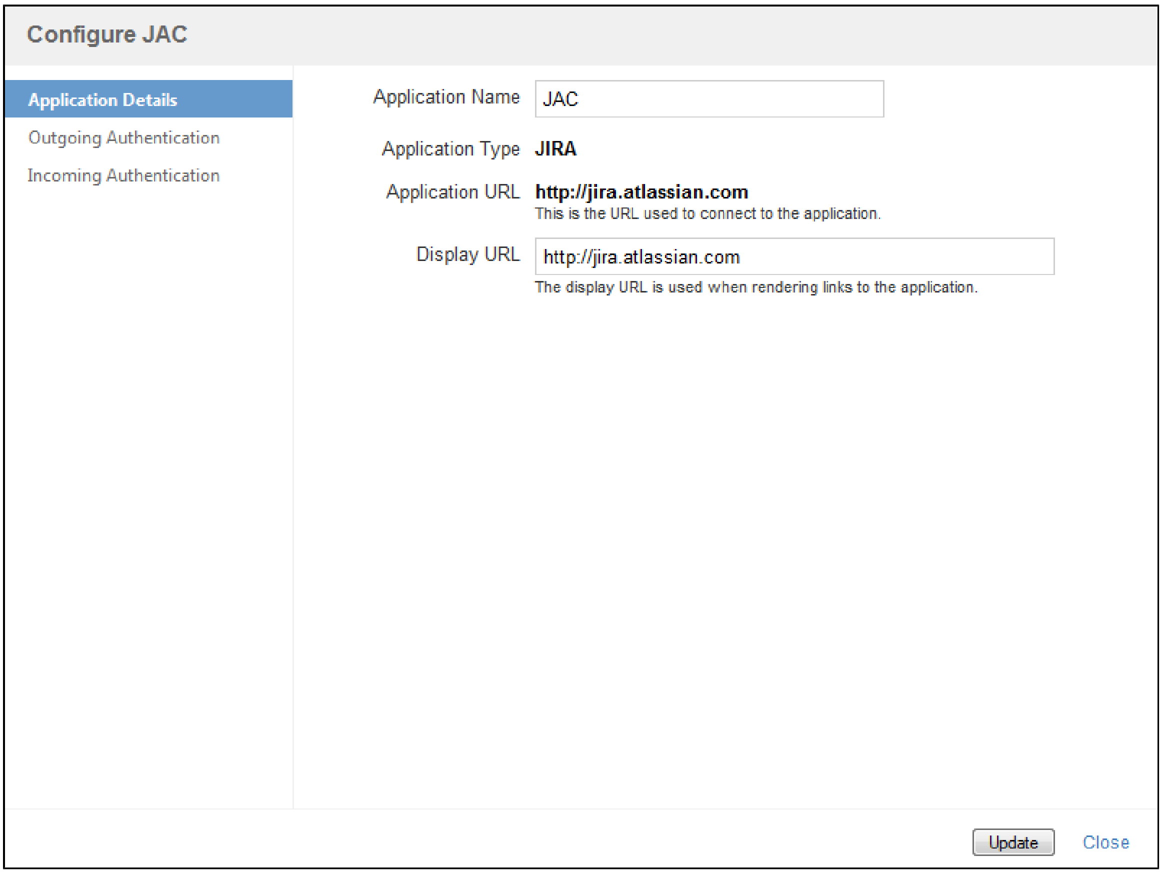
Editing an Application Link
Relocating an Application Link

Editing an Application Link

You can change the details, such as the application name and display URL, for an existing application link.

To edit an application link:

1. Log in as a system administrator and go to the administration page. Click 'Application Links' in the administration menu. The 'Configure Application Links' page will appear, showing the application links that have been set up.
2. Click the '**Configure**' link next to the application link that you want to edit the details for. The application details for the application link will be displayed.
3. Update the application details as desired. Please note, you cannot update the Application Type nor the Application URL.
    - '**Application Name**' — Update this field to change the display name for the application that you are linking to.
    - '**Display URL**' — This URL is used when displaying links to the application in the browser. When creating the application link, you may have used a URL that is not accessible to other users, such as an internal IP address. If so, you can change the display URL to an address in a domain that is accessible to other users.
4. Click the '**Update**' button to save your changes.



Configure JAC

Application Name: JAC

Application Type: **JIRA**

Application URL: **http://jira.atlassian.com**
This is the URL used to connect to the application.

Display URL: http://jira.atlassian.com
The display URL is used when rendering links to the application.

Screenshot above: Editing an application link

Related Topics

Configuring Authentication for an Application Link
Making an application link the primary link

Making an application link the primary link

If you have set up application links to more than one of the same application type, for example you have linked FishEye to two JIRA servers, then one of the servers will be marked as the 'primary' link. This means that any outgoing requests will be directed to the primary link's application.

For example, if you have linked a FishEye server to two JIRA servers with two-way authentication for both links, you can nominate an application link to one of the JIRA servers as the primary link. Every time FishEye requests JIRA information, it will request it from the primary link's JIRA server. Both JIRA servers can still make requests of the FishEye server.

Please see Configuring Project Links across Applications for information on how primary project links also influence the information shared between servers.

On this page:

To make an application link the primary link:

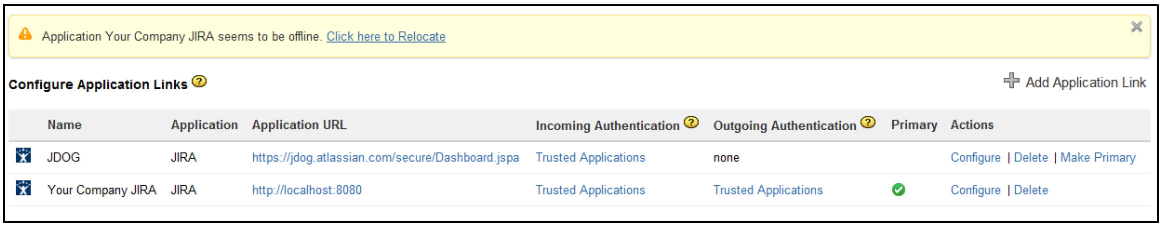
1. Log in as a system administrator and go to the administration page. Click 'Application Links' in the administration menu. The 'Configure Application Links' page will appear, showing the application links that have been set up.
2. Click the '**Make Primary**' link next to the application link that you want to make the primary link. A '✓' symbol will display in the 'Primary' column next to the application link.
   ℹ *The 'Primary' column and 'Make Primary' link will only display if you have set up application links to more than one of the same application type, e.g. you have linked your application to two JIRA servers.*

Relocating an Application Link

This page describes how to change the location of an application link. You will need to relocate an application link if the target application has moved to a new address.

To relocate an application link:

1. Log in as a system administrator and go to the administration page. Click 'Application Links' in the administration menu. The 'Configure Application Links' page will appear, showing the application links that have been set up.
2. If the remote application for an application link cannot be reached by your application, the '**List Application Links**' page will display a warning message (see 'Relocate Link - Warning Message' screenshot below).
3. If your remote application has been moved to a different address (rather than just being offline temporarily), click the '**Relocate**' link in the warning message (see 'Relocate Link - Updating URL' screenshot below).
4. Enter the new URL for the remote application of your application link and click '**Relocate**'.
5. You will need to confirm the relocation, if the new URL cannot be contacted. Otherwise, the application link will be updated.

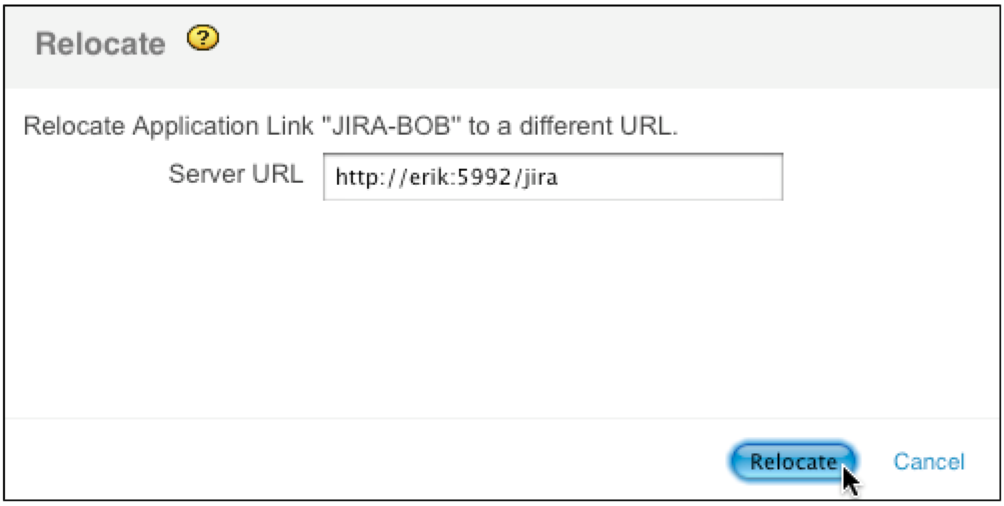


⚠ Application Your Company JIRA seems to be offline. Click here to Relocate

Configure Application Links

Name	Application	Application URL	Incoming Authentication	Outgoing Authentication	Primary	Actions
JDOG	JIRA	https://jdog.atlassian.com/secure/Dashboard.jspa	Trusted Applications	none		Configure | Delete | Make Primary
Your Company JIRA	JIRA	http://localhost:8080	Trusted Applications	Trusted Applications	✓	Configure | Delete

Screenshot above: Relocate link – The warning message



Relocate

Relocate Application Link "JIRA-BOB" to a different URL.

Server URL: http://erik:5992/jira

Screenshot above: Relocate link – Updating the URL

Related Topics

Making an application link the primary link

Upgrading an Application Link

This page describes how to upgrade an existing application link. You may want to upgrade an application link in either of the two situations below:

- Your local FishEye application has been upgraded from a version that does not include Application Links to a version that does.
- Your remote application has been upgraded to a version that includes Application Links. For example, you had set up an application link to a JIRA 4.2 site (does not include Application Links) and have since upgraded to JIRA 4.3 (includes Application Links).

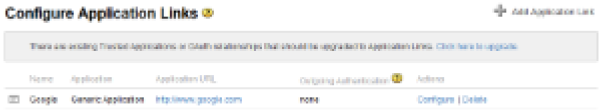
On this page:

Upgrading an Application Link (Local App Upgraded to Include Application Links)

When you upgrade from a FishEye version that does not include Application Links to a version that does, you will have the option of converting any Trusted Applications or OAuth links to Application Links. The advantage of converting your links to Application Links is that link configuration will be simplified in future.

To upgrade an application link when FishEye has been upgraded to include Application Links:

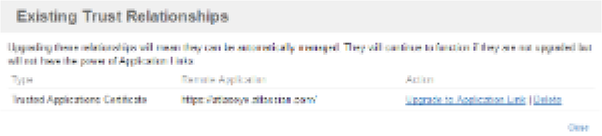
1. After your FishEye upgrade, navigate to the administration console.
2. Click '**Application Links**'. The 'Configure Application Links' screen will show the following message: *"There are existing Trusted Applications or OAuth relationships that should be upgraded to Application Links. **Click here to upgrade.**"*
3. Click the '**Click here to upgrade**' link. The 'Existing Trust Relationships' screen will appear, showing all Trusted Applications and OAuth relationships that can be upgraded to Application Links.
4. Click the '**Upgrade to Application Link**' link next to the desired trust relationship. The 'Upgrade to Application Link' wizard will appear.
5. Complete the wizard. The process will be similar to adding a new link (described on Adding an Application Link), except that most fields should be pre-filled.



Configure Application Links

There are existing Trusted Applications or OAuth relationships that should be upgraded to Application Links. Click here to upgrade.

Name	Application	Application URL	Outgoing Authentication	Actions
Google	Generic Application	http://www.google.com	none	Configure | Delete



Existing Trust Relationships

Upgrading these relationships will mean they can be automatically managed. They will continue to function if they are not upgraded but will not have the power of Application Links.

Type	Remote Application	Action
Trusted Applications Certificate	https://fisheye.atlassian.com/	Upgrade to Application Link | Delete

Step 1 Step 2

Screenshots above: Upgrading an application link for your local application

Upgrading an Application Link (Remote App Upgraded to Include Application Links)

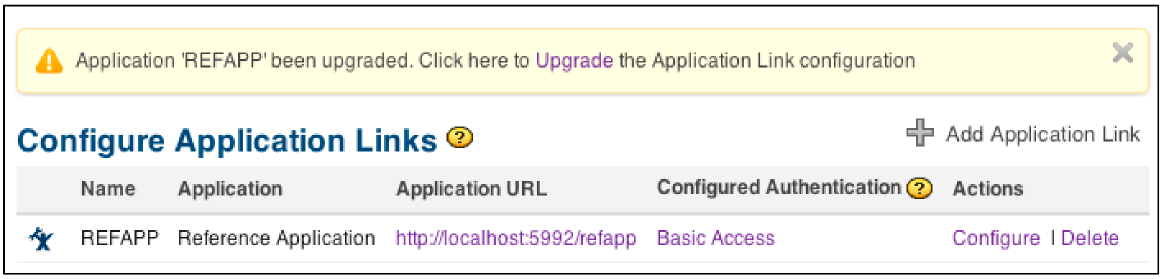
When an application link is created between a version of FishEye that supports Application Links, and a remote application that does not (either a non-Atlassian product, or an older version of an Atlassian product that did not ship with Application Links), this link is configured to run in 'legacy mode'. While there is no distinguishable difference to a user, connection and configuration without Application Links is a little different. For example:

- Setting up OAuth requires manual configuration by the administrator. If your applications support Application Links, exchange of the consumer keys and public keys is done automatically.
- The Trusted Applications protocol (Atlassian-specific) will not be available for authentication.

If you upgrade your remote application to a version that does support Application Links, the application link will continue to work. Upgrading your link may simplify link configuration and make additional authentication protocols available (as mentioned above).

To upgrade an application link when your remote application has been upgraded to include Application Links:

1. After you have upgraded your remote application to a version that includes Application Links, go to the administration console of your local application. A warning will be displayed, requesting that you upgrade the link to full Application Links mode.
2. Click '**Upgrade**' in the warning message to start the upgrade wizard. Note the following:
   - You will be prompted to make your application link a reciprocal link. You will need to provide administrator credentials for your remote application, if you choose to do so.
   - If you make your application link a reciprocal link, you will also be able to make reciprocal links for your project links. For example, you may be able to link your JIRA project to a FishEye repository and also make a link from your FishEye repository back to the JIRA project.

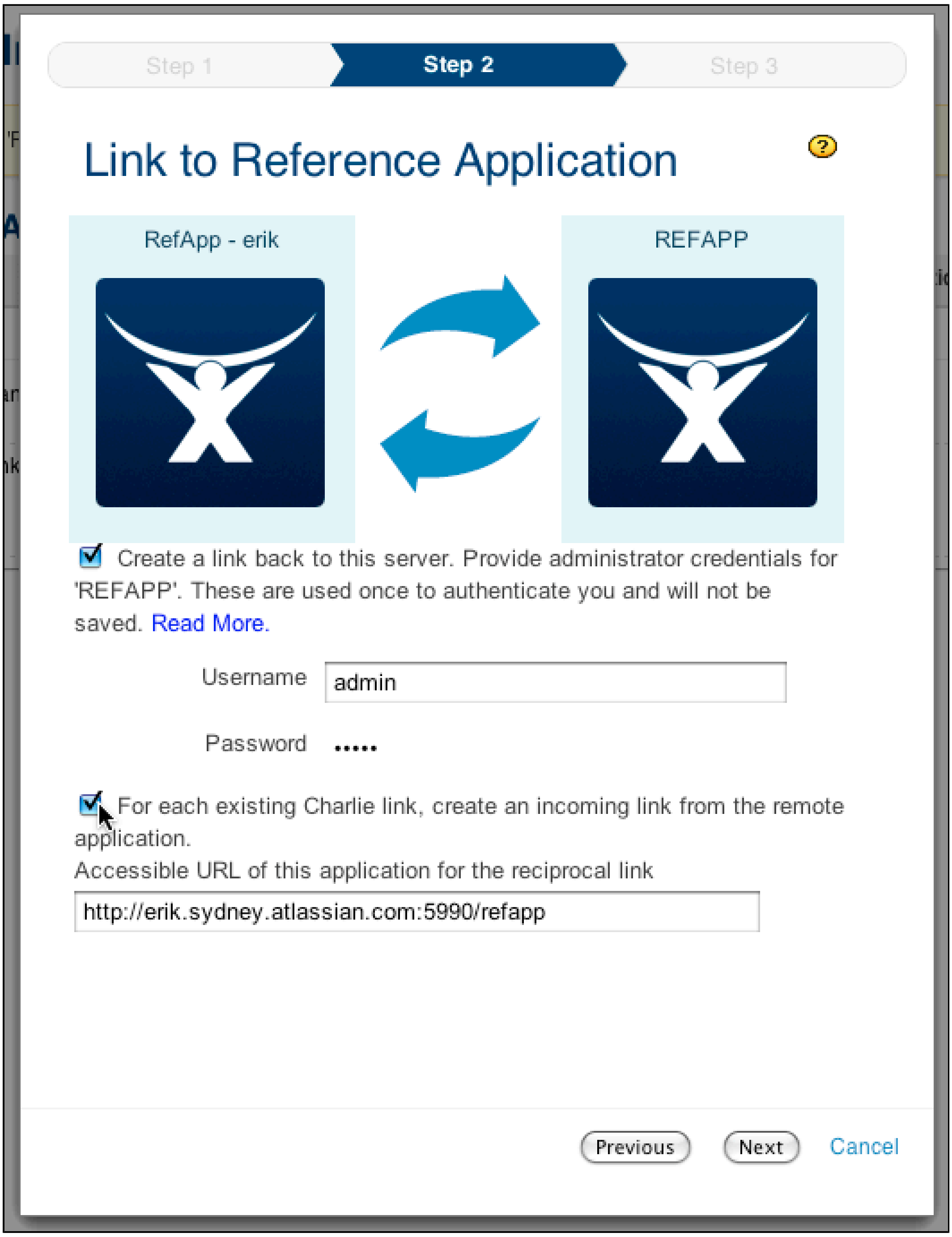


Application 'REFAPP' been upgraded. Click here to Upgrade the Application Link configuration

Configure Application Links

Name	Application	Application URL	Configured Authentication	Actions
REFAPP	Reference Application	http://localhost:5992/refapp	Basic Access	Configure | Delete

Screenshot above: Upgrading an application link for remote application



Link to Reference Application

☑ Create a link back to this server. Provide administrator credentials for 'REFAPP'. These are used once to authenticate you and will not be saved. Read More.

Username: admin

Password: •••••

☑ For each existing Charlie link, create an incoming link from the remote application.

Accessible URL of this application for the reciprocal link: http://erik.sydney.atlassian.com:5990/refapp

Screenshot above: Upgrading an application link wizard

Related Topics

Adding an Application Link
Configuring Authentication for an Application Link

Configuring Project Links across Applications

We no longer recommend the use of project links with FishEye 2.9 and later. This is because application links now provide all of the functionality previously available with project links.

However, project links are retained for the following reasons:

- Setting up project links provides a way to restrict the scope of JIRA searches, which can provide performance benefits.
- Legacy configurations can continue to use project links without any need for changes.
- Third-party plugins may continue to rely on project links for their functionality.

On this page:

Related pages:

- Adding an Application Link

Adding a project link

In the following example, we'll create an **two-way project link** between a JIRA project (project key is 'MYPROJECT') and a FishEye repository (repository key is 'MYREPO'). We assume that you have already added an application link.

To link a FishEye project to a project in another application:

1. Go to the FishEye administration console and find the repository that you want to link from.
2. Click the ⚙ icon and choose **Application Links**.
3. The instructions for adding a project link will vary depending on whether the target application has the Application Links functionality installed:
   - If the target application has Application Links:
     a. Click '**Add Link**'. A dropdown menu will appear listing the applications you have already linked to.
     b. In the dropdown menu, click the application that contains the project you want to link to. For example, if you want to link to a specific JIRA project, click the JIRA site that contains that project. If you want to link to a Confluence space, click the Confluence site that contains that space.
     c. Click one of the options on the 'Authorization required' screen:
        - '**Authorize**' — Click this option if you want to grant your project authorised access to the target project. The target application will open in a new window, so that you can log in and authorise access.
        - '**Skip – your access is anonymous**' — Click this option if you only want to allow anonymous access to the target project.
     d. In the '**Name or Key**' field, enter the name/key of the project in the remote application that you want to link to. For example, if you want to link to a JIRA project, enter the project key. If you want to link to a Confluence space, enter the space key.
     e. Click the '**Create**' button to create the project link.
   - If the target application does not have Application Links:
     a. Click '**Add Link**'. A dropdown menu will display listing the applications you have already linked to.
     b. In the dropdown menu, click the application that contains the project you want to link to. For example, if you want to link to a specific JIRA project, click the JIRA site that contains that project. If you want to link to a Confluence space, click the Confluence site that contains that space.
     c. In the '**Key**' field, enter the name/key of the project in the remote application that you want to link to. For example, if you want to link to a JIRA project, enter the project key. If you want to link to a Confluence space, enter the space key.
     d. *(optional)* Enter the alias for the project in the '**Alias**' field. This is the display name for the project in your administration console.
     e. Click the '**Create**' button to create the project link.

Deleting a project link

If you have set up multiple project links to the same application, for example you have linked a FishEye project to multiple JIRA projects, deleting the primary link will mean that another of the links will be made the primary link.

To delete a project link:

1. Go to the FishEye administration console and find the repository that you want to link from.
2. Click the ⚙ icon and choose **Application Links**.
3. Click **Delete** next to the link that you want to delete.
4. Click **Confirm** to delete the link.

Making a project link the primary link

If you have set up project links to more than one project in the same application, for example you have linked your FishEye project to two JIRA projects, then one of the project links will be marked as the primary link. All outgoing requests will be directed to the primary link.

For example, if you have a FishEye project that is linked to two JIRA projects, you can nominate the link to one of the JIRA projects as the primary link. Every time FishEye requests JIRA information, it will request it from the primary link's JIRA project. Both JIRA projects can still request information from the FishEye project.

To make a project link the primary link:

1. Go to the FishEye administration console and find the repository that you want to link from.
2. Click the ⚙ icon and choose **Application Links**.
3. Click the '**Make Primary**' link in the '**Action**' column for the project link that you want to make the primary link. A ⏻ symbol will display in the 'Primary' column next to the link.
   Note: The 'Primary' column and 'Make Primary' link will appear only if you have set up multiple project links to the same application, for example you have linked a Confluence space to a number of JIRA projects.

Trusted Applications

A '**trusted application**' is an application that FishEye will allow to access specific functions in FishEye on behalf of any user, without the user logging in to FishEye. You can configure Trusted Applications authentication between FishEye, Crucible, JIRA (3.12 and later) and Confluence (2.7 and later).

Using the bundled Application Links plugin, you can configure application links with Trusted Applications authentication as well as other types of authentication.

For further instructions, please see Configuring Application Links.
Related Topics

Configuring Application Links
JIRA Integration in FishEye

System Settings

- FishEye folder layout
- Command-Line Options
- Configuring Web Hooks
- Enabling Smart Commits
- Configuring commit hooks
- Configuring ViewVC Compatibility
- Customising the Welcome Message
- Configuring raw file download settings
- Software Update Notifications
- Enabling Access Logging in FishEye
- Setting JVM System Properties

- FishEye and Crucible Cookies
- Configuring the FishEye web server
- Configuring indexing
- Optimising the Search Indexes on Restart
- Customising FishEye's look and feel
- Environment variables
- Configuring Outgoing Web Proxy Support for FishEye or Crucible

FishEye folder layout

By default, FishEye will run a self-contained instance directory within the `<FishEye home directory>` – the directory where you unzip the package. The FishEye instance directory is where your FishEye data is stored.

For a production environment, you *should not* locate your FishEye instance directory inside the `<FishEye home directory>` — they should be entirely separate locations. If you do put the instance directory in the `<FishEye home directory>` it will be overwritten, and lost, when FishEye gets upgraded. And by the way, you'll need separate FishEye instance directories if you want to run multiple copies of FishEye.

You should create your FishEye instance directory, and then tell FishEye where you created it by setting a `FISHEYE_INST` environment variable. See Installing FishEye on Windows and Installing FishEye on Linux and Mac for information about setting the `FISHEYE_INST` environment variable.

On this page:

Default FishEye folder layout

The default FishEye folder layout includes the FishEye instance data inside the `<FishEye home directory>`. This layout is not recommended for production environments.

`<FishEye home directory>/config.xml`	Configuration file.
`<FishEye home directory>/var/`	Directory under which FishEye stores its data.
`<FishEye home directory>/var/data/`	Persistent data.
`<FishEye home directory>/var/cache/`	Caches and indexes.
`<FishEye home directory>/var/log/`	Log files.
`<FishEye home directory>/var/tmp/`	Temporary files.
`<FishEye home directory>/cache/`	Caches and indexes. (and also in `FISHEYE_HOME/var/cache`)
`<FishEye home directory>/bin/`	Scripts for controling FishEye.
`<FishEye home directory>/lib/`	FishEye's dependent libraries.
`<FishEye home directory>/syntax/`	Syntax highlighting definitions.
`<FishEye home directory>/ ...`	Remainder omitted for brevity.

Recommended FishEye folder layout

The FishEye folder layout that we recommend for production environments has the FishEye instance directory, which contains your instance data and is defined by `FISHEYE_INST,` in a completely separate location from the

`<FishEye home directory>`, which is the install location.

`$FISHEYE_INST/config.xml`	Configuration file.
`$FISHEYE_INST/var/`	All persistent and most temporary data.
`$FISHEYE_INST/cache/`	Caches and indexes(and also in `$FISHEYE_INST/var/cache`)
`$FISHEYE_INST/lib/`	Site-specific Java libraries (.jars) that FishEye should load on startup. (Do not copy the dependent `<FishEye home directory>/lib/` files into here.)
`$FISHEYE_INST/syntax/`	Site-specific syntax highlighting definitions.
`$FISHEYE_INST/system.properties`	Used for setting system properties within the FishEye JVM, which may sometimes be useful for support purposes. (Note: the other way to set properties is using FISHEYE_OPTS, e.g.: `export FISHEYE_OPTS=-Dpropname=value`)
`<FishEye home directory>/lib/`	FishEye's dependent libraries.
`<FishEye home directory>/syntax/`	FishEye bundled highlighting definitions.
`<FishEye home directory>/bin/`	
`<FishEye home directory>/ ...`	Remaining files are found under `<FishEye home directory>/`.

Command-Line Options

A FishEye instance can be managed using the `fisheyectl` script. Before running this script you need to ensure that you have set the JAVA_HOME environment variable, or that `java` is on the path.

Unix usage:

```
/FISHEYE_HOME/bin/fisheyectl.sh command [options]
```

Windows usage:

```
\FISHEYE_HOME\bin\fisheyectl.bat command [options]
```

The *command* parameter can be one of `run`, `start` or `stop` (see below). You can also find convenience scripts for running each of these commands, such as `run.sh` or `run.bat`.

run

The `run` command starts FishEye. This command runs FishEye in the foreground. It does not fork a background process.

start

The `start` command has the same options as `run`, but starts FishEye in the background.

Windows: FishEye will be run in a separate `cmd.exe` window.

Unix: FishEye will be run with nohup and the console output will be redirected to `$FISHEYE_INST/var/log/fisheye.out`.

Options (for both run and start):

`--config path`	Load configuration from the file at `path`. Default is `$FISHEYE_INST/config.xml`.
`--quiet`	Do not print anything to the console.
`--debug`	Print extra information to the debug log.

The following options are currently available, but will be removed at a later date:

`--Xtab-width nchars`	Specifies the number of spaces to use to represent a tab character. The default is 8.
`--Xdisable-dirtree-empty-checks`	When rendering the directory tree on some pages, FishEye calculates if each directory subtree is empty. For massive repositories, this calculation can cause the page to take a long time to render. This option disables the calculation that determines emptiness. ⚠ If you start FishEye with this flag, then empty directories will no longer show up as grey (i.e. deleted) and the option to hide them will also disappear
`--Xdisable-content-indexing`	Disable the generation of a full-text index for file content. This prevents further indexing, but does not delete any existing full-text indexes. FishEye will not warn you if you specify this option but still try to do a content search. This option is useful if you do not use content search and you are finding FishEye is taking a long time to index your content.
`--Xenable-git-content-hash-resolving-heuristic`	When several git revisions have the same hash (for instance if changes have been reverted and then reapplied) just use the most recent revision. This may perform better, but may show incorrect revision numbers in File tab of the repository browser.

stop

The `stop` command stops a running FishEye instance.

Options:

`--config path`	Load configuration from the file at `path`. Default is `$FISHEYE_INST/config.xml`.

fullscan

Usage:

```
fisheyectl fullscan [options] [repname ...]
```

The `fullscan` command requests a full scan of the given repositories, or all repositories if no repository name is given

Options:

`--config path`	Load configuration from the file at `path`. Default is `$FISHEYE_INST/config.xml`.

rescan

Usage:

```
fisheyectl rescan [options] repname start end
```

Requests a rescan of the given repository between two specified revision ids.

Note: this operation is not supported by CVS repositories.

Options:

`--config path`	Load configuration from the file at `path`. Default is `$FISHEYE_INST/config.xml`.

reindex

Usage:

```
fisheyectl reindex [options] [repname ...]
```

Requests a full reindex of the given repositories, or all repositories if no repository name is given.

Options:

`--config path`	Load configuration from the file at `path`. Default is `$FISHEYE_INST/config.xml`.

scannow

The `scannow` command requests an incremental scan from the command line.

Usage:

```
fisheyectl scannow -s [repname ...]
```

Options:

`-s`	Run synchronously; i.e. the command will not terminate until the requested indexing operation is complete.

- You can set the poll period to '**Never**' in which case the repo will be viewable from the web UI but the repository will not be polled.
- Repositories may be polled in the demand using this code:

  ```
  fisheyectl.sh scannow [repname ...]
  ```

  This will perform a one-time indexing operation.
  Note: scannow can also be used on a repository which has a poll period.

backup

Usage:

```
fisheyectl backup -f [filename]
```

The `backup` command creates a zip archive containing important FishEye configuration files.

Options:

`-f filename`	Store the backup.zip to `filename`. Default is `$FISHEYE_INST/backup/backup_yyyyddMMHHmmss.zip`.

Configuring Web Hooks

Web Hooks allow you to post changeset information to a specific URL. For each commit indexed by FishEye, the changeset data will be sent in JSON format to all configured URLs using a POST request.

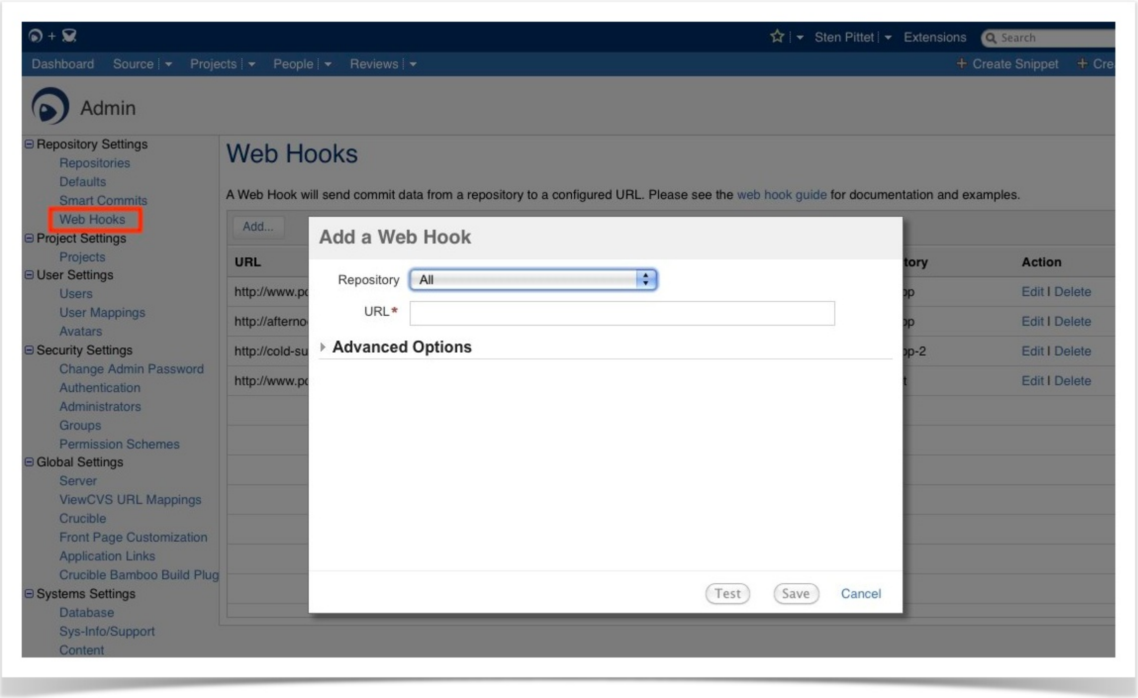
You can use this feature to build integration with applications such as issue trackers, continuous integration solutions or notification systems.

> Be aware that Web Hooks can expose private commit information. For example, using a public service could expose your code. Any user with administrative privileges in FishEye can create a Web Hook for any repository.

Adding Web Hooks

Web Hooks can be added or edited in from the configuration page accessible from the Administration interface.

Click on the **Add** button to create a new Web Hook. Choose a repository and enter your URL. Click **Test** and **Save** to verify and store your configuration. Web Hooks also support basic authentication, which can be configured in the **Advanced Options**.



Web Hooks

A Web Hook will send commit data from a repository to a configured URL. Please see the web hook guide for documentation and examples.

Add a Web Hook

Repository: All

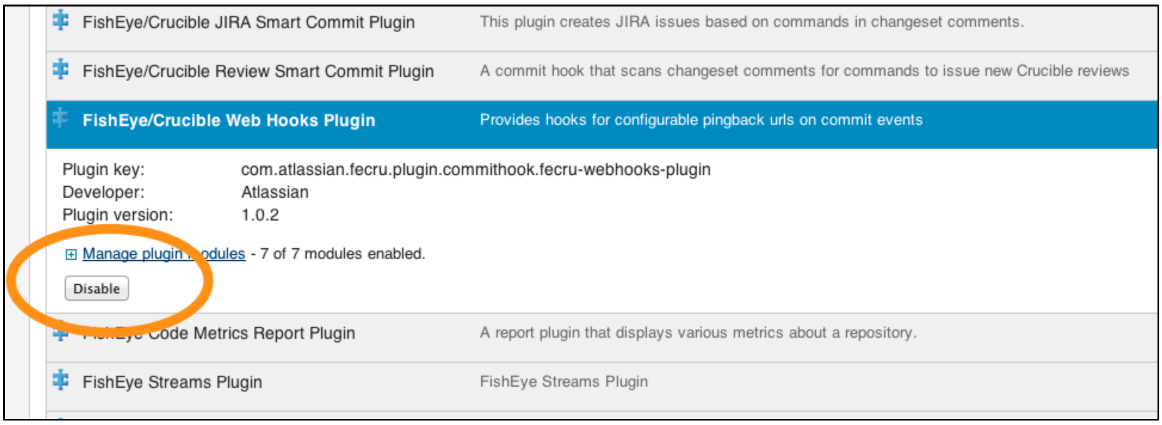
URL*:

Advanced Options

Disabling Web Hooks

To disable Web Hooks, go to the Administration interface > Plugins

Show **System Plugins** and navigate to the **FishEye/Crucible Web Hooks Plugin** and click on the **Disable** button.



FishEye/Crucible JIRA Smart Commit Plugin	This plugin creates JIRA issues based on commands in changeset comments.
FishEye/Crucible Review Smart Commit Plugin	A commit hook that scans changeset comments for commands to issue new Crucible reviews
FishEye/Crucible Web Hooks Plugin	Provides hooks for configurable pingback urls on commit events

Plugin key: com.atlassian.fecru.plugin.commithook.fecru-webhooks-plugin
Developer: Atlassian
Plugin version: 1.0.2

Manage plugin modules - 7 of 7 modules enabled.

FishEye Code Metrics Report Plugin	A report plugin that displays various metrics about a repository.
FishEye Streams Plugin	FishEye Streams Plugin

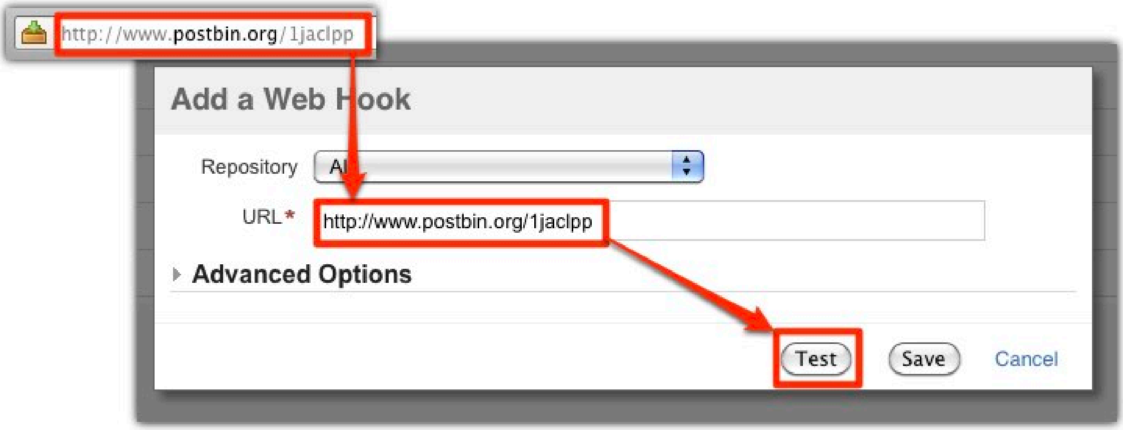
Demonstration of Web Hooks

PostBin is a service for debugging web hooks.

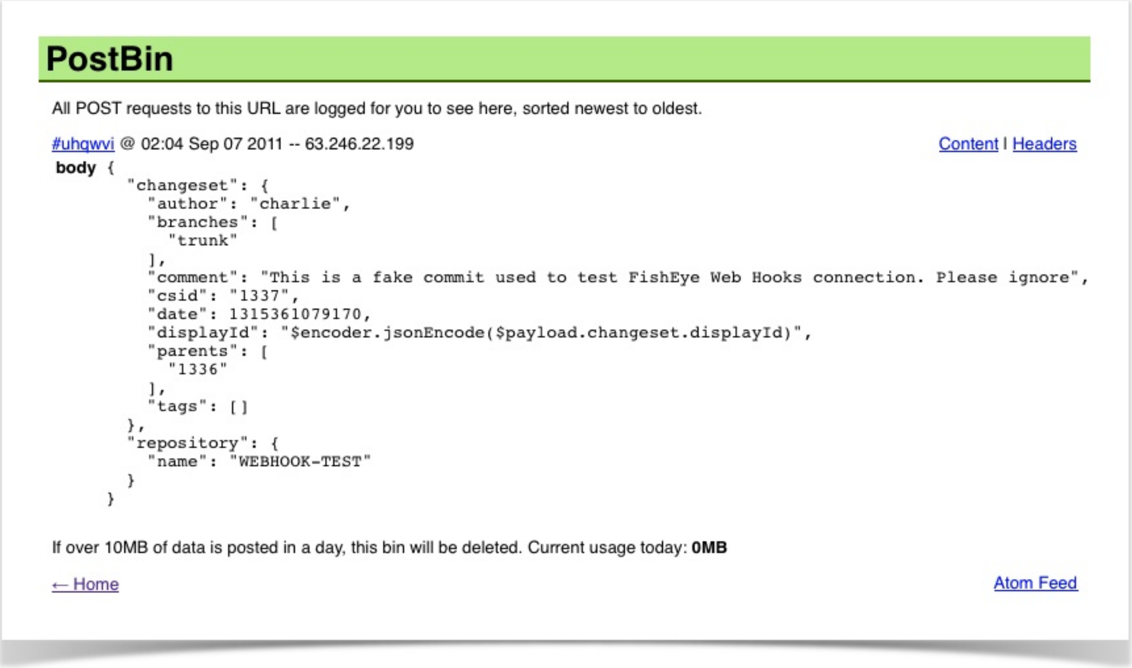
> This is a public service and we do not recommend testing private repositories with public services as your code can be exposed.

Start by going to http://www.postbin.org and clicking on the *Make a PostBin* button.

Grab your PostBin URL and create a Web Hook with it using a test repository.



When you click on the *Test* button a dummy changeset will be sent to the PostBin URL. Refresh your PostBin page and you should see the data sent by FishEye.


PostBin

All POST requests to this URL are logged for you to see here, sorted newest to oldest.

#uhqwvi @ 02:04 Sep 07 2011 -- 63.246.22.199 Content | Headers

```
body {
        "changeset": {
          "author": "charlie",
          "branches": [
            "trunk"
          ],
          "comment": "This is a fake commit used to test FishEye Web Hooks connection. Please ignore",
          "csid": "1337",
          "date": 1315361079170,
          "displayId": "$encoder.jsonEncode($payload.changeset.displayId)",
          "parents": [
            "1336"
          ],
          "tags": []
        },
        "repository": {
          "name": "WEBHOOK-TEST"
        }
      }
```

If over 10MB of data is posted in a day, this bin will be deleted. Current usage today: **0MB**

← Home Atom Feed

This is a demonstration of the data sent by FishEye with a configured WebHook. The next step would be to write a service which captures this data and processes it.

Web Hook Data

Web Hooks will send changeset data in the following JSON representation:

```
{
    "repository": {
        "name" : <repository name>
    },
    "changeset" : {
        "csid" : <changeset id>,
        "displayId" : <changeset id>,
        "author" : <committer>,
        "comment" : <commit message>,
        "date" : <commit date>,
        "branches" : [
            <list of commit branches>
        ],
        "tags" : [
            <list of commit tags>
        ],
        "parents" : [
            <list of parents>
        ]
    }
}
```

Sample Web Hook Scripts

The following script examples show you how to set up Web Hooks in various languages.

Python

This example requires the simplejson library installed.

```
import simplejson as json
import pprint
from BaseHTTPServer import BaseHTTPRequestHandler, HTTPServer


class postRequestHandler(BaseHTTPRequestHandler):
def do_POST(self):
                content_length = self.headers.getheader('content-length')
                if content_length:
                         content_length = int(content_length)
                if self.path.endswith('webhook'):
                        self.send_response(200)
                        self.end_headers()
                        body = self.rfile.read(content_length)
                        post_data = json.loads(body)
                        print 'Commit added with comment: %s' %
post_data["changeset"]["comment"]

                else:
                        self.send_error(404, 'File Not Found %s' % self.path)

                return


def run():
        server = HTTPServer(('', 8081), postRequestHandler)
        print 'Server started'
        server.serve_forever()

if __name__ == '__main__':
        run()
```

Ruby and Sinatra

The example below would display the changeset information in the logs of the Sinatra server.

```
require 'rubygems'
require 'sinatra'
require 'json'

post '/' do
 changeset = JSON.parse(request.body.read)
 puts changeset.inspect
end
```

Enabling Smart Commits

ⓘ Because Git and Mercurial allow commits to be attributed to users other than those pushing changes to the repository, if your FishEye instance has any DVCS repositories then Smart Commits will be disabled. This is a security measure to prevent privilege escalation. This only occurs when the feature is first initialised, and will not be disabled if new Git or Mercurial repositories are added afterwards.

Requirements

Smart commits making use of JIRA issue transitioning requires at least version **3.4.5** of the JIRA FishEye plugin. It can be downloaded via the Atlassian plugin manager from within JIRA or manually downloaded from the Atlassian plugin exchange.

Note that Smart Commits also require the following:

- An Application Link must be configured between FishEye/Crucible and JIRA. See Adding an Application Link.
- A project link must be configured between FishEye/Crucible and JIRA. See Adding Project Links between Applications.

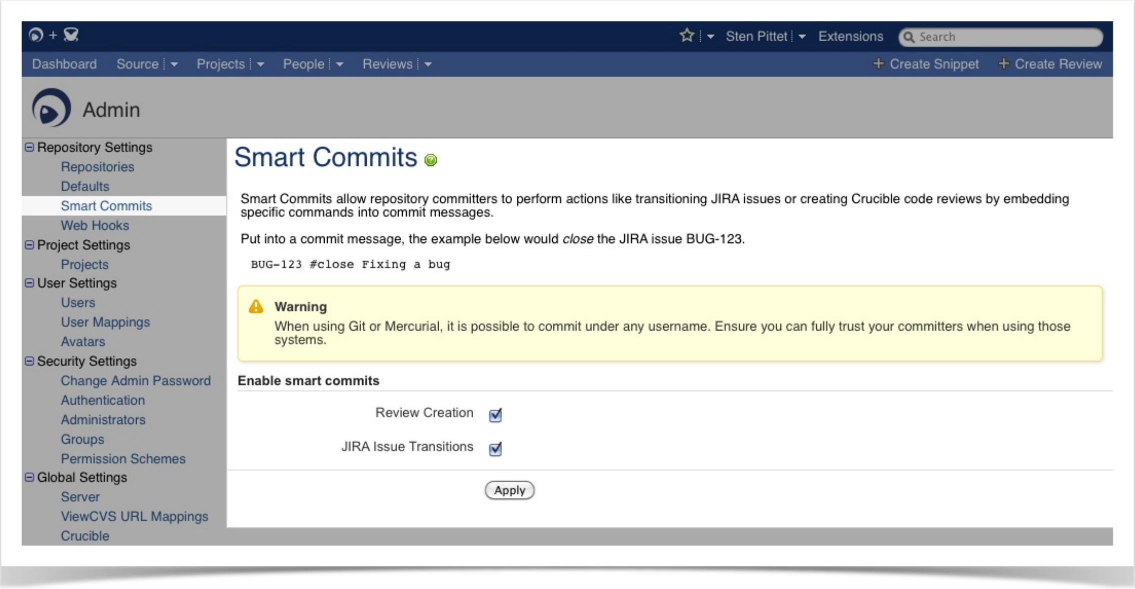
On this page:

Related pages:

- Using smart commits
- Configuring Web Hooks
- Transitioning JIRA issues
- Write your own Smart Commit

Enabling Smart Commits

To enable smart commits, open the FishEye **Administration interface** and go to the **Smart Commits** configuration page.



Smart Commits

Smart Commits allow repository committers to perform actions like transitioning JIRA issues or creating Crucible code reviews by embedding specific commands into commit messages.

Put into a commit message, the example below would *close* the JIRA issue BUG-123.

```
BUG-123 #close Fixing a bug
```

Warning
When using Git or Mercurial, it is possible to commit under any username. Ensure you can fully trust your committers when using those systems.

Enable smart commits

Review Creation ☑

JIRA Issue Transitions ☑

Select the Smart Commits that you would like to enable.

Disabling Smart Commits

To disable Smart Commits, deselect the checkboxes for all types of Smart Commit.

FAQ

Q. The Smart Commits administration page is reporting an error, saying "No plugins installed"

A. It is possible that the smart commit plugins are disabled in the **Plugins** section of your FishEye instance. Please navigate to **System Settings > Plugins** and open **System Plugins**. Please ensure that the *FishEye/Crucible Review Smart Commit Plugin* and *FishEye/Crucible JIRA Smart Commit Hook Plugin* are enabled (as well as all of their submodules). If you are unable to enable them, please view your FishEye logs for clues and raise a support request at http://support.atlassian.com/ with your logs attached.

Configuring commit hooks

The incremental indexing process causes FishEye to poll all repositories at the specified interval to check for new commits, even though there might not be any new information to index. If you have a large number of repositories (> 100), this can lead to:

- A time lag between a commit being made and it appearing in FishEye.
- A high load on the FishEye server, and on the SCM.

Commit hooks allow you to set up your SCM so that indexing of a repository is triggered by a commit to the repository itself. This means that FishEye only runs the indexing process when necessary, and allows automatic polling to be disabled. Commits will appear sooner in FishEye, and the server load will be reduced.

To set up commit hooks you:

1. Set the REST API token in FishEye/Crucible.
2. Integrate the commit hook with your SCM.

On this page:

Triggering scanning remotely

Once you've set your REST API token you can use it to trigger FishEye scanning when your repository is updated.

The basic way to do this is set up a shell script similar to:

```
echo Triggerring FishEye scan
/usr/bin/curl -X POST -H "X-Api-Key: YOUR-API-TOKEN-HERE"
http://SERVER:PORT/CONTEXT/rest-service-fecru/admin/repositories-v1/REPOSITORY-NAME
/scan
```

Try running the script; if everything is fine, it will output "[]", and will trigger scanning in FishEye. If there are problems, curl will show an appropriate message.

If you're running on Windows, you'll need curl or a similar program. You can download the Windows version of curl here. You'll need to save the script as a batch file (with the .bat extension).

Note: be sure to specify the full path to the curl binary on your system.

Integrating with your SCM

BItbucket and GitHub

Both of these hosting services provide service hooks that can be used to trigger repository indexing in FishEye.

Bitbucket

In Bitbucket, go to the admin page for your repository, click **Services** and choose **FishEye**.

See the Bitbucket documentation for more information about setting up a Bitbucket service hook.

GitHub

In GitHub, go to the admin page for your repository, click **Service Hooks** and choose **FishEye** from the available hooks.

CVS

1. Checkout the CVSROOT module of your cvs repository:

   ```
   cvs co CVSROOT
   ```

2. Edit the `CVSROOT/loginfo` file.
3. Add the following line to the file:

   ```
   ALL /usr/bin/curl -X POST -H "X-Api-Key: YOUR-API-KEY-HERE" -m 20
   http://SERVER:PORT/CONTEXT/rest-service-fecru/admin/repositories-v1/CVS-REPOSI
   TORY-NAME/scan > /dev/null 2>&1 &
   ```

4. Commit your changes:

   ```
   cvs commit CVSROOT/loginfo
   ```

SVN

1. Log into your svn server, go to the repository directory, find the hooks subdirectory there:

   ```
   cd /var/www/svn/hooks
   ```

2. If it doesn't exist, create a new file called `post-commit` (or `post-commit.bat` on Windows), make sure it's executable by the user that the svn process runs as:

   ```
   touch ./post-commit
   chmod 755 ./post-commit
   ```

3. Make sure the file starts with the following shebang line, pointing to your shell:

   ```
   #!/bin/sh
   ```

4. Add the following to the `post-commit` file:

   ```
   /usr/bin/curl -X POST -H "X-Api-Key: YOUR-API-KEY-HERE" -m 20
   http://SERVER:PORT/CONTEXT/rest-service-fecru/admin/repositories-v1/SVN-REPOSI
   TORY-NAME/scan > /dev/null 2>&1 &
   ```

You can find more details about svn hooks here.

Perforce

1. As a Perforce administrator execute the following command:

```
p4 triggers
```

2. The trigger table form will be presented.
3. Add a field value for the field 'Triggers', named trigger-X, where X is the next number available for the trigger:

```
trigger-04 change-commit //... "/usr/bin/curl -s -o /dev/null -X POST -H
X-Api-Key:YOUR-API-KEY-HERE -m 20
http://SERVER:PORT/CONTEXT/rest-service-fecru/admin/repositories-v1/PERFORCE-R
EPOSITORY-NAME/scan
```

4. You can customize the trigger to run only for a specific depot or directory, by replacing the `//...` above (which causes the trigger to be executed for every file) by a standard Perforce file pattern syntax.

You can find more details about Perforce triggers in the Perforce System Administrator's guide.

Git

1. Choose the repository you want to trigger the scans from. Usually this is the repository that all of your developers push to, and that you run CI from. Note that hooks are not propagated when cloning repositories.
2. Go to the hooks subdirectory of your repository:

```
cd /var/www/git/project/hooks
```

3. If it doesn't exist, create a new file called `post-receive`. Make sure it's executable by the Git server process.

```
touch ./post-receive
chmod 755 ./post-receive
```

4. Make sure the file starts with the following line, pointing to your shell:

```
#!/bin/sh
```

5. Add the following to the `post-receive` file:

```
/usr/bin/curl -X POST -H "X-Api-Key: YOUR-API-KEY-HERE" -m 20
http://SERVER:PORT/CONTEXT/rest-service-fecru/admin/repositories-v1/GIT-REPOSI
TORY-NAME/scan > /dev/null 2>&1 &
```

NOTE: Not all methods of serving a Git repository support commit hooks **-** if serving over http, you need to use smart-http (either using git-httpd-backend or a dedicated repository manager like gitolite). You can find more information about smart http here. Serving the repository over ssh or git-daemon should allow you to run commit hooks as well.

Mercurial

1. Choose the repository you want to trigger the scans from. Usually this is the repository that all of your developers push to, and that you run CI from. Note that hooks are not propagated when cloning repositories.
2. Go to the .hg subdirectory of your repository:

   ```
   cd /var/www/hg/project/.hg
   ```

3. If it doesn't exist create a file named `hgrc:`

   ```
   touch ./hgrc
   ```

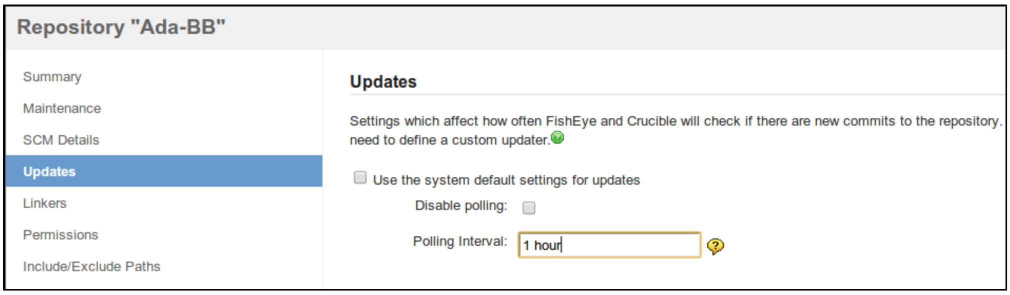
4. Add the following to the `hgrc` file:

   ```
   [hooks]
   changegroup = /usr/bin/curl -X POST -H "X-Api-Key: YOUR-API-KEY-HERE" -m 20
   http://SERVER:PORT/CONTEXT/rest-service-fecru/admin/repositories-v1/HG-REPOSIT
   ORY-NAME/scan > /dev/null 2>&1 &
   ```

NOTE: Not all methods of serving a Mercurial repository support commit hooks - if serving over http, you can't use static-http serving.

Decreasing polling frequency

Once your commit hook is set up and successfully notifying FishEye about new commits to your repository, you can decrease the polling frequency on your repository (for example to 1 or 2 hours, instead of the default 1 minute).



Repository "Ada-BB"

Updates

Settings which affect how often FishEye and Crucible will check if there are new commits to the repository. need to define a custom updater.

□ Use the system default settings for updates

Disable polling: □

Polling Interval: 1 hour

With commit hooks configured, scheduled polling is only useful if the hook fails,for example because of connectivity issues to the server hosting FishEye. This will decrease the server load, but allow FishEye to still ocassionally check for changes, and update the repository if needed. Note that after changing the polling frequency, FishEye will need to be restarted.

Setting the REST API token

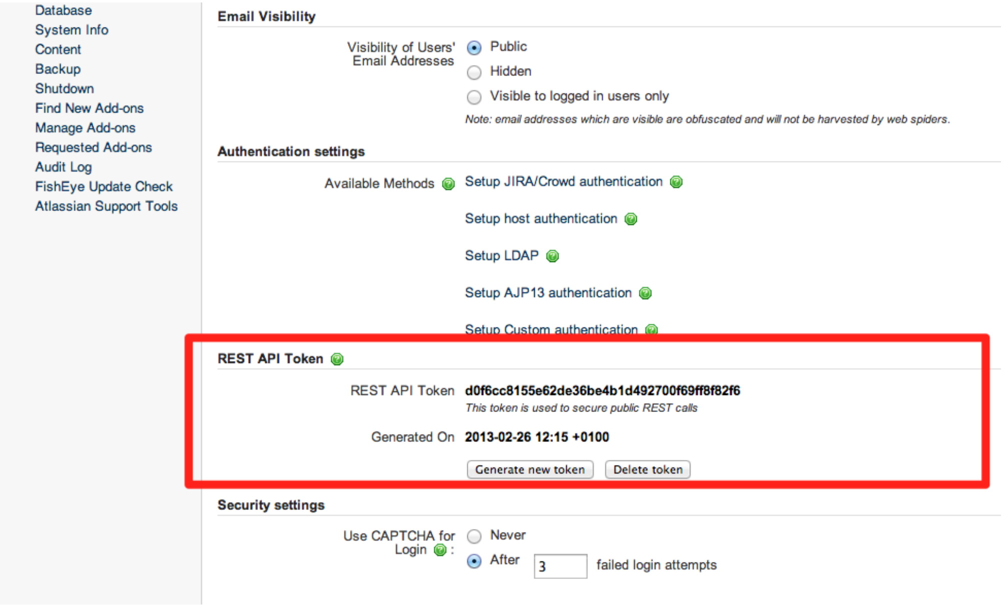
A REST API token is an alternative way to authenticate to use a REST service in FishEye and Crucible. Instead of specifying a username and password of an authorized user, you can add a request header to the call that includes the REST API token:

```
X-Api-Key: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
```

This is currently only supported for a limited subset of REST services. It allows you to use services that normally require administrator credentials, without exposing those or keeping them (for example in a script or a commit hook). The token cannot be used to log in to FishEye/Crucible or to perform any operations other than the designated REST service calls.

To generate a REST API token, log in to the administrator area of FishEye/Crucible, go to **Authentication** (under 'Security Settings'), then click **Generate new token** in the REST API Token section. A REST API token will be generated and displayed on screen.

You can always prevent access using a previously generated token by deleting it, or generating a new one. Note that this will prevent any existing scripts using the token from working, until you update them with the new token.



Email Visibility

Visibility of Users' Email Addresses: ● Public ○ Hidden ○ Visible to logged in users only

Note: email addresses which are visible are obfuscated and will not be harvested by web spiders.

Authentication settings

Available Methods: Setup JIRA/Crowd authentication; Setup host authentication; Setup LDAP; Setup AJP13 authentication; Setup Custom authentication

REST API Token

REST API Token: **d0f6cc8155e62de36be4b1d492700f69ff8f82f6**

This token is used to secure public REST calls

Generated On: **2013-02-26 12:15 +0100**

Security settings

Use CAPTCHA for Login: ○ Never ● After 3 failed login attempts

Configuring ViewVC Compatibility

For backwards-compatibility and legacy system support, FishEye contains a URL-compatibility mode with the ViewVC (formerly known as ViewCVS) and CVSWeb tools. This allows FishEye to supplant or extend ViewVC, making use of the URLs set up for ViewVC.

To configure ViewVC compatibility, click '**ViewCVS URL Mappings**' on the '**Admin Menu**'.

For example, a ViewVC URL of the form

```
http://host/viewcvs.cgi/x/y/z
```

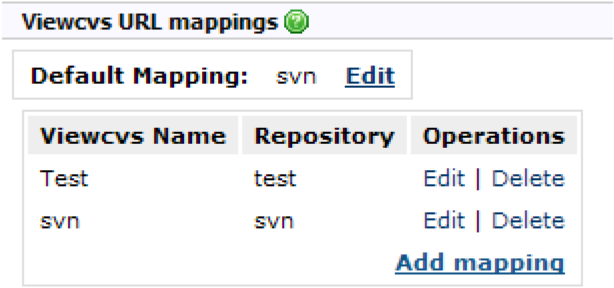
can be viewed in FishEye at

```
http://fisheyehost/viewcvs/x/y/z
```

FishEye can be configured to determine exactly how it provides this compatibility mode. In particular, you can configure how to map ViewVC repository names (`cvsroot` or `root` in the query parameter) to FishEye repository names.

The **Default Mapping** can be used to configure which repository to use if no repository is specified in the URL. If a repository name is given in the URL, you can tell FishEye how to translate that to the name of a FishEye repository. Otherwise, FishEye will attempt to use the repository name given in the URL directly.

Screenshot: Configuring ViewVC Compatibility



Viewcvs URL mappings

Default Mapping: svn Edit

Viewcvs Name	Repository	Operations
Test	test	Edit | Delete
svn	svn	Edit | Delete
		Add mapping

Once you have entered the mappings you will need to **restart** Fisheye.

Customising the Welcome Message

⚠ This feature is not fully functional in FishEye 2.2 due to a bug. To read more information about this, please see the issue in our public issue tracker.

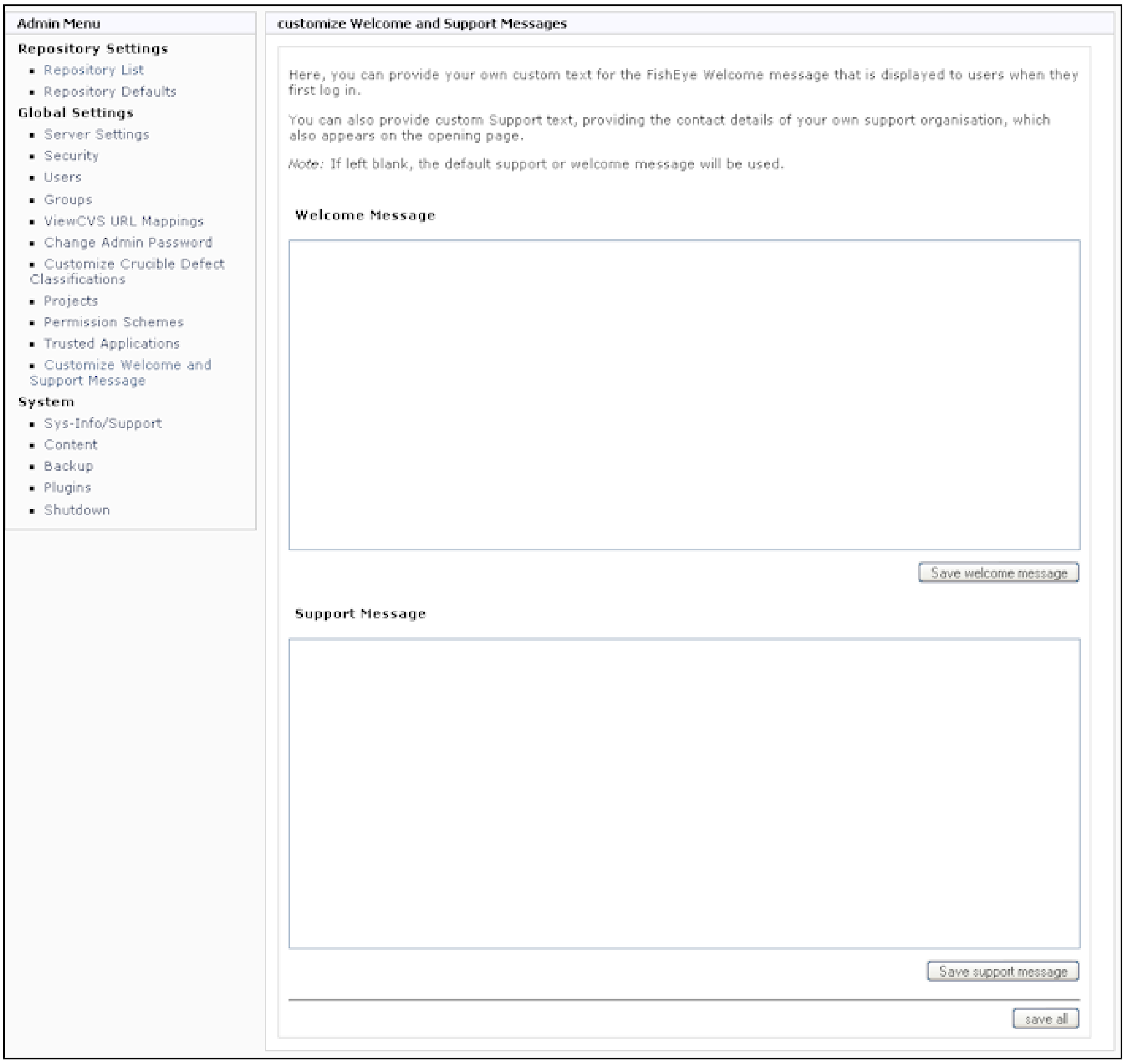
To customise the welcome message, access the administration page, and click '**Customize Welcome & Support Message**' under '**Global Settings**' on the left navigation bar.

The '**Customize Welcome & Support Message**' page opens.

On this page, you can provide your own custom text for the FishEye welcome message that is displayed to users when they first log in. You can also provide custom Support text, providing the contact details of your own support organisation, which also appears on the opening page.

You can enter text into the boxes provided for either message and click the small '**Save Welcome Message**' or '**Save Support Message**' button to save it, or enter text for both messages and click '**Save All**'. The changes are made immediately.

Screenshot: FishEye Customize Welcome and Support Messages



Here, you can provide your own custom text for the FishEye Welcome message that is displayed to users when they first log in.

You can also provide custom Support text, providing the contact details of your own support organisation, which also appears on the opening page.

Note: If left blank, the default support or welcome message will be used.

Restoring the default messages

To revert to the default Welcome or Support messages, simply delete the text shown in the text box and click the respective '**Save**' button.

Manually editing the opening screen

You can also directly edit the XML file that contains the welcome and support messages. This file is called `config.xml`, located in your `/FISHEYE_HOME/` folder.

To do this, simply add the following XML tags to `config.xml`:

```
<content>
  <front-page-message>Example welcome message here</front-page-message>
  <support-message>Example support message here</support-message>
</content>
```

Using HTML

The content in the welcome screen can be arranged using tables, images or HTML tags such as the following:

```
<a href="http://www.atlassian.com">Link to Atlassian Home Page</a>
```

Configuring raw file download settings

This page describes how to configure FishEye to either immediately display downloaded files in the browser, or show the browser's "Save As" dialog.

Configuration

As a FishEye administrator:

1. Log in to the admin area and click **Server** (under 'Global Settings').
2. Click **Edit Details** under 'File Download Setting' and choose a setting:

Mode	Characteristics
Smart (default)	Files that can safely be displayed inline in the browser, will be. Files that are on FishEye's default list of file extensions that are considered dangerous, will always be accessed via the "Save As" dialog. For files that are considered dangerous, but consist of only plain text (such as .html files), this mode will attempt to force the browser to show (but not execute) the file.
Secure	All files, regardless of whether they are considered dangerous or not, are forced to be always accessed via the "Save As" dialog instead of being displayed inline.
Insecure	All files downloaded via FishEye will be displayed in the browser after clicking.

3. Click **Update**.

ⓘ Internet Explorer versions 8 and 9 will not display safe content as plain text.

Default file extensions that FishEye will consider as executable in the browser

In Smart mode, downloading files with any of the following extensions will always trigger the "Save As" dialog, instead of displaying the contents of the file in the browser directly, except in FireFox, Safari and Chrome.

File Extensions	Comments
.txt	Normally these are just text files, but a malicious user could write html in this file, and cause XSS inject attacks if the browser executes the content instead of displaying it. Can be made to be safely displayed in all supported browsers, except Internet Explorer.
.htm , .html, .xhtml, .xml, .svg	Similar to .txt, these are text files, but contains html. Can be made to be safely displayed in all supported browsers, except Internet Explorer.
.swf, .flv , .f4v, .f4p, .f4b	Flash object file.
.cab	Windows Cabinet File.

To add items to the default list in FishEye, please contact Atlassian Support.

Software Update Notifications

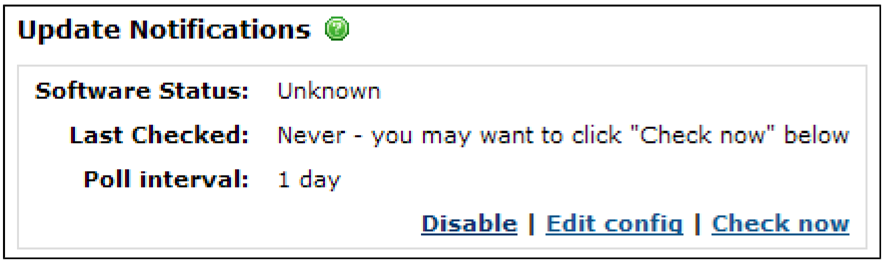
FishEye (and Crucible) can detect and notify you of new versions of the program. In the Admin screen, you can set a background thread to poll Atlassian's servers and report when a new version of FishEye or Crucible has been released.

To use the Update Notification:

1. From the '**Admin Menu**', click '**Server Settings**' from the left navigation bar.
2. The '**Software Status**' line displays either 'Up to Date', 'New Version Available' or 'Unknown'.
3. The '**Last Checked**' line displays the date when the feature last checked for a new version.
4. Clicking the '**Check Now**' link will immediately check for a new version.
5. Clicking the '**Enable**' link allows you to switch on regular polling of the Atlassian servers, which will do periodic checking for the release of new versions. The default interval between checks is one day.
6. Once enabled, click '**Edit config**' to adjust the settings. You can set an interval of your choosing. The minimum interval allowed is one minute.

A status of '**Unknown**' is displayed when the feature has not yet been activated.

Screenshot: Settings for Update Notification



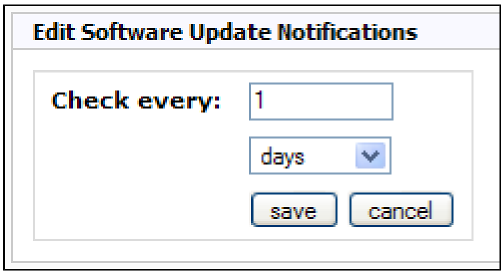
Update Notifications

Software Status: Unknown

Last Checked: Never - you may want to click "Check now" below

Poll interval: 1 day

Screenshot: Changing the Update Notification Interval



Edit Software Update Notifications

Check every: 1 days

Enabling Access Logging in FishEye

To enable access logging in FishEye 3.0 and later:

1. Stop Fisheye/Crucible,
2. Create the file `FISHEYE_HOME/content/WEB-INF/jetty-web.xml` with the following content:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<!DOCTYPE Configure PUBLIC "-//Mort Bay Consulting//DTD
Configure//EN" "http://www.eclipse.org/jetty/configure.dtd" >
<Configure class="org.eclipse.jetty.webapp.WebAppContext">
  <Set name="handler">
    <New
class="com.cenqua.fisheye.web.jetty.FishEyeRequestLogHandler">
      <Set name="requestLog">
        <New id="RequestLogImpl"
class="org.eclipse.jetty.server.NCSARequestLog">
          <Arg><SystemProperty name="jetty.logs"
default="./var/log/" />fisheye-access-yyyy_mm_dd.log</Arg>
          <Set name="retainDays">90</Set>
          <Set name="append">true</Set>
          <Set name="extended">false</Set>
          <Set name="LogTimeZone">GMT</Set>
        </New>
      </Set>
    </New>
  </Set>
</Configure>
```

3. Restart Fisheye/Crucible.

This will create an access log in `FISHEYE_HOME/var/log/fisheye-access-yyyy_mm_dd.log` format (e.g. fisheye-access-2010_03_17.log). If you want to change the path to your `FISHEYE_INST` directory, change the `default="./var/log/"` to the path to the log folder in `FISHEYE_INST`.

The log directory must exist
If the path to the log directory given by the `default` attribute of the `SystemProperty` tag (defined in the line 10 in the `jetty-web.xml` above) does not exist, then FishEye will fail to start and will not log any error message.

The path given in the example below is correct when `FISHEYE_INST` and `FISHEYE_HOME` are the same directory, otherwise please use the absolute path of your `FISHEYE_INST/var/log` directory.

Log format

The logs are written in NCSA format:

```
172.20.5.186 -  -  [17/Mar/2010:22:50:21 +0000] "GET
/fe/commitSparkline.do?w=280&h=48&context=repository&repname=TestRepo&ou
tputtype=image HTTP/1.1" 200 256
172.20.5.186 -  -  [17/Mar/2010:22:50:21 +0000] "GET
/fe/commitSparkline.do?w=280&h=48&context=repository&repname=npanday&out
puttype=image HTTP/1.1" 200 177
172.20.5.186 -  -  [17/Mar/2010:22:50:21 +0000] "GET
/fe/commitSparkline.do?w=280&h=48&context=repository&repname=jutils&outp
uttype=image HTTP/1.1" 200 775
172.20.5.186 -  -  [17/Mar/2010:22:50:21 +0000] "GET
/fe/commitSparkline.do?w=280&h=48&context=repository&repname=P4&outputty
pe=image HTTP/1.1" 200 177
172.20.5.186 -  -  [17/Mar/2010:22:50:21 +0000] "GET
/fe/commitSparkline.do?w=280&h=48&context=repository&repname=Rails&outpu
ttype=image HTTP/1.1" 200 1311
172.20.5.186 -  -  [17/Mar/2010:22:50:22 +0000] "GET
/fe/commitSparkline.do?w=280&h=48&context=repository&repname=FE-2363&out
puttype=image HTTP/1.1" 200 128
```

Please refer to the Jetty documentation for more configuration options.

Compatibility

If you are using an earlier version of FishEye than FishEye 2.7.8, replace `com.cenqua.fisheye.web.jetty.FishEyeRequestLogHandler` by `org.mortbay.jetty.handler.RequestLogHandler`.

`FishEyeRequestLogHandler` was added in 2.7.8 to fix an issue where the user credentials would not be added to the NCSA log: FE-3040.

Setting JVM System Properties

FishEye and Crucible use a number of Java Virtual Machine system properties. Most of these are properties set by the virtual machine itself or the FishEye/Crucible launch script. Users can configure the following properties to control low level aspects of FishEye & Crucible's operation. For example:

Setting a Larger Header Buffer Size

`jetty.http.headerbuffersize` - This controls the size (in bytes) of the largest HTTP header that FishEye (version 1.6.5 onwards) will allow through its embedded servlet engine, Jetty. Some authentication systems require larger header values.

Properties can be set by passing them with the `-D` parameter to the JVM using the `FISHEYE_OPTS` environment variable or by adding them to `FISHEYE_INST/system.properties`. This file can be created as a plain text file (it follows the Java .properties format) if it doesn't already exist.

The recommended approach is to add the property to `FISHEYE_INST/system.properties`. Add this as a new text file, using the Java .properties format. For example:

```
#System Properties file for FishEye/Crucible
jetty.http.headerbuffersize=8192
```

Verify the setting by using the command-line tool `jinfo <pid>` after the application starts up.

Users integrating FishEye with Single Sign On applications may require an adjustment to the JVM properties, specifically the HTTP header size. This may also be useful in other circumstances where FishEye's default HTTP header is too small (at 4096 bytes).

System Properties

This page lists the Java VM system properties which may be set to control certain aspects of FishEye and Crucible's behaviour. Please refer to Setting JVM System Properties for how to set these properties in your instance. The version column indicates the version of FishEye/Crucible from which the property is applicable.

Property Name	Values	Default	Purpose	Version
`fisheye.branch.recently.active.check.limit`	number of branches	250	Used in CommitGraph to control sorting of branches. If more than the limit, sorted alphabetically, otherwise sorted by recent activity.	2.6.0
`fisheye.git.http-backend-timeout`	Integer milliseconds	3600000	This property sets the amount of time that the FishEye server should allow the underlying Git process to execute when attempting to serve a Git push or pull request.	2.7.3
`fisheye.p4.disable.ancestry`	true/false	false	If true, stops FishEye from processing P4 ancestry information. If you do not use stable Perforce branchspecs to manage branches, set this to true.	2.7.5
`fisheye.search.max.repositories`	number of repositories	100	Used by FishEye to limit the search to the top *n* repositories (by alphabetical order) when a cross-repository search is performed.	2.7.12

`crucible.detect.metadata.revision.changes`	true/false	true	If true, detects and disables creation of reviews from changesets which contain metadata only changes (e.g svn property changes). Read more here.	2.6.0
`jetty.http.headerbuffersize`	bytes	4096	This controls the size of the largest HTTP header value that FishEye will allow (through its embedded servlet engine, Jetty). Some authentication systems require larger header values.	1.6.5
`org.eclipse.jetty.server.Request.maxFormContentSize`	bytes	3000000	Max form content size – increase this value if your Git push fails with HTTP error 411 (see this KB article: Git PUSH results in RPC failed, result=22, HTTP code = 413)	3.0.0
`fisheye.changeset.paths.limit`	number of paths	10000	This setting is to prevent extremely large changesets (which are often the result of an error) from slowing FishEye/Crucible down. See Indexed paths truncated at 10000 for the messages that are logged if the value is reached.	

`crucible.review.file.revisions.limit`	number of file revisions allowed in a review	800	Limits the "size" of a review to prevent extremely large reviews accidentally being created and potentially slowing the instance down.	2.10.0

System Property	Legal values	Default Value	Description	FishEye version
`fisheye.pipeline.threads`	`4 - 1000`	*The number of processor cores detected, or 4, whichever is greater*	The number of threads available to work on indexing tasks. A higher value allows for potentially greater concurrency in indexing activities, but will increase the load on the server and the load on your SCM.	3.0.0

`fisheye.pipeline.fairness`	`true, false`	`true`	If `true`, repositories are processed in a round-robin fashion by the pipeline. This means that all repositories currently indexing will incrementally progress. If `false`, the pipeline always favours newer changesets, regardless of which repository they belong to. This means that repositories with newer changesets will take priority over repositories with older changesets. This results in faster processing for newer repositories, but with the possibility of stalling indexing of repositories with older commits.	3.0.0

`fisheye.pipeline.batch.cslimit`	`1 - 50000`	`10000`	The pipeline processes changesets in batches. A bigger batch size reduces the number of calls to the underlying SCM, but also increases heap consumption and reduces the concurrency of the pipeline. Smaller batch sizes increase the concurrency of the pipeline, reduce heap consumption, but result in more calls to the underlying SCM.	3.0.0
`fisheye.pipeline.batch.pathlimit`	`1000 - 120000`	`60000`	The pipeline processes changesets in batches. This property sets the maximum allowed number of unique paths in a batch (summed across changesets). A higher value will reduce the number of calls to the underlying SCM, at the expense of more heap consumption.	3.0.0

Related Topics

FishEye Installation Guide

Setting JAVA_HOME

Best Practices for FishEye Configuration

FishEye and Crucible Cookies

- Authentication Cookies
- The 'Remember Me' Cookie
  - Cookie Key and Value

Authentication Cookies

FishEye/Crucible uses two cookies:

- The FEESSIONID cookie is created by the Jetty application server and used for session tracking purposes.
- The 'remember me' cookie, `remember`, is generated by FishEye when the user selects the **Remember me** checkbox on the login page. This option is only available in a FishEye only instance. A Crucible instance will always have this option turned on.

ℹ You can read about cookies on the Wikipedia page.

The 'Remember Me' Cookie

The 'remember me' cookie is a long-lived HTTP cookie. This cookie can be used to authenticate an unauthenticated session. FishEye/Crucible generates this cookie when the user logs in and in FishEye only mode also has the **Remember me** checkbox on the login page.

Cookie Key and Value

The cookie key is `remember` and is not configurable.

The cookie contains the user's username in plain text, a unique identifier plus a securely-generated random string.

Use of Cookie for Authentication

When a user requests a web page, if the request is not already authenticated via session-based authentication or otherwise, FishEye/Crucible will match the 'remember me' cookie (if present) against the token stored for the user in the FishEye/Crucible database (if present).

If the random string matches the value stored in the database and the cookie has not expired, the user is authenticated.

Life of 'Remember Me' Cookies

The 'remember me' cookie expires after 365 days of inactivity.

Other cookie usage

crucibleprefs1

crucibleprefs1 is a single cookie, which is used to store different user preferences. These are used to make actions the user has performed in the UI, (e.g setting the syntax used for a snippet) 'sticky'.

This saves the user having to continually set these values each time they visit FishEye/Crucible.

The complete list of values stored in crucibleprefs1 are:

No.	Full Name	Cookie Name	Default Value	Possible Values
1	longTagList	ltl	'M'	'L, M, H'
2	showFileHistImage	sfhi	'Y'	OPEN*

3	showAuthorChart	sac	'Y'	OPEN*
4	showQuickRecent	sqr	'Y'	OPEN*
5	annotateMode	annm	'age'	OPEN*
6	dirListOrder	dlo	'p'	'f, p, l'
7	csShowDiffs	csSD	'false'	'false, true'
8	csTruncateDiffs	csTD	'true'	'true, false'
9	hideHiddenDirectories	hhd	'Y'	'N, Y'
10	hideEmptyDirectories	hed	'N'	'N, Y'
11	includeUserOnHome	iuh	'Y'	'N, Y'
12	hideDeletedFiles	hdf	'N'	'N, Y'
13	alwaysExpandChangesets	aec	'N'	'N, Y'
14	viewMode	hvm	'p'	'p, l'
15	diffColour	dc	'2'	'2, 1'
16	diffMode	dm	'u'	'u, y'
17	diffWrap	dw	'h'	's, h'
18	diffContextBar	dcbt	's'	's, h'
19	selectedPanel	slp	'a'	't, a, o'
20	showPanel	shp	'Y'	'N, Y'
21	kOpts	k	'kv'	'v, kv, o, k'
22	activityStreamView	asv	'all'	'cru, jira, fe, all'
23	ignoreSlurpWarningDialog	iswd	'N'	'N, Y'
24	showEditModeHelp	semh	'Y'	'N, Y'
25	reviewHistoryTab	rht	'details'	'details, timeline'
26	showAuthorColumn	authcol	'Y'	'N, Y'
27	showRevisionColumn	revcol	'Y'	'N, Y'
28	showLineNumColumn	lnumcol	'Y'	'N, Y'
29	implicitLines	impllines	'all'	'none, all, auth'

30	snippetSyntax	ssyn	'txt'	OPEN* - the syntax highlighting to use for Snippets
31	snippetProject	sprj	''	OPEN* - the name of the project to default to when creating Snippets
32	expCsHeader	xcsh	'N'	'N, Y'

33	lastbr	lsbr	''	**
				`{`
				`    repName: {`
				`        "type": "Branch" or "Tag",`
				`        "name": branchName`
				`    }`
				`}`

34	visBranchSet	vbs	''	**
				`{`
				`    "repoName1" : {`

				bl: ["branchName1", "branchName2", "branchName3", "branchName4"]
				},
				"repoName2" : {
				bl: ["branchName1", "branchName2", "branchName3", "branchName4"]
				},
				"repoName3" : {
				bl: ["branchName1", "branchName2", "branchName3", "branchName4"]

				`}` `}`

35	visHighlighter	vhl	"	**
				`{`
				`"repoName1": {"hl":'Author'},`
				`"repoName2": {"hl":'Search'},`
				`"repoName3": {"hl":'Lineage'},`
				`....`
				`}`

NOTES

* OPEN means the value is not constrained by code

** JSON Values: examples are given instead of Possible Values.

Configuring the FishEye web server

To configure the server settings, click **Server** (under 'Server Settings') in the Admin area.

For information on configuring SSL for Fisheye, see FishEye SSL configuration.

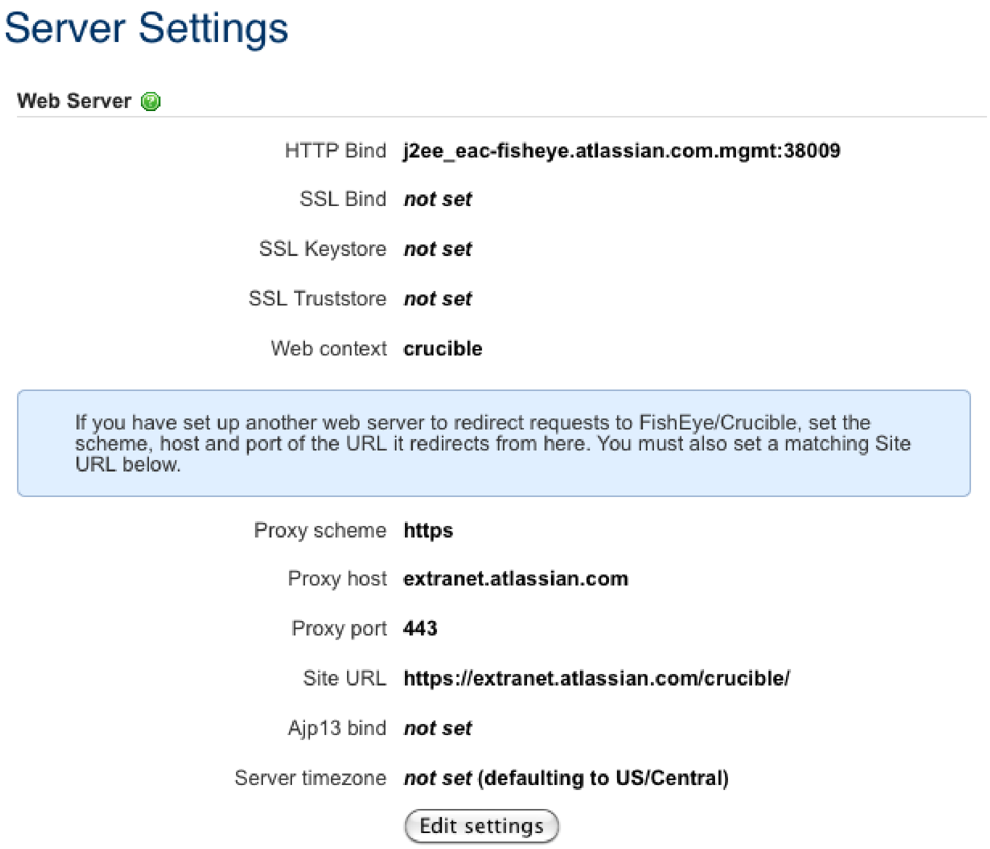
> Some settings on this page require you to restart FishEye for changes to take effect.

> If you set proxy scheme/host/port values, then sessions accessing the port locally rather than through the reverse proxy will be redirected to the external proxy URL. This means that Application Links set up using the internal address will fail.
>
> **If** you want to use a connector both internally and externally, you must **not** set proxy values in the FishEye configuration, but instead ensure that your proxy server is setting the X-Forwarded-Host header in the requests it sends to FishEye. Note that the X-Forwarded-Host header does not contain the URL scheme, so the scheme must be the same internally and externally.

Related pages:

- Integrating with other web servers
- FishEye SSL configuration
- Subversion client settings

Screenshot: Configuring server settings



Server Settings

Web Server

HTTP Bind	j2ee_eac-fisheye.atlassian.com.mgmt:38009
SSL Bind	*not set*
SSL Keystore	*not set*
SSL Truststore	*not set*
Web context	crucible

If you have set up another web server to redirect requests to FishEye/Crucible, set the scheme, host and port of the URL it redirects from here. You must also set a matching Site URL below.

Proxy scheme	https
Proxy host	extranet.atlassian.com
Proxy port	443
Site URL	https://extranet.atlassian.com/crucible/
Ajp13 bind	*not set*
Server timezone	*not set* (defaulting to US/Central)

Setting	**HTTP Bind**
Description	The hostname the FishEye web server will bind to. This can take the form of a host name and port number, or you can leave the host name blank. If no host name is specified, then FishEye will bind to all available interfaces.

Examples	You can use bindings like the following:
	Host name and port number:
	`hostname:8060`
	Port number only(requires a leading colon):
	`:8060`
	IP address and port number:
	`10.0.0.11:60`
	(*At least one of 'AJP13 Bind' or 'HTTP Bind' must be set.*)
	⚠ Do not add http:// to the front i.e. do not add http://hostname:8060 or http://10.0.0.11:60. Simply define hostname:port or IpAddress:port

Restart required	Yes

Setting	**Web context**
Description	By default, the FishEye application can be accessed via `http://HOST:PORT/`, where HOST and PORT are defined as above. You can force the FishEye application to be hosted on a different 'context' or 'path' by specifying a value here.
Example	If you specify a web context of 'fisheye' then FishEye will be accessible from `http://HOST:PORT/fisheye/` instead of `http://HOST:PORT/`.
Restart required	Yes

Setting	**Proxy scheme**
Description	Can be set if you are forwarding through to FishEye from another web server. If you set proxy values, you must also add a matching site URL (see below).
Example	Valid settings are `http` and `https`.
Restart required	Yes

Setting	**Proxy host**

Description	Can be set if you are forwarding through to FishEye from another web server. If you set proxy values, you must also add a matching site URL (see below).
Example	A valid setting would be `www.example.com`, where 'example' is the domain name of your web server.
Restart required	Yes

Setting	**Proxy port**
Description	Can be set if you are forwarding through to FishEye from another web server. If you set proxy values, you must also add a matching site URL (see below).
Example	The port number of the web server, an integer from 0 through 32,765.
Restart required	Yes

Setting	**AJP13 Bind**
Description	The bind host name for ajpv13. If no host name is specified, then FishEye will bind to all available interfaces.

Examples	You can use bindings like the following:
	Host name and port number:
	`hostname:8009`
	Port number only(requires a leading colon):
	`:8009`
	IP address and port number:
	`10.0.0.11:8009`
	(*At least one of 'AJP13 Bind' or 'HTTP Bind' must be set.*)
	⚠ Do not add http:// to the front i.e. do not add http://hostname:8060 or http://10.0.0.11:60. Simply define hostname:port or IpAddress:port

Restart required	Yes

Setting	**Server timezone**

Description	The time zone to use within FishEye. This time zone is used when displaying dates and parsing EyeQL date expressions. If blank, then the time zone of the server running FishEye is used.
Example	This defaults to the FishEye server's time zone, but you can select another zone from the drop-down list.
Restart required	No

Setting	**Site URL**
Description	The base URL for this FishEye instance. If not specified, FishEye will attempt to determine this value. You need to set this if you are forwarding through to FishEye from another web server, or if FishEye does not correctly determine the host name you want FishEye users to see FishEye on. This URL is used to: • Generate links in notification e-mails. • Generate the gadget subscription URL via which other applications access XML data. • Generate the Display URL during Application Link creation. If you have set a proxy scheme/host/port, the values used there must match the site URL. ⚠ Do not include a trailing slash ('/') at the end of the URL.
Example	`http://www.example.com/apps/fisheye`
Restart required	No

FishEye SSL configuration

This page describes how to use SSL with FishEye.

On this page:

1. Obtain an SSL certificate

An SSL certificate is required in order for SSL to work in FishEye. There are two ways to obtain one:

- by signing one yourself, or
- by getting one signed via a Certificate Authority.

Self-signed certificate

Self-signed certificates are useful in cases where you require encryption, but do not need to verify the website's identity. They are commonly used for testing and on internal corporate networks (intranets). If a certificate is not signed by a Certification Authority (CA), users may get prompted that the site is untrusted. They may then have to perform several steps to "accept" the certificate before they can access the site. This usually only occurs the first time the site is accessed.

> ⚠ Please note, the following approach to create the certificate uses Java's keytool, and has been designed for use with Java 1.6. There are other tools for generating certificates such as openSSL, but the examples will be for keytools, unless the functionality required does not exist in keytools.

To obtain a self-signed certificate:

1. Run the following command to create a new keystore file in the FishEye home directory (if one does not already exist):
   - Windows**:**

     ```
     "%JAVA_HOME%\bin\keytool" -keystore \path\to\keystore.kst
     -alias fisheye -genkey -keyalg RSA
     ```

   - Unix/Linux**:**

     ```
     $JAVA_HOME/bin/keytool -keystore /path/to/keystore.kst -alias
     fisheye -genkey -keyalg RSA
     ```

2. When the keytool utility prompts you with 'What is your first and last name?', enter the fully qualified hostname of the server running FishEye/Crucible. Do not enter your first name and last name.

   > ⓘ **What is the fully qualified hostname of my server?**
   > The fully qualified hostname of your server is the name you would type in your web browser, after the `http://` section, to access a conventional website. When the client web browser examines the certificate, it checks this field to make sure it matches the hostname. If it does not, the browser may prevent access to the site and will at least generate messages saying that there is a mismatch. An example of a qualified hostname is: `support.atlassian.com`

3. When the keytool utility prompts you to enter the keystore password and key password, enter your desired passwords. You must also specify these passwords in the FishEye/Crucible web admin (recommended) or specify these passwords directly in your `config.xml` in the corresponding attributes (see Configure FishEye/Crucible SSL below).

   ```
   <web-server context="/crucible"
     site-url="http://localhost:6060/crucible/">
   <http bind=":6060"/>
   <ssl bind=":6443" keystore="/path/to/keystore.kst"
   keystore-password="password123"
     truststore="/path/to/keystore.kst" truststore-password="password123"/>
   </web-server>
   ```

4. You now have the minimal requirements to run SSL in FishEye. Next, configure FishEye/Crucible to use SSL as described in the Configure FishEye/Crucible SSL section below.

Certificate authority certificate

Digital Certificates issued by trusted 3rd party Certification Authorities (CAs) provide verification of the identity of your website. Many CAs simply verify the domain name and issue the certificate. Other CAs such as VeriSign also verify the existence of your business, the ownership of your domain name and the authority to whom the certificate application was made, thereby providing a higher standard of identification and authenticity.

A list of CA's can be found here. Some of the most well-known CAs are:

- Verisign
- Thawte
- CAcert (relatively new CA, providing free CA certificates)

> ⚠ This list is not an endorsement of the given certificate authorities by Atlassian, and is only provided as an example.

To obtain a certificate signed by a CA:

1. Follow the instructions from the certificate authority you want your certificate signed by. Most CAs have their own instructions for you to follow, e.g. GoDaddy and VeriSign.
2. If your CA requires a certificate signing request (CSR), use the following command:
    - Windows:

      ```
      "%JAVA_HOME%\bin\keytool" -certreq -alias fisheye -keystore
      \path\to\keystore.kst -file \path\to\fisheye.csr
      ```

    - Unix/Linux:

      ```
      $JAVA_HOME/bin/keytool -certreq -alias fisheye -keystore
      /path/to/keystore.kst -file /path/to/fisheye.csr
      ```

3. Ensure that the keystore being used to generate the signing request contains an existing key/cert keypair. If you don't already have a key/cert keypair, follow the steps in Self Signed Certificates to generate a keypair.
4. If the certificate you receive from the CA is not in a format that keytool understands then the `openssl` command can be used to convert formats since `keytool` does not perform any of these conversions. For example, to convert between DER and PEM formats:

   ```
   openssl x509 -in certificate.der
        -inform DER -outform PEM -out certificate.crt
   ```

   If you have a key and a certificate in separate files you will need to combine them into a PKCS12 format file for loading into a new keystore. See these instructions for information on how to do so.
5. Load the certificate into the keystore, as follows:
    - CA certificate in PEM format:
        - Windows:

```
"%JAVA_HOME%\bin\keytool" -keystore \path\to\keystore.kst

     -import -alias fisheye -file
\path\to\certificate.crt
     -trustcacerts
```

    - Unix/Linux:

```
$JAVA_HOME/bin/keytool -keystore /path/to/keystore.kst
     -import -alias fisheye -file
/path/to/certificate.crt
     -trustcacerts
```

- CA certificate in PKCS12 format:
    - Windows:

```
%JAVA_HOME%\bin\keytool -importkeystore
     -srckeystore \path\to\certificate.pkcs12
     -srcstoretype PKCS12 -destkeystore
\path\to\keystore.kst
```

    - Unix/Linux:

```
$JAVA_HOME/bin/keytool -importkeystore
     -srckeystore /path/to/certificate.pkcs12
     -srcstoretype PKCS12 -destkeystore
/path/to/keystore.kst
```

6. You will now have a keystore file with your certificate in it. Next, configure FishEye/Crucible to use SSL as described in the Configure FishEye/Crucible SSL section below.

2. Configure FishEye SSL

FishEye requires additional configuration in order to use SSL. This configuration can be done from the web admin as described below (recommended), or added directly into your `config.xml`. Setting the bind address and the keystore and password field, as described below, will enable SSL in FishEye. You will need to restart your server after updating the settings, for the changes to take effect.

To configure FishEye to use SSL:

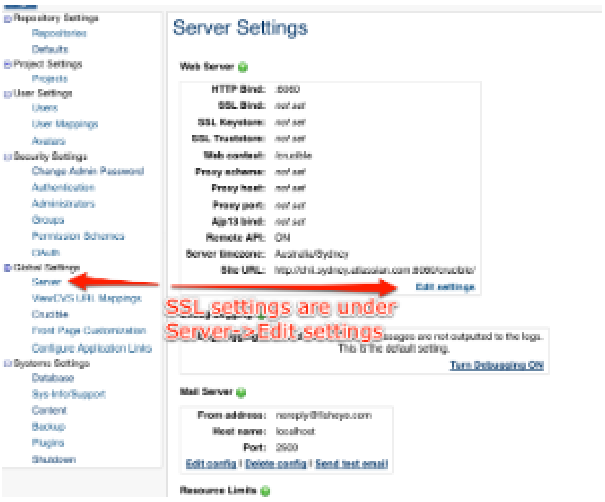
1. Navigate to the FishEye admin area and click **Server,** under 'Global Settings' (see 'Server Settings' screenshot below).
2. Click **Edit settings** in the 'Web Server' section.
3. Update the following fields (see 'Example SSL Settings' screenshot below):

Field	Description	Example value

SSL Bind Address	The SSL port. Most browsers default to 443 as the SSL port for the https protocol.	443
SSL Keystore	Path to the keystore file (as generated in the steps above). This path can be a relative path - e.g., putting in `keystore` will mean that the file is in `FISHEYE_HOME/keystore` (or `FISHEYE_INST/keystore` if it has been set up)	keystore
SSL Keystore Password	The password you used in the above step when creating the keystore file. If you did not set a password, leave this empty. See the passwords section	
SSL Truststore	**Optional setting**. Path to the truststore file. May be the same as the keystore. Truststore is a list of trusted CAs. Format is the same as the keystore entry.	
SSL Truststore Password	**Optional setting**. The password you used in the above step when creating the truststore file. If you did not set a password, leave this empty. See the passwords section	

4. Restart your server.

Screenshots: FishEye server settings (click to view larger images)



Server Settings

Web Server

HTTP Bind: :6060
SSL Bind: not set
SSL Keystore: not set
SSL Truststore: not set
Web context: /crucible
Proxy scheme: not set
Proxy host: not set
Proxy port: not set
Ajp13 bind: not set
Remote API: ON
Server timezone: Australia/Sydney
Site URL: http://chi.sydney.atlassian.com:6060/crucible/

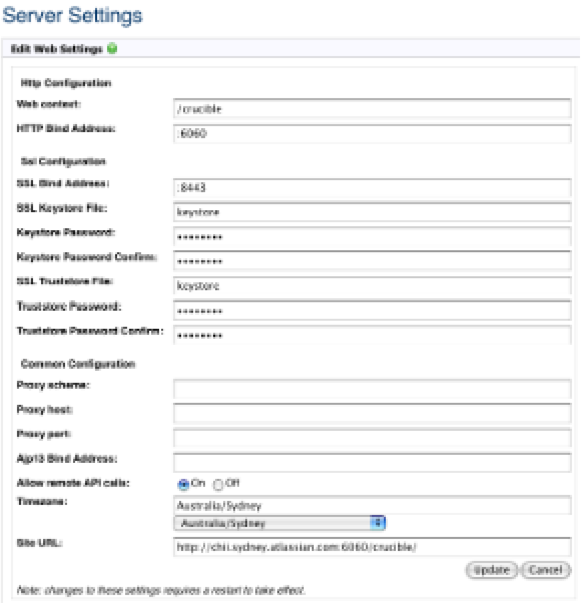
...ssages are not outputted to the logs.
This is the default setting.

Mail Server

From address: noreply@fisheye.com
Host name: localhost
Port: 2500

Resource Limits

1. Server Settings



Server Settings

Edit Web Settings

Http Configuration
Web context: /crucible
HTTP Bind Address: :6060

Ssl Configuration
SSL Bind Address: :8443
SSL Keystore File: keystore
Keystore Password: ********
Keystore Password Confirm: ********
SSL Truststore File: keystore
Truststore Password: ********
Truststore Password Confirm: ********

Common Configuration
Proxy scheme:
Proxy host:
Proxy port:
Ajp13 Bind Address:
Allow remote API calls: ● On ○ Off
Timezone: Australia/Sydney
Australia/Sydney
Site URL: http://chi.sydney.atlassian.com:6060/crucible/

Note: changes to these settings requires a restart to take effect.

2. Example SSL Settings

3. Remove HTTP Access

If you want your instance to be accessible via HTTPS only, you must remove the `<http bind=":8060"/>` tag from `config.xml`.

Integrating with other web servers

> **Third Party Web Server Support**
> Please note that support for third-party web servers is provided on a best-effort basis. Please see Atlassian Support Offerings for more information.

FishEye has a built-in web server, but commonly runs in an environment that has its own web server. You can easily proxy through to FishEye from this primary web server, so that it appears as if FishEye is part of the primary web server.

In most situations, FishEye can determine the host and port of the primary web server automatically. This is useful when you have multiple virtual hosts proxied through to the one FishEye instance.

If it appears FishEye is having trouble automatically detecting the primary web server's host and port, you will need to set the **Proxy host** and **Proxy port** parameters. If the primary web server is running on `WEBHOST:80` and FishEye is running on `FEHOST:8060`, then you can set FishEye's **Proxy host** and **Proxy port** parameters to `WEBHOST` and `80`.

If the primary web server is using SSL, add the parameter `proxy-scheme="https"` to the connecting server as in the following example:

```
<http bind=":8080" proxy-host="extranet.example.com" proxy-port="443"
proxy-scheme="https"/>
```

You will probably want FishEye to appear in a subdirectory of the primary server. In that case, you need to set FishEye's **web context** parameter. The rest of the page assumes you have set this value to `fisheye`.

You will need to restart FishEye before any of the above parameters take effect.

Then, configure your primary web server as described below.

Apache

The easiest way to proxy through to FishEye is using the `ProxyPass` and `ProxyPassReverse` directives which require the `mod_proxy` module. Add this section to your Apache configuration:

```
ProxyPass /fisheye http://FEHOST:8060/fisheye
ProxyPassReverse /fisheye http://FEHOST:8060/fisheye
```

When you proxy to the FishEye host you should set the web context in the FishEye web server configuration to the same path as the one you are proxying. In the example above the FishEye web context should be set to "fisheye".

If you want Apache to serve FishEye's static content, then you can do something like this instead:

```
<Directory "/FISHEYE_HOME/content/static" >
    Allow from all
    AllowOverride None
</Directory>
Alias /fisheye/static /FISHEYE_HOME/content/static
ProxyPass /fisheye/static/ !
ProxyPass /fisheye  http://FEHOST:8060/fisheye
```

⚠ An alternative to using `ProxyPass` is to use `mod_rewrite` with the `[P]` flag.

AJP

FishEye also supports AJPv13 connectivity. For more information, please see AJPv13 Authentication.

Configuring indexing

Understanding how FishEye indexes repositories

FishEye's administration interface allows you to configure the number of threads used for repository indexing.

FishEye uses two types of indexing operation:

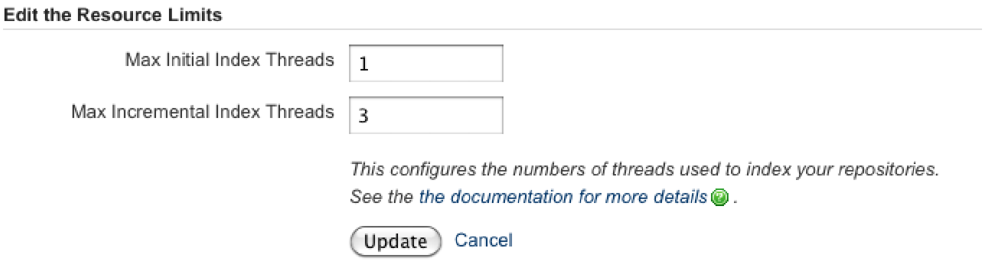
- **Initial indexing** - the complete scan of the repository that is performed when FishEye first accesses the repository, and
- **Incremental indexing** - the quick, background process that regularly scans repositories for changes.

Configuring the number of indexing threads

To configure the number of threads FishEye uses for indexing:

1. Go to the FishEye admin area and click **Server** (under 'Global Settings').
2. Click **Edit Details** (under 'Resource Limits'). You can change the number of threads available for each type of indexing operation.
3. Click **Update**.

Screenshot: FishEye multi-threading configuration



Edit the Resource Limits

Max Initial Index Threads: 1

Max Incremental Index Threads: 3

This configures the numbers of threads used to index your repositories. See the the documentation for more details.

Choosing a thread setting

Changing the number of threads always involves a trade-off in performance; you should generally change these settings in increments of one, then observe the performance impact. A safe range is from 1-3 threads on both settings. Using more than three threads on either setting is not recommended; the more threads, the busier the server will become when indexing. There is certainly no benefit in having more threads than you have repositories. Adding a lot of threads may impact overall system performance.
By default, FishEye uses one thread each for the two indexing types.

Note that decreasing the number of indexing threads does not have an effect until any current scanning ends. To force this effect immediately, perhaps because of a performance issue, a FishEye restart is needed.

For more information on managing FishEye's performance, see the FishEye Tuning page.

Optimising the Search Indexes on Restart

FishEye/Crucible allows you to optimise the search indexes when you restart your instance.

You can use this feature to:

- Reduce the size of the search indexes,
- Make the search faster if the indexes are significantly under-optimised, and
- Reduce the number of "Too May Files" errors that you might see in the logs. This is useful on systems where FishEye or Crucible have constraints on the number of files they can open.

In most circumstances, the search indexes should be fairly close to their optimal state. This is usually the case when using Crucible with FishEye, or when using FishEye alone. The search technology we use, Lucene, results in indexes fairly close to optimal when most of the operations on the indexes are additions (the additions are the changesets that are indexed as they appear in your repositories). For this reason, it should not be necessary to run the optimisation often.

When you are using this feature, the optimisation will run solely on the *next start*. It will not run every time FishEye or Crucible starts, to prevent slowing the start of your instance. The optimisation itself should be fast, and within 10 minutes even for large indexes.

Running the Optimisation

1. Navigate to the FishEye/Crucible administration console.
2. Click the '**Shutdown**' link in the left menu. Note, you will need to confirm the shutdown at a confirmation screen before your instance is shut down.
3. In the window that appears, click the '**Optimize the search indexes the next time that FishEye and Crucible start**' checkbox (or '**Optimize the search indexes the next time that FishEye/Crucible starts**' if you are using either FishEye or Crucible alone).
4. Click '**Shutdown**'. Your instance will be shut down, and the optimisation of the search indexes will be scheduled for the next startup.

Customising FishEye's look and feel

FishEye commercial/academic license users have access to the HTML/JSP source of FishEye and can customise FishEye's look and feel.

FishEye Source Edition

To use custom HTML/JSP content, you must be using a build of FishEye that contains the JSP source. These builds are named `fisheye-1.x.y-jspsource.zip` instead of the normal `fisheye-1.x.y.zip` bundle.

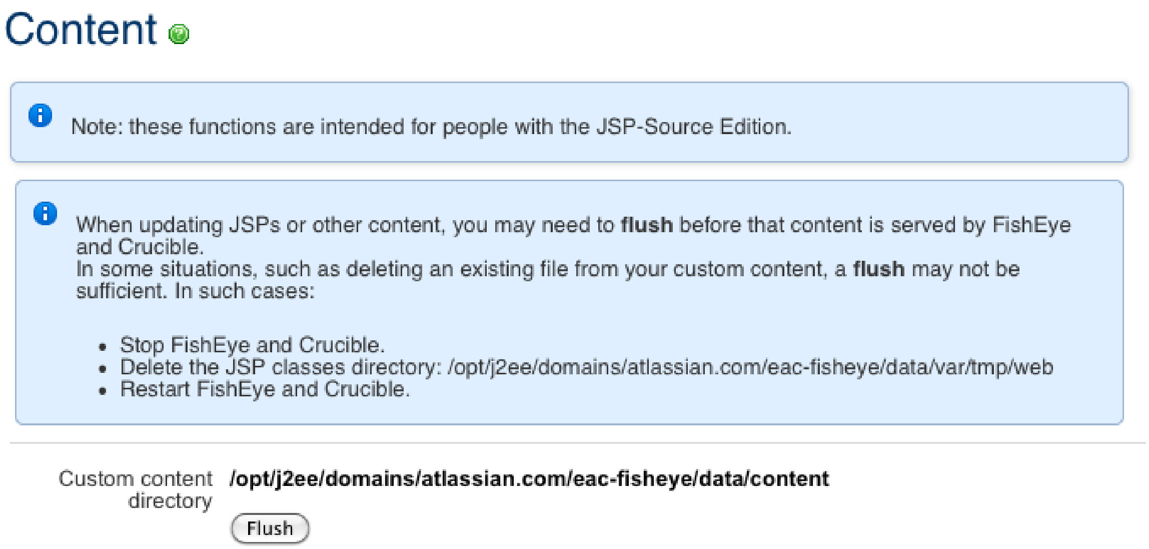
If you have a commercial license assigned to your account, you will see a **source download** option on your download page.

> ⚠ You must install a JSP source build – you cannot copy JSP files from a source build into an existing ordinary installation.

Customising Content

With the JSP source build you can modify any of the files in `<FishEye installation directory>/content/`. However we strongly recommend that you use separate installation and `FISHEYE_INST` directories (as described in Installing FishEye on Windows and Installing FishEye on Linux and Mac), and that you store your modified files in `FISHEYE_INST/content` (If you use `FISHEYE_INST/content`, you only need to keep your modified HTML/JSP files in that directory. This simplifies your upgrade process).

When you make changes to content, your changes should appear when you next refresh the page in your browser. If they do not, then log in to the FishEye Administration screens, click **Content** under 'System Settings', and follow the instructions on the 'Content' page.



Content

Note: these functions are intended for people with the JSP-Source Edition.

When updating JSPs or other content, you may need to **flush** before that content is served by FishEye and Crucible.
In some situations, such as deleting an existing file from your custom content, a **flush** may not be sufficient. In such cases:

- Stop FishEye and Crucible.
- Delete the JSP classes directory: /opt/j2ee/domains/atlassian.com/eac-fisheye/data/var/tmp/web
- Restart FishEye and Crucible.

Custom content directory **/opt/j2ee/domains/atlassian.com/eac-fisheye/data/content**

Environment variables

Environment variables are system-wide settings that are required for certain applications.

Please note, that if you run FishEye as a Windows service, then any environment variables that you require must be set in your `<FishEye home directory>/wrapper/conf/wrapper.conf` file. See Running FishEye as a Windows service.

The environment variables used by FishEye are listed in the following table:

On this page:

- Setting environment variables under Windows XP
- Setting environment variables under Linux or Mac

Environment variable	Notes
JAVA_HOME	Used by FishEye to select the Java Virtual Machine (JVM) to be used to run FishEye. If this environment variable is not set, FishEye will use whatever Java executable is available on the path. In Linux systems, this may sometimes be GCJ-based which causes some problems running FishEye. See either Installing FishEye on Windows or Installing FishEye on Linux and Mac for instructions on setting JAVA_HOME. If you're using the Java Service Wrapper to run Fisheye as a service on Windows, the wrapper will use the Java in your PATH instead of using JAVA_HOME. We recommend that JAVA_HOME should point to the Java executable in your PATH.

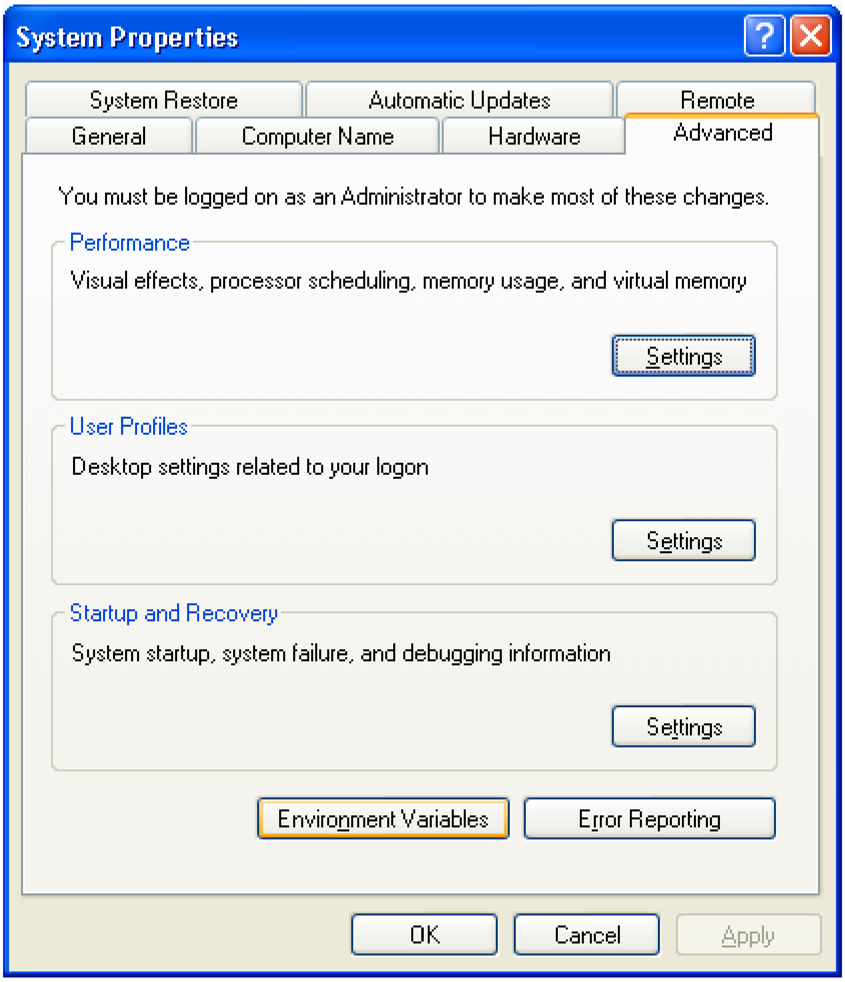
FISHEYE_OPTS	Used to pass parameters to the Java Virtual Machine (JVM) used to run FishEye. This is typically used to set the Java heap size available to FishEye (see Fix out of Memory Errors).
	With a Sun JVM, for example, you would use:
	`FISHEYE_OPTS=-Xmx1024m -XX:MaxPermSize=128m`
	This would give FishEye a max of 1024 MByte heap, a Max permanent generation size of 128m. See Tuning FishEye performance for more information.
	You can also use FISHEYE_OPTS to set various System Properties in FishEye. For example:
	`FISHEYE_OPTS=-Dname.of.property=value`
	After having set FISHEYE_OPTS and restarting your server, go to **Administration** > **Sys Info/Support** > **System Info**, and check your JVM Input Arguments to ensure that your server is picking up your FISHEYE_OPTS as expected.

FISHEYE_ARGS	FISHEYE_ARGS are the arguments which will be passed to FishEye when it is started. You can set this to --debug, for example, or --debug-perf if you always want to have FishEye debugging put into the FishEye log files.
FISHEYE_LIBRARY_PATH	Used to tell FishEye where it should look to load any additional native libraries.
FISHEYE_INST	Used to tell FishEye where to store its data. It is recommended that you separate FishEye's data from its application files in <FishEye home directory> by using this variable. For example: `c:\path\to\fisheye_data` (no trailing backslash) ⓘ Read more about using FISHEYE_INST in either Installing FishEye on Windows or Installing FishEye on Linux and Mac.

Setting environment variables under Windows XP

(*System environment variables are ignored if FishEye is run as a Windows service. Please refer to Running FishEye as a Windows service.*)
(*Linux instructions for setting environment variables are here* .)

1. Click **Start** > **Control Panel** > **System**.



System Properties

You must be logged on as an Administrator to make most of these changes.

Performance

Visual effects, processor scheduling, memory usage, and virtual memory

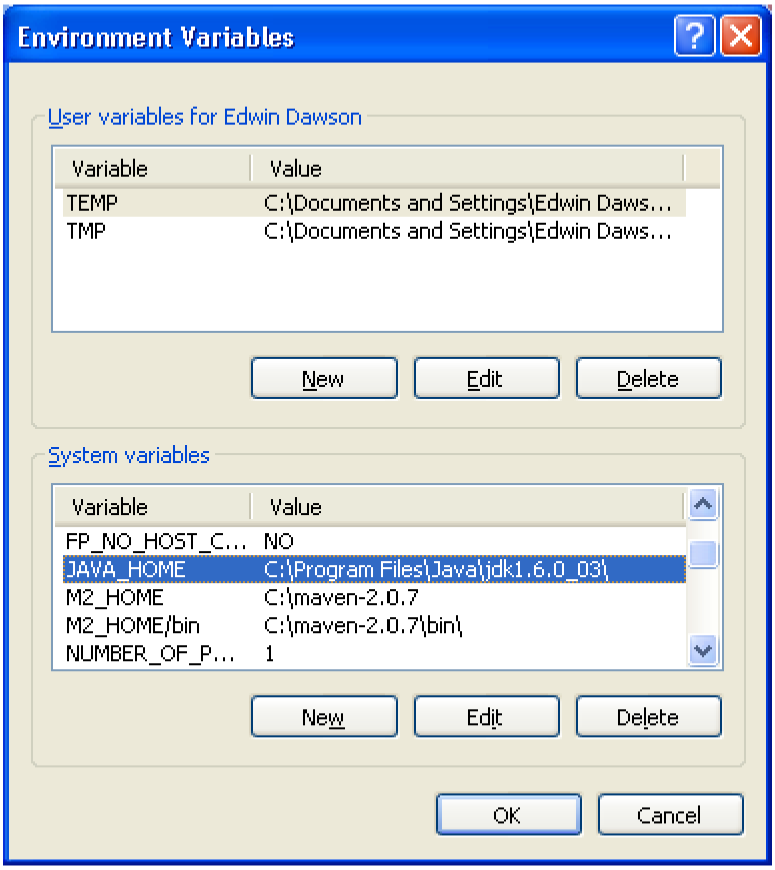
User Profiles

Desktop settings related to your logon

Startup and Recovery

System startup, system failure, and debugging information

2. Click the **Advanced** tab.
3. Click the **Environment Variables** button.



Environment Variables

User variables for Edwin Dawson

Variable	Value
TEMP	C:\Documents and Settings\Edwin Daws...
TMP	C:\Documents and Settings\Edwin Daws...

System variables

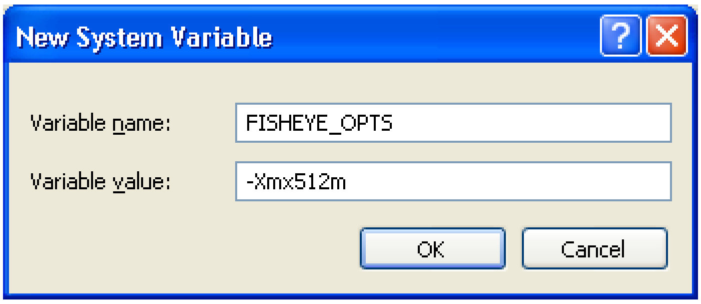
Variable	Value
FP_NO_HOST_C...	NO
JAVA_HOME	C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.6.0_03\
M2_HOME	C:\maven-2.0.7
M2_HOME/bin	C:\maven-2.0.7\bin\
NUMBER_OF_P...	1

4. Click **New**.
5. In the **Variable name** field, enter the name of the environment variable, for example:

```
FISHEYE_OPTS
```

6. In the **Variable value** field, enter the setting as required. This may be quite cryptic, for example the default value for FISHEYE_OPTS is this:

```
-Xmx256m
```



New System Variable

Variable name: FISHEYE_OPTS

Variable value: -Xmx512m

7. Restart the computer.

Setting environment variables under Linux or Mac

There are a number of ways to set environment variables on Linux or UNIX based systems (including **Mac OS X**). Here are just two:

For your current user:

1. Open up a shell or terminal window
2. Type this command:

```
vi ~/.profile
```

(vi is a text editor, you can use another if desired)
3. Add this command:

```
export (variable name)=(variable value)
```

Where (variable name) and (variable value) are the environment variable elements. For example, if the environment variable you are setting is FISHEYE_OPTS, and the variable value is -Xmx256m, you would type the following:

```
export FISHEYE_OPTS=-Xmx256m
```

Add this command on its own line at the end of the file.
4. Save, and restart your shell.

For all users in the system:

1. Open up a shell or terminal window
2. vi /etc/profile (replace vi with your favourite text editor)
3. Add export (variable name)=(variable value) on its own line at the end of the file
4. Save, and restart your shell

If you are using a GUI, you may not need to open up the shell. Instead, you might be able to open the file directly in a graphical text editor.

If you are experiencing memory errors in FishEye, see Fix Out of Memory errors by increasing available memory.

Configuring Outgoing Web Proxy Support for FishEye or Crucible

Accessing External Hosts

FishEye may need to connect to hosts that are outside your network. For example, in `Administration > Server Settings > Update Notifications`, FishEye needs to access http://updates.atlassian.com to check for updates. If the FishEye server can't access the site it will throw the following error:

```
ERROR - Error while checking for newer versions from http://update.atlassian.com
(update.atlassian.com)
```

When trying to check if there are newer versions of FishEye or Crucible

In some environments, access to hosts outside the network are forbidden (in which case, you will need to manually check for updates). In other environments access to hosts outside of the network need to go through a proxy.

If you do have a proxy server, you need to tell FishEye how to send its requests through the proxy:

Configuring an outbound HTTP proxy in Fisheye

Proxy support is configured by passing certain arguments to the Java Virtual Machine on startup (for Fisheye, you can add them to the FISHEYE_OPTS Environment Variables). These properties follow the conventions defined by Sun:

- http.proxyHost
- http.proxyPort (default: 80)
- http.nonProxyHosts (default: <none>)
- https.proxyHost
- https.proxyPort

At a minimum, you need to define `http.proxyHost` to configure an HTTP proxy, and `https.proxyHost` for an HTTPS proxy. System property configuration is described on the Setting JVM System Properties page.

Properties `http.proxyHost` and `http.proxyPort` indicate the proxy server and port that the HTTP protocol handler will use.

```
-Dhttp.proxyHost=proxy.example.org -Dhttp.proxyPort=8080
-Dhttps.proxyHost=proxy.example.org -Dhttps.proxyPort=8080
```

Property `http.nonProxyHosts` indicates the hosts which should be connected to directly and not through the proxy server. The value can be a list of hosts, each separated by a |, and in addition a wildcard character (*) can be used for matching. For example:

```
-Dhttp.nonProxyHosts=*.foo.com|localhost
```

Note: You may need to escape the pipe character (|) in some command-line environments.

If the `http.nonProxyHosts` property is not configured, all web requests will be sent to the proxy.

Configuring HTTP proxy authentication

Proxy authentication is also configured by providing system properties to Java in your application server's configuration file. Specifically, the following properties:

- http.proxyUser – username
- http.proxyPassword – secret
- https.proxyUser
- https.proxyPassword

How it Looks

So an example of your FISHEYE_OPTS Environment Variables will be:

```
FISHEYE_OPTS="-Xms128m -Xmx1024m -XX:MaxPermSize=128m
-Dhttp.proxyHost=proxy.example.org -Dhttp.proxyPort=8080
-Dhttp.nonProxyHosts=*.foo.com|localhost -Dhttp.proxyUser=USERNAME
-Dhttp.proxyPassword=SECRET" -Dhttps.proxyHost=proxy.example.org
-Dhttps.proxyPort=8080 -Dhttps.proxyUser=USERNAME -Dhttps.proxyPassword=SECRET"
```

After having set the FISHEYE_OPTS and restarting your server, go to Administration > Sys Info/Support > System Info, and check your JVM Input Arguments to ensure that your server is picking up your FISHEYE_OPTS as expected.

Configuring FishEye Security

Best practices for configuring FishEye security

The best way to harden a system is to look at each of the involved systems individually. Contact your company's security officer or department to find out what security policies you should be using. There are many things to consider, such as the configuration of your underlying operating systems, application servers, database servers, network, firewall, routers, etc. It would be impossible to outline all of them here.

This page contains guidelines on good security practices, to the best of our knowledge.

Configuring the web server

Please refer to the following guides for system administrators:

- How to configure Apache to lock down the administration interface to those people who really need it. See Using Apache to limit access to the Confluence administration interface for guidance.
- How to reduce the risk of brute force attacks: Configuring CAPTCHA.

Configuring the application server

See the following system administrator guide for general hints at the application server level (FishEye uses Jetty, but the principles described here still apply):

- Tomcat security best practices

Configuring the application

The way you set up FishEye roles, permissions and processes makes a big difference in the security of your FishEye site.

Below are some more FishEye-specific items to consider. None of these provides 100% security. They are measures to reduce impact and to slow down an intruder in case your system does become compromised.

- Restrict the number of users with powerful roles or group memberships. If only one department should have access to particularly sensitive data, then do restrict access to the data to those users. Do not let convenience over-rule security. Do not give all staff access to sensitive data when there is no need.
- Put documented procedures in place for the case of employees leaving the company.
- Perform security audits regularly. Know who can help in case a security breach occurs. Perform 'what if' planning exercises. ('What is the worst thing that could happen if a privileged user's password were stolen while he's on vacation? What can we do to minimise damage?').
- Make sure the FishEye database user (and all datasource database users) only has the amount of database privileges it really needs.
- Monitor your binaries. If an attacker compromises an account on your system, he will usually try to gain access to more accounts. This is sometimes done by adding malicious code, such as by modifying files on the system. Run routine scripts that regularly verify that no malicious change has been made.

Configuring system admin access

Below are some things to consider specifically related to the system admin role:

- Keep the number of FishEye administrators extremely low. For example, 3 system administrator accounts should be the maximum.
- The administrators should have separate FishEye accounts for their administrative roles and for their day to day roles. If John Doe is an administrator, he should have a regular user account without administrator access to do his day to day work. This could be a 'john.doe' account. In addition, he should have an entirely separate account (that cannot be guessed by an outsider and that does not even use his proper name) for administrative work. This account could be 'jane smith' – using a username that is so obscure or fake that no outsider could guess it. This way, even if an attacker singles out the actual person John Doe and gets hold of his password, the stolen account would most likely be John's regular user account, and the attacker cannot perform administrative actions with that account.
- Lock down administrative actions as much as you can. If there is no need for your administrators to

perform administrative actions from outside the office, then lock down access to those actions to known IP adresses, for example. See Using Apache to limit access to the Confluence administration interface for guidance.

Further precautions

As another precaution:

- Regularly monitor the above requirements. There are many things that could start out well, but deteriorate over time:
  - A system may start out with just 3 administrators, but over the course of a year this could grow to 30 administrators if no one prevents expansion.
  - Apache administration restrictions may be in place at the start of the year, but when the application server is migrated after a few months, people may forget to apply the rules to the new system.

Again, keep in mind that the above steps may only be a fraction of what could apply to you, depending on your security requirements. Also, keep in mind that none of the above rules can guarantee anything. They just make it harder for an intruder to move quickly.

Brute force login protection

This page explains how to configure or disable FishEye's brute force login protection.

FishEye will protect against brute force login attacks by forcing users to solve a CAPTCHA form after a configurable number of consecutive invalid login attempts. By default, this functionality is enabled, and the number of invalid attempts is set to three.

Once a user logs in successfully, they will no longer be required to solve the CAPTCHA form.

Configuring brute force login protection

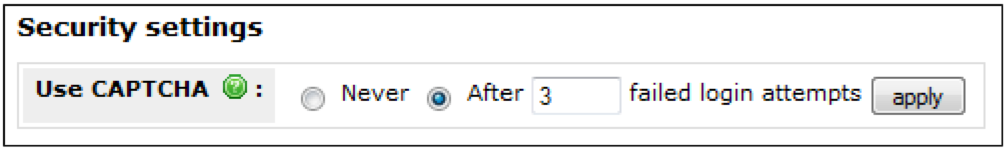
To configure brute force login protection:

1. In the Admin area, click **Authentication** under 'Security Settings'.
2. Scroll down to the 'Security Settings' section at the bottom of the screen.
3. The 'Use CAPTCHA for login' options are:

- Never.
- After N login attempts (the default number of allowed attempts is three).

  Select the desired option (where 'N' is the number of attempts), and click 'Apply'. The changes will be made immediately.

Screenshot: Brute Force Login Protection Settings



Security settings

Use CAPTCHA : ○ Never ● After 3 failed login attempts

Brute force protection against remote API calls

Login requests by the FishEye remote API libraries are also covered by the brute force protections. After the number of invalid attempts is exceeded (the default is three), then the remote API for that user will be prevented from making further login attempts (as that user will now be required to solve a CAPTCHA form through the web interface in order to log in).

Configuring CAPTCHA

This page contains instructions on enabling and disabling CAPTCHA testing on the following login-screen features of FishEye and Crucible:

- Public signup.
- Password retrieval.

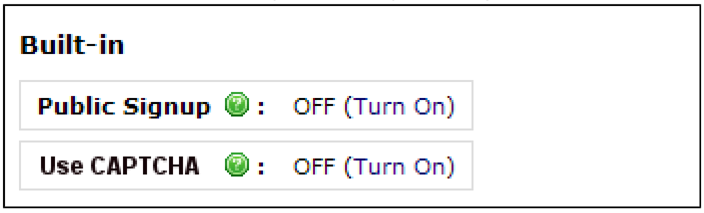
Administrators can enable or disable CAPTCHA testing on the public signup and password retrieval screens. CAPTCHA testing is enabled by default.

You may want to turn CAPTCHA off if you are serving FishEye or Crucible behind a firewall.

To do this:

1. Open the FishEye **Admin screen**, then choose '**Security**' from the left navigation bar.
2. The FishEye Security Settings screen opens.
3. Just below '**Public Signup**', the '**Use CAPTCHA**' option can be set to OFF or ON.
4. Select the desired setting by clicking '**Turn (OFF or ON)**'.
5. The setting is immediately changed.

Screenshot: The FishEye Security Settings screen



Built-in

Public Signup ?: OFF (Turn On)

Use CAPTCHA ?: OFF (Turn On)

ⓘ To see instructions on configuring CAPTCHA for brute force login protection, see the page on Brute force login protection.

Granting administrator privileges

You can grant Admin privileges to users and groups in FishEye. These privileges exist in addition to the core 'Admin' account (in FishEye/Crucible 1.6 onwards).

⚠ Be sparing in granting Admin privileges, as all Admin users have the 'keys to the kingdom'. They can add or remove other's user or group admin rights, and change the password of the core Admin account.

Setting admin privileges for individual users

Log in as the Admin user and select **Administrators**, under 'Security Settings' in the left navigation panel.

⚠ Take care not to remove admin rights from your own account.

To grant admin rights to a particular user:

1. Select their username in the 'Non-Admin Users' column.
2. Click **Add**.

To remove a user's admin rights:

1. Select their username in the 'Admin Users' column.
2. Click **Remove**.

Setting admin privileges for groups

Log in as the Admin user and select **Administrators**, under 'Security Settings' in the left navigation panel.

⚠ Take care not to remove admin rights from your own account.

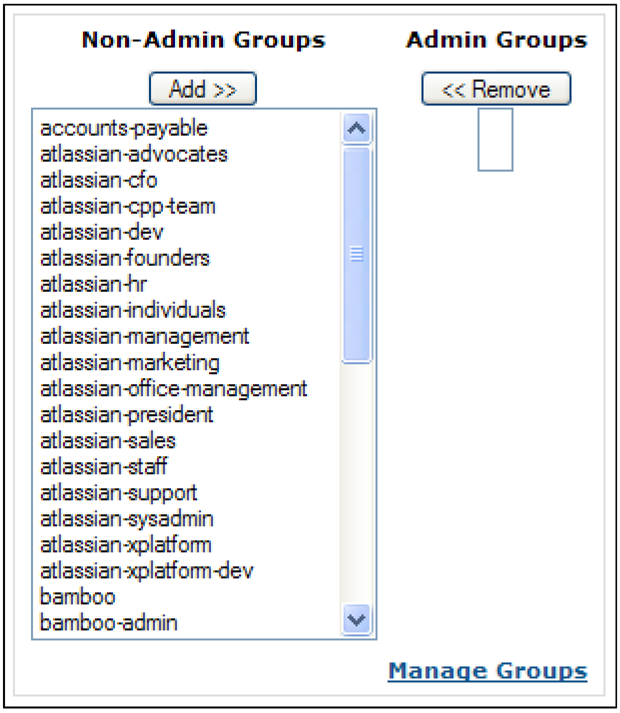
To grant admin rights to a particular group:

1. Select the group name in the 'Non-Admin Groups' column.
2. Click **Add**.

To remove a groups's admin rights:

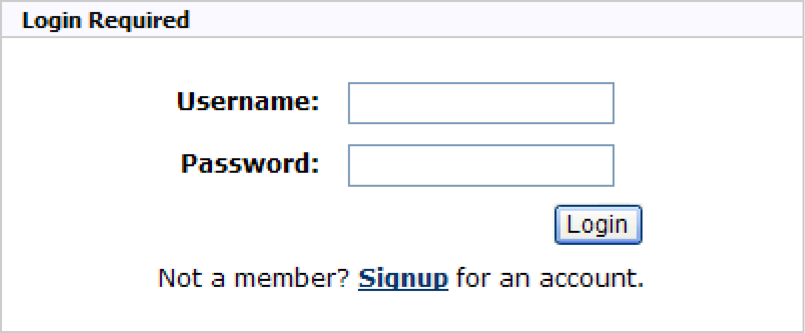
1. Select the group name in the 'Admin Groupss' column.
2. Click **Remove**.

Screenshot: Setting Group Admin Settings



Configuring public signup

If you enable *public signup* for your FishEye system, visitors can create their own FishEye user accounts using the **Signup** link on the login screen:



Not a member? Signup for an account.

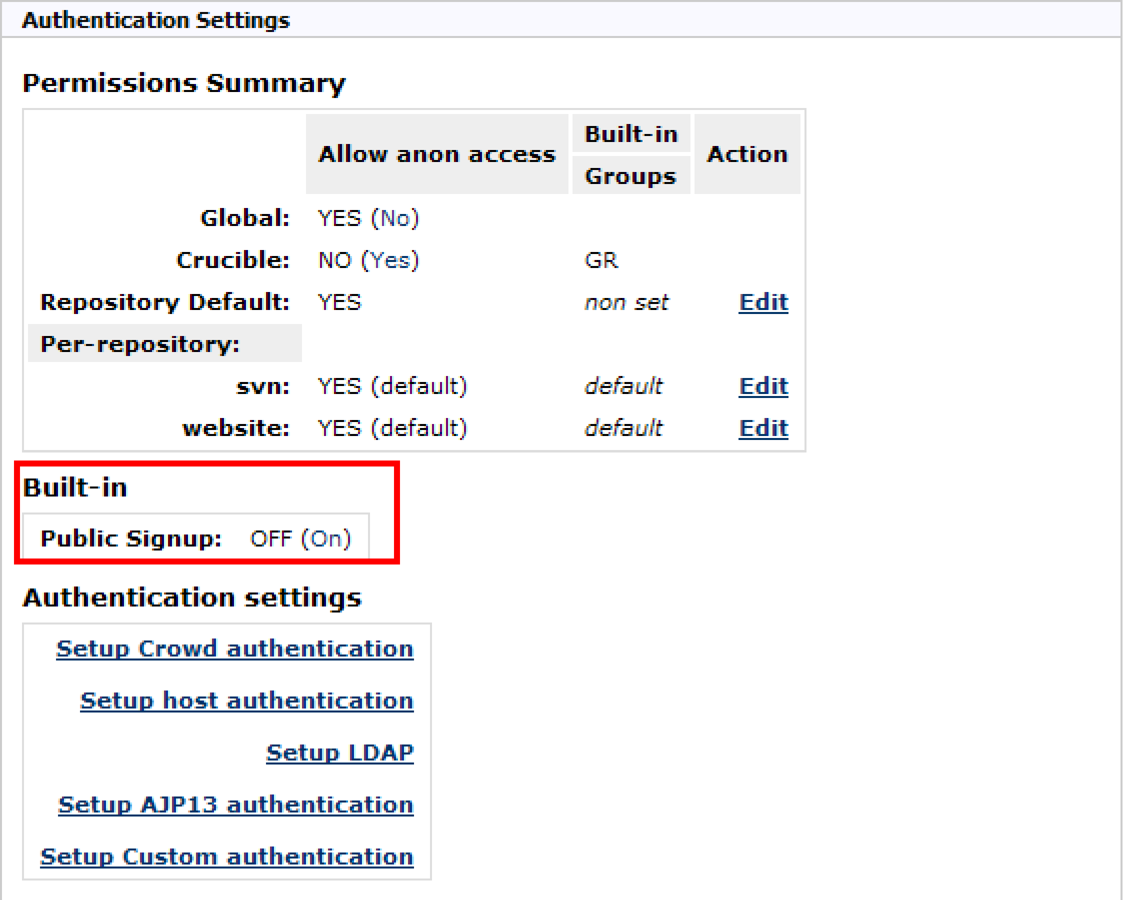
Public signup is disabled by default.

To enable public signup:

1. Go to the FishEye '**Admin Menu**'.
2. Click **Security** in the left navigation column. The 'Authentication Settings' page will be displayed (see screenshot below).

3. Click **On**, next to 'Public Signup'.
4. Log out of FishEye and verify that the login screen now contains a **Signup** link.

Screenshot: 'Authentication Settings — Public Signup'



Authentication Settings

Permissions Summary

	Allow anon access	Built-in Groups	Action
Global:	YES (No)		
Crucible:	NO (Yes)	GR	
Repository Default:	YES	*non set*	Edit
Per-repository:			
svn:	YES (default)	*default*	Edit
website:	YES (default)	*default*	Edit

Built-in

Public Signup: OFF (On)

Authentication settings

Setup Crowd authentication

Setup host authentication

Setup LDAP

Setup AJP13 authentication

Setup Custom authentication

Tuning FishEye performance

This page describes a number of ways in which you can optimise the performance of your FishEye installation.

Configurable indexing threads

FishEye is now multi-threaded, allowing you to control the number of threads dedicated to the repository indexing process. See the page on Configuring indexing.

On this page:

- Configurable indexing threads
- Java heap size
- Default number of open files
- Improve browse performance
- Improving initial scan performance

Related pages:

- Best practices for FishEye configuration

Java heap size

The heap size of the FishEye Java Virtual Machine is controlled by the FISHEYE_OPTS environment variable. The best heap size to use is dependent on a number of factors including:

- The source code management (SCM) system being used. Subversion scanning typically uses more

memory than CVS, for example.
- The complexity of operations in the repository. Processing changesets which affect many files will use more memory.
- The amount of physical RAM in the system. If the Java heap is too large, it may induce swapping which will impact performance.

FishEye will reserve a portion of the available heap for caching of database data. So in general, the more memory you can supply, the better.

For Subversion repositories, it is also possible to reduce FishEye's memory footprint by reducing the BlockSize parameter.

If you do run into 'Out of Memory' errors, see Fix out of Memory Errors.

Default number of open files

If you have a large number of repositories, we recommend that you increase the default number of files that FishEye is allowed to open. See this knowledge base article for more info: Subversion Indexer Paused with "Too many open files" Error.

Improve browse performance

For users with very large repositories, you may find the rendering of the Subversion tree slow. You can try disabling checking for empty folders by using the disable-dirtree-empty-checks option in your FISHEYE_ARGS environment variable.

Improving initial scan performance

Background information

When you add a repository, FishEye needs to perform a once-off scan through the repository to build up its initial index and cache. This scan can take some time. Until this scan is complete, you may find that some data is not displayed. As a guide, FishEye should be able to process about 100KB-200KB per second on an averaged-size PC. If FishEye is accessing the repository over the network (e.g. over a NFS mount), then you should expect the initial scan to take longer.

General improvements

You can increase the speed of your scans using the following options:

- If your repository is non-local, set up a local repository mirror on the FishEye server. This will provide a major speed boost for anyone scanning a repository across a network.
- Exclude unused file types, unused directories and specific large files from FishEye.

Improve update performance during initial scan

One option is break large repositories into multiple smaller repositories. While this technique will not improve the overall initial scan time, it allows for all fully scanned repositories to be updated while the initial scan is still being performed on those remaining.

In FishEye 1.3.4 and later, the initial and incremental scans happen in separate, single threads. So, splitting the repositories will allow incremental scans to run concurrently alongside the initial scans. You may also wish to split projects into separate repositories, since permissions in FishEye are applied on a per-repository basis.

Improving initial scan performance for an SVN repository

The http/s protocol has the slowest performance during the initial scan. The svn protocol (svn://) is faster and the file protocol (file:///) is the fastest.
Therefore if you find your initial scan takes an extended amount of time (more than a day or two), you should

consider switching over from the http/s protocol to the svn or file protocol to define the location of your SVN repository. (Use svnsync to mirror the repository onto the fisheye server, so that you can access it with the file protocol.)

```
E.g. Switch from
https://example.com/svn/project/
to
svn://example.com/svn/project/
or
file:///home/user/some/location/svn/project
```

In order for SVN protocol to work you need to have set up an svnserve based server.

More information on how to troubleshoot SVN indexing related issues can be found here.

Best practices for FishEye configuration

1. Ensure your FishEye scan performance is as fast as possible.

Use the `file://` protocol for fastest indexing performance. See Improve FishEye scan performance for more information. (If you cannot install FishEye on the server where Subversion is running, use svnsync to mirror the repository onto the FishEye server).

2. If your repository is really large, consider starting at a sensible revision

This affects Subversion and Perforce. Do this when defining your Perforce or SVN repository.

3. Exclude directories if you don't need them.

For example, not everyone may need to access a developer's personal branch on the repository, so you can exclude it from the repository scan. You may also want to exclude large branches/tags that have been deleted (even though they are deleted in your repository, FishEye will still index them as they once existed). Do this by using 'Allow' and 'Exclude' Admin settings.

4. Consider skipping Perforce Label processing if not important

- Perforce Labels can be slow to process, and thus cause FishEye to index slowly in certain environments.
- Do this by defining the 'Skip Labels' Repository Detail.

5. Split your repositories into logical components if you can (For example, by product or project).

- A logical structure will make it simpler to exclude certain branches when they become less relevant to work in progress. This can garner significant performance gains.
- Avoid treating an SCM like a file system — don't alter the structure or move items around without a significant reason for doing so. Make these changes sparingly and as infrequently as possible.
- The more often you make major changes to the structure inside your SCM, the more scanning is required for FishEye to keep track of its status. This especially applies to Subversion, because of its concept of 'cheap copies'. The result is that small changes can be essentially unmeasurable and cause a large amount of re-scanning.

6. Decide on your Subversion tag and branch conventions

Decide what conventions you are going to adopt for your subversion repositories and then stick to them. It's best to stick to one of the standard conventions recommended by Subversion. Best practices for Subversion integration can be found here.

7. Exclude tags and/or branches that you delete and recreate often.

You may have a branch or tag that you delete and recreate often, for example a latest tag which holds the latest release. Fisheye will take a long time to index this tag/branch as it needs to index its entire history, which can be very large. It is recommended that you exclude this directory from being indexed. See the documentation on the 'Excludes' option.

8. Avoid using the text Log in your CVS commit messages.

This is because FishEye does not handle the `$Log` RCS expansion keyword correctly. Some diff results (and line numbers in diffs) may appear incorrect in files where $Log is used.

9. Avoid using symbolic links to refer to your FishEye home directory location.

See this existing Knowledge Base document for more information.

10. Configure your index threads & memory usage to an appropriate level.

See the page Tuning FishEye for instructions and the related memory guide, Fix out of Memory Errors.

See Also

- Improve FishEye scan performance
- Tuning FishEye

Separating FishEye instance data from application data

By default, FishEye will install and run self-contained within the `/<FISHEYE_HOME>` directory (a.k.a. /`<FishEye install directory>`) – the directory where you unzip the package. Alternatively, you can create another "FishEye Instance" directory outside of the `/<FISHEYE_HOME>` directory and reference it with an environment variable, `FISHEYE_INST`. This may be necessary for practical or administrative reasons. Here are our recommendations for some of these possible scenarios:

Number of Instances	Installation Type	Upgrade Likelihood	Separate FishEye Instance Directory
Single	Production		Highly Recommended
Single	Development	Likely	Highly Recommended
Single	Development	Not Likely	Not Recommended

In order to run multiple instances of FishEye on the same server, it is **mandatory** to establish a separate `FISHEYE_INST` directory.

Number of Instances	Installation Type	Upgrade Likelihood	Separate FishEye Instance Directory
Multiple	Prod. / Dev.	N/A	Mandatory

See the differences between FishEye folder layouts depending on which installation you choose.

As outlined in Method 3 of our FishEye upgrade guide, you can separate your FishEye instance data (to make future upgrades easier) even if initially you chose not to do so:

1. Shut down the FishEye/Crucible instance if it is running.
2. Create a directory outside of the `/<FISHEYE_HOME>` path for the FishEye instance data and then set up the `FISHEYE_INST` environment variable.
3. Copy the following items to `/FISHEYE_INST`:

- `/<FishEye install directory>/config.xml`
- `/<FishEye install directory>/var`
- `/<FishEye install directory>/cache`
- `/<FishEye install directory>/data`   (optional – if it exists)

4. Start the FishEye/Crucible instance.

Can't See Your Repositories?
If your configuration is not automatically picked up and you cannot see your existing repositories, check your **Administration > Sys-Info** page, where you will see information about `FISHEYE_HOME` and `FISHEYE_INST`. Check your `FISHEYE_INST` is pointing to the right directory.

Best practices Subversion integration

Recommendations for SVN integration

SVN Client

- Atlassian recommends using the bundled SVNkit Client instead of the native SVN Client.

Connection Protocol

- The http/s protocol has the slowest performance during the initial scan. The svn protocol (svn://) is faster and the file protocol (file:///) is the fastest.
  Therefore if you find your initial scan takes an extended amount of time (more than a day or two), you should consider switching over from the http/s protocol to the svn or file protocol to define the location of your SVN repository. (Use svnsync to mirror the repository onto the fisheye server, so that you can access it with the file protocol.). In order for SVN protocol to work you need to have set up an svnserve based server.

SVN Branch/Tag Structure

- Ensure the SVN branch and tag structure has been selected correctly in Fisheye repository configuration. If FishEye does not know which files are tags and branches, it will treat all files as trunk files. This can significantly increase the effective size of your repository and the initial scan time as well as impact runtime performance. Please refer to this guide for verifying SVN symbolic rules.

Fisheye Index Structure

- Fisheye is a caching application. It caches all the repository information. Therefore, big repositories do take time to be indexed.
  This index/repository cache is stored in the *var* directory defined in the FishEye configuration, under a subdirectory named *var/cache/name of the repository*. For example, the indexes for the repository `FE` are under *var/cache/FE*, with one subdirectory for each index:
  - Metadata index is stored in `var/cache/FE/idx0`
  - Content index is stored in `var/cache/FE/idx1`
  - DiffText index is stored in `var/cache/FE/idx2`

Limit Indexing Scope

- You can limit the repository content that Fisheye will index by either:
  - Setting a start revision to start indexing from a particular revision.
  - Exclude certain file types/paths that are not required to be indexed.
  - Turn OFF the store-diff info property. Some of the benefits are:
    - Speed up indexing; FishEye won't have to retrieve and index all diffs.
    - Reduce disk footprint. The diff index files can become quite large, so disabling diffs can lead to significant savings.
    - Reduce disk I/O, particularly write operations. If disk I/O is a performance bottleneck, disabling diff indexing could help.
    - Reduce the load on your SVN server during indexing, but you'll only notice the difference if you've got a lot of commit activity going on.

Indexing Thread Configuration

- Check for the indexing thread configuration.

Fisheye uses one thread each for incremental and initial indexing for each repository. 3 is a recommended thread count. Having more number of threads configured will add extra overhead on server when indexing and negatively impact performance.

Further Reading

- Tuning Fisheye Performance
- Recommended Best Practices

Troubleshooting SVN indexing issues in FishEye and Crucible

This page lists the troubleshooting tips required to investigate some common SVN issues reported while indexing a repository in FishEye and Crucible.

- Debugging slow indexing
  - Command line tool
  - Analyzing debug logs
- Further resources

Debugging slow indexing

Command line tool

- Monitor the size of your `<FISHEYE_INST>/var/cache/repository_name` folder on disk as this should be similar to your SVN repository on the server. If there is a huge size mismatch, that is usually an indication of incorrect SVN branch and tag mapping in FishEye.
- If you observe a large size mismatch, you can use the 'svnrules' command line tool to identify missing svn symbolic rules. The tool is shipped with the latest version of FishEye. For more information, see Verifying SVN symbolic rules.

This command may take a while as it runs *svn log -v* against the specified repository. It attempts to analyse all

the copy operations in your repository and reports where it is most likely that there are missing svn symbolic rule definitions. Once the tool has finished, check the end of the generated *<Repo Name>-svn-rules.log* file – it contains a summary of the 10 most common folders for which symbolic rules may be missing.
You don't need to stop your current FishEye instance to perform this check. Please note that the tool may report false positives, as sometimes it is genuine activity in the repository to copy some files or folders within the trunk.

Analyzing debug logs

- With debug logging enabled, look for log entries beginning with *`[IncrementalPinger<Thread No.> <Repository Name>]. and [InitialPinger<Thread No.> <Repository Name>]`* . These entries correspond to indexing related tasks currently running in the application and the *Thread No.* corresponds to which thread is being used to complete the task on that repository. Using the timestamp on the log, you can then investigate the last time that FishEye ran an incremental/initial index on a repository.
- Debug logs will also report the exact commands being run on the repository at the time of initial and incremental indexing, for example:

```
2013-04-08 14:05:45,971 DEBUG [IncrementalPinger2 git_tutorial] fisheye.app
LoggingProcessMonitor-onBeforeStart - Starting process: git fetch /Users/ganand/Git
Tutorial/git_tutorial/work/hello/ +refs/*:refs/*
.
.
.
2013-04-08 14:05:46,006 DEBUG [IncrementalPinger2 git_tutorial] fisheye.app
LoggingProcessMonitor-onAfterFinished - Finished process: git fetch
/Users/ganand/Git Tutorial/git_tutorial/work/hello/ +refs/*:refs/*  took 33ms
```

In the above example, the "Starting process" and "Finished process" are the messages used to track the start and end of a command and how long did it take to complete - "took 33ms" in this case. This can be helpful in identifying some long running commands or if they do not complete at all when there are no corresponding "Finished process" log entries. You may then run the same commands via the command line directly on your server and compare the results.

- Logs will also lodge the time taken to index a particular repository, for example:

```
2013-04-08 14:06:05,833 INFO  [InitialPinger3 git] fisheye.console
BaseRepositoryScanner-ping - [git] starting initial scan of repository
.
.
.
2013-04-08 14:06:11,817 INFO  [InitialPinger3 git] fisheye.console
BaseRepositoryScanner-ping - [git] finished initial scan of repository in 5s
```

- With debug logging enabled, you can also look for the exact command that FishEye is failing at while indexing, for example:

```
2013-04-08 14:28:40,272 DEBUG [InitialPinger3 svn] fisheye.app
SvnThrottledClient-start - Executing ls -r HEAD https://URL/public/@HEAD
2013-04-08 14:28:41,834 WARN  [InitialPinger3 svn] fisheye.app
SvnRepositoryTester-getServerRootURL - Unable to get Repository Root URL for
svn:https://URL/public/
2013-04-08 14:28:41,834 DEBUG [InitialPinger3 svn] fisheye.app
SvnRepositoryTester-pingAndValidateAccess - Validating access to
https://URL/public/
2013-04-08 14:28:41,834 DEBUG [InitialPinger3 svn] fisheye.app
SvnThrottledClient-start - Executing propget fisheye.access -r HEAD
https://URL/public/@HEAD
2013-04-08 14:28:43,124 DEBUG [InitialPinger3 svn] fisheye.app
RepositoryStatus-setMessage - Status change [svn]: Could not access
https://URL/public/
2013-04-08 14:28:43,124 ERROR [InitialPinger3 svn] fisheye.app
SvnRepositoryTester-pingAndValidateAccess - Exception getting FishEye access
control
com.cenqua.fisheye.rep.RepositoryClientException:
org.tigris.subversion.javahl.ClientException: svn: E175011: Repository moved
permanently to '/public'; please relocate
svn: E175002: PROPFIND request failed on '/public'
```

In the above example, the command is "svn ls -r HEAD https://URL/public/@HEAD". You can run it via the command line to check the result returned from your SVN server.

Further resources

- The FishEye Knowledge base articles for SVN integration are very useful for identifying the underlying cause.
- You may also use the bundled Hercules Log Scanner to scan your logs for known issues and get recommendations for resolution accordingly.

Contacting Support

Raising a Support Request

There are two ways to raise a support request with Atlassian:

- (Recommended) Raise a support ticket directly via our support site on the internet and then create a support zip. The advantage of this method, is that it includes all the relevant files fisheye/crucible support need. You can also be sure that the support case has been created and includes your logs.
- Complete the support request form via your Fisheye **Administration Console**. The disadvantage of this method, is that your mail may not be forwarded correctly due to an issue or security restriction on your mail server. For example, the zip of your log files are huge, hence your mail server rejects the mail.

Both methods are described below.

Raising a Support Ticket via the Internet

Raise a support ticket via the Atlassian Support System:

1. If you do not already have a free Atlassian support account, create one here.
2. Lodge a detailed description of your problem in the new support ticket.
3. Fill in all applicable information about your system, such as application server, database, etc.
4. If Fisheye is running, go to the '**Support/Sys Info**' screen in your **Administration Console** and copy the text of your system information into the ticket.
5. Go to Administration > Server Settings > Debug Logging, and turn debug logging "ON".

6. Reproduce the problem
7. Create a support zip to attach to the ticket. If your instance does not start up, attach a zip of your `FISHEYE_INST/var/logs` directory to the support case.
8. Log in to https://support.atlassian.com and select '**Create New Issue**'.
9. Once your ticket is lodged, wait to be notified by email of updates.

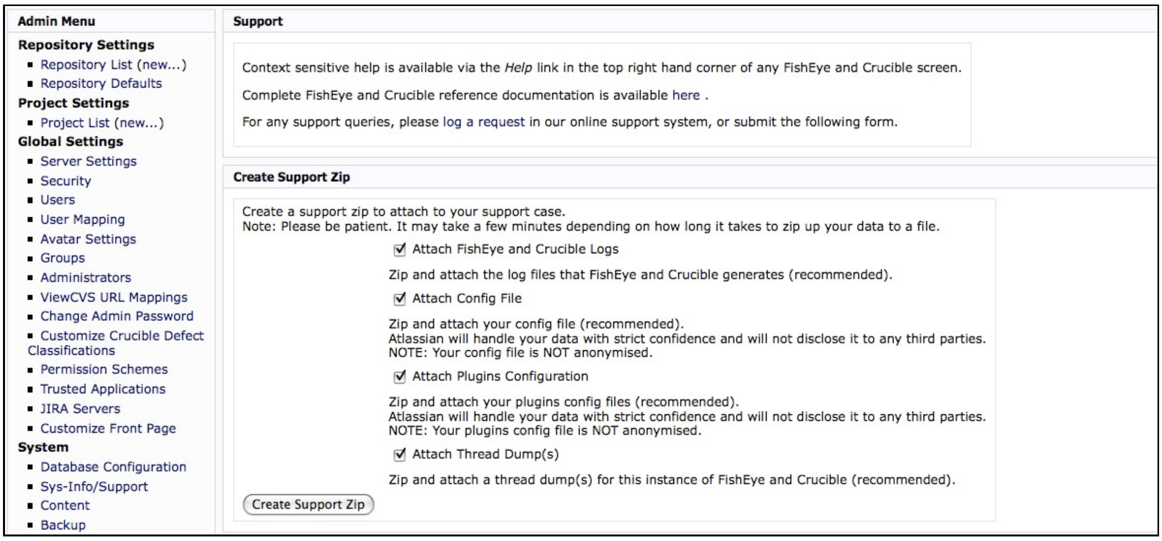
Support Utility

It is recommended that you add a support zip to every interaction with support. The utility will also dump your system information to the logs before zipping them.

You can also use this method to append system information to an existing support ticket.

1. Log in with as a person with admin access
2. Go to Administration > Sys Info/Support. Ensure that everything is checked, then click on "Create Support Zip" button.
3. Attach the created support zip, to the support case you raised.

A screenshot of the Create Support Zip form is shown below:



Support

Context sensitive help is available via the *Help* link in the top right hand corner of any FishEye and Crucible screen.

Complete FishEye and Crucible reference documentation is available here .

For any support queries, please log a request in our online support system, or submit the following form.

Create Support Zip

Create a support zip to attach to your support case.
Note: Please be patient. It may take a few minutes depending on how long it takes to zip up your data to a file.

☑ Attach FishEye and Crucible Logs

Zip and attach the log files that FishEye and Crucible generates (recommended).

☑ Attach Config File

Zip and attach your config file (recommended).
Atlassian will handle your data with strict confidence and will not disclose it to any third parties.
NOTE: Your config file is NOT anonymised.

☑ Attach Plugins Configuration

Zip and attach your plugins config files (recommended).
Atlassian will handle your data with strict confidence and will not disclose it to any third parties.
NOTE: Your plugins config file is NOT anonymised.

☑ Attach Thread Dump(s)

Zip and attach a thread dump(s) for this instance of FishEye and Crucible (recommended).

Raising a Support Ticket via the Fisheye Administration Console

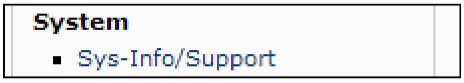
Ensure that SMTP email is set up on your Fisheye instance and your mail server allows zip files.

The advantage of this method is that it is convenient, however the disadvantage is that your mail may not be forwarded correctly due to an issue (e.g. zip file too large) or security restriction on your mail server.

You can also use this method to append system information to an existing support ticket.

On the left navigation bar, click '**Sys-Info/Support**'.

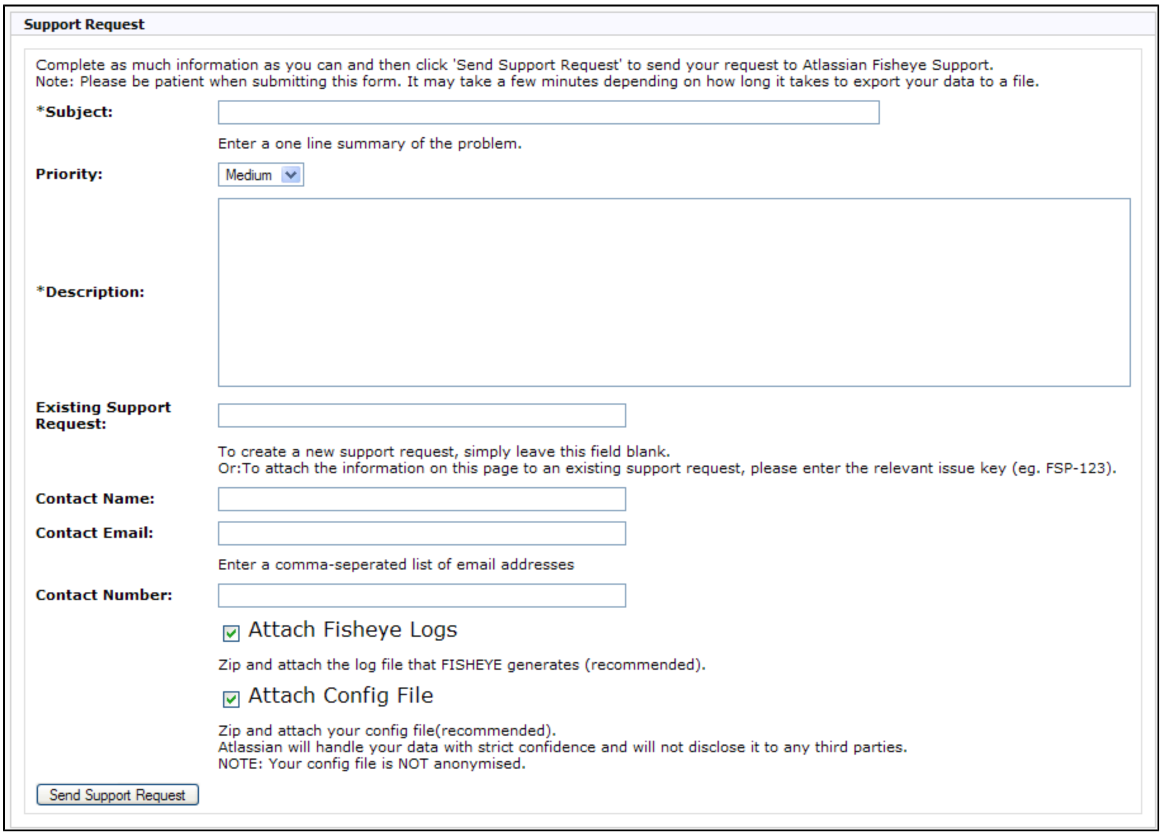
Screenshot: The Sysinfo/Support Menu Option



The **System Info/Support** page loads. On this page, you can fill out a web form which will automatically send an email to Atlassian Support, attaching your FishEye logs and configuration file (if you wish).

This functionality requires that the FishEye web server is already set up and capable of sending email.

Screenshot: The System Info/Support page



Support Request

Complete as much information as you can and then click 'Send Support Request' to send your request to Atlassian Fisheye Support.
Note: Please be patient when submitting this form. It may take a few minutes depending on how long it takes to export your data to a file.

*Subject:

Enter a one line summary of the problem.

Priority: Medium

*Description:

Existing Support Request:

To create a new support request, simply leave this field blank.
Or:To attach the information on this page to an existing support request, please enter the relevant issue key (eg. FSP-123).

Contact Name:

Contact Email:

Enter a comma-seperated list of email addresses

Contact Number:

☑ Attach Fisheye Logs

Zip and attach the log file that FISHEYE generates (recommended).

☑ Attach Config File

Zip and attach your config file(recommended).
Atlassian will handle your data with strict confidence and will not disclose it to any third parties.
NOTE: Your config file is NOT anonymised.

Fields in the Support Request form

On the **Support Request** form there are a number of fields to fill out and options to select.

- '**Subject**': Enter a one line summary of the problem.
- '**Priority**': Choose from Low, Medium, High or Critical.
- '**Description**': Type a detailed description of the problem you are trying to solve.
- '**Existing Support Request**': Leave this field blank to create a new support request. If you have an existing support ticket open at support.atlassian.com, enter the issue key here. This will append this request to the existing ticket.
- '**Contact Name**': Your contact name.
- '**Contact Number**': Your contact number.
- '**Attach FishEye Logs**': Tick this box to send Atlassian your FishEye log file.
- '**Attach Config File**': Tick this box to send Atlassian your FishEye configuration file.
- '**Support Entitlement Number (SEN)**': Paste your Support Entitlement Number. See Finding your FishEye or Crucible Support Entitlement Number (SEN).

When you have filled out the required fields, click '**Send Support Request**' to finish.

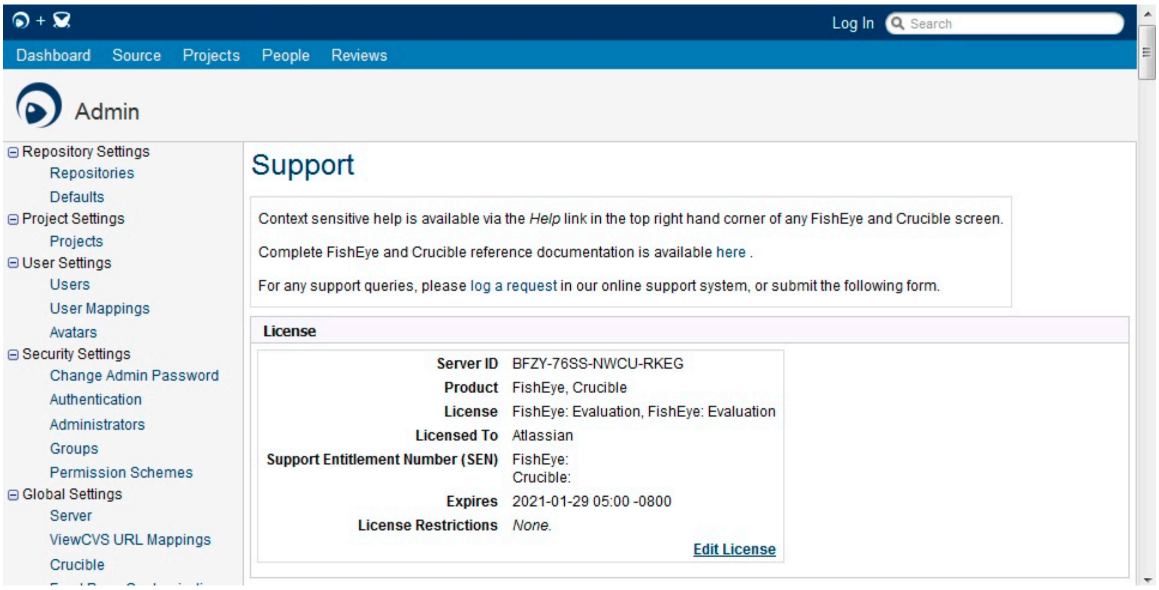
⚠ Note that the form may take several minutes to fully submit, as it takes some time to export and process the log file data.

Finding your FishEye or Crucible Support Entitlement Number (SEN)

There are three ways to find you Support Entitlement Number (SEN):

Method 1: Check in the FishEye Administration Interface

Select `Administration >> SysInfo/Support`. The SEN is shown:



Support

Context sensitive help is available via the *Help* link in the top right hand corner of any FishEye and Crucible screen.

Complete FishEye and Crucible reference documentation is available here .

For any support queries, please log a request in our online support system, or submit the following form.

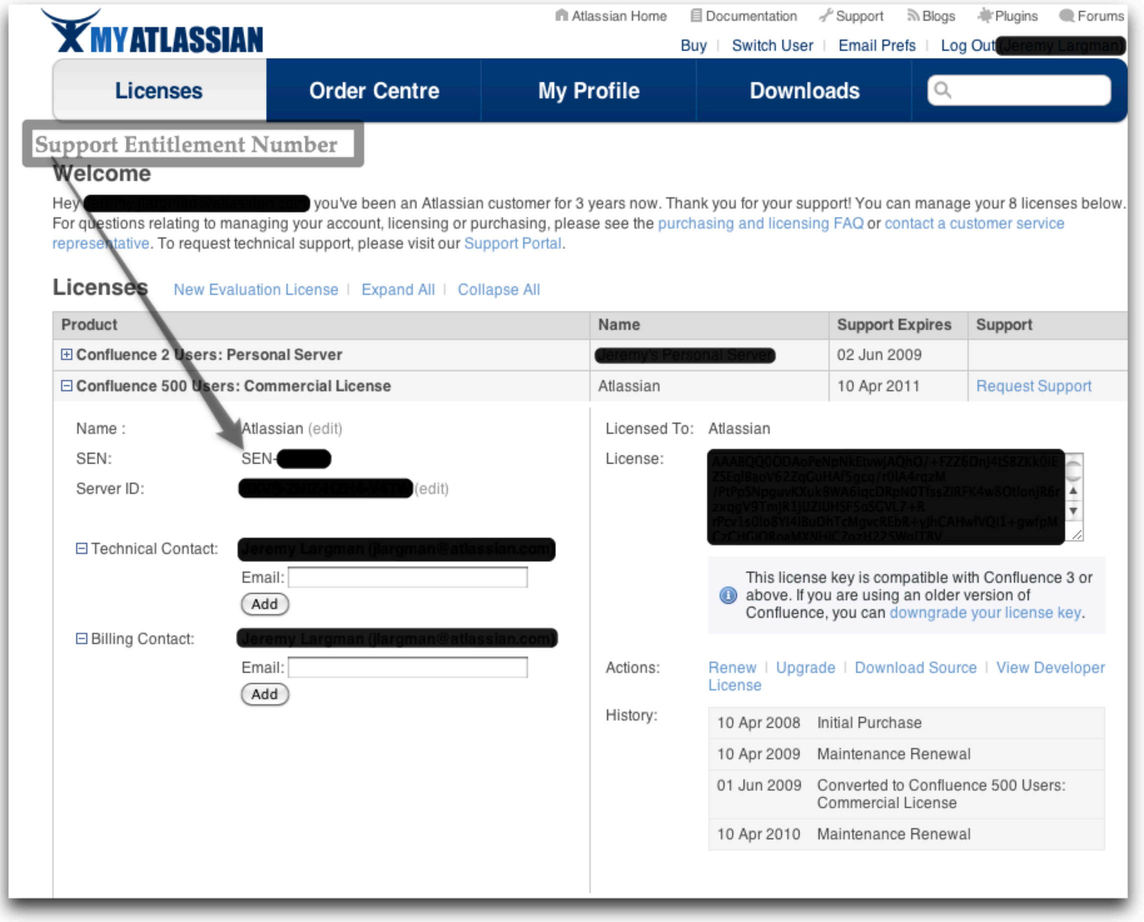
License

Server ID	BFZY-76SS-NWCU-RKEG
Product	FishEye, Crucible
License	FishEye: Evaluation, FishEye: Evaluation
Licensed To	Atlassian
Support Entitlement Number (SEN)	FishEye: Crucible:
Expires	2021-01-29 05:00 -0800
License Restrictions	*None.*

Edit License

Method 2: Log into my.atlassian.com as the Account Holder or Technical Contact

Your Support Entitlement Number is available in [http://my.atlassian.com]:



Welcome

Hey [redacted] you've been an Atlassian customer for 3 years now. Thank you for your support! You can manage your 8 licenses below. For questions relating to managing your account, licensing or purchasing, please see the purchasing and licensing FAQ or contact a customer service representative. To request technical support, please visit our Support Portal.

Licenses New Evaluation License | Expand All | Collapse All

Product	Name	Support Expires	Support
⊞ Confluence 2 Users: Personal Server	[redacted]	02 Jun 2009	
⊟ Confluence 500 Users: Commercial License	Atlassian	10 Apr 2011	Request Support

Name : Atlassian (edit)

SEN: SEN-[redacted]

Server ID: [redacted] (edit)

⊟ Technical Contact: [redacted]

Email: Add

⊟ Billing Contact: [redacted]

Email: Add

Licensed To: Atlassian

License: [redacted]

This license key is compatible with Confluence 3 or above. If you are using an older version of Confluence, you can downgrade your license key.

Actions: Renew | Upgrade | Download Source | View Developer License

History:

10 Apr 2008	Initial Purchase
10 Apr 2009	Maintenance Renewal
01 Jun 2009	Converted to Confluence 500 Users: Commercial License
10 Apr 2010	Maintenance Renewal

Method 3: Atlassian Invoice

Your Support Entitlement Number (SEN) appears on the third page of your Atlassian Invoice.

See Finding Your Support Entitlement Number in the support space for more general information about how Atlassian Support uses this number.

FishEye Release Notes

FishEye 3.0

30 May 2013

- Optimised indexing for new SVN repositories
- Commit graph highlighter
- Redesigned UX
- Platform upgrades: Jetty 8, Infinity 3 DB
- Small improvements
- More in the release notes and changelog

See the FishEye upgrade guide.

FishEye 2.10

15 January 2013

- Repository indexing REST API
- Bitbucket and GitHub polling integration
- More in the release notes
- FishEye 2.10 upgrade guide

FishEye 2.9

14 November 2012

- Simpler JIRA integration
- More JIRA data in FishEye
- Faster JIRA source tab
- More in the release notes
- FishEye 2.9 upgrade guide

FishEye 2.8

15 August 2012

- Mentions
- Shares
- Improved performance of the activity stream
- Support for Subversion 1.7
- End of life announcements
- More in the release notes
- FishEye 2.8 upgrade guide

FishEye 2.7

7 September 2011

- Managed Git Repositories
- Smart Commits
- Web Hooks
- JIRA FishEye Plugin Improvements
- Small Improvements
- More in the release notes
- FishEye 2.7 Upgrade Guide

FishEye 2.6

6 June 2011

- Repository Commit Graph

- User Management via JIRA
- Improved Quick Search
- Redesigned HTML Emails
- Dashboard and Navigation Improvements
- Improved Support for Git Branches
- Git Commit Authors include Email Address
- Mercurial Indexing Improvements
- More in the release notes
- FishEye 2.6 Upgrade Guide

FishEye 2.5

8 February 2011

- Search Revamp
- Redesigned Activity Stream
- Mercurial and Git Authentication
- RSS Improvements
- Universal Plugin Manager
- More in the release notes
- FishEye 2.5 Upgrade Guide

FishEye older releases (click to expand)

FishEye 2.4

20 October 2010

- Branch and Tag Selector
- File History Redesigned
- Easier Application Linking
- SSL Support
- User Interface Improvements
- Performance Improvements
- More in the release notes
- FishEye 2.4 Upgrade Guide

FishEye 2.3

26 May 2010

- Mercurial SCM Alpha
- New 'Aggregate' functions in EyeQL query language
- Revamped Installation Process
- More in the release notes
- FishEye 2.3 Upgrade Guide

FishEye 2.2

18 Feb 2010

- Enhanced Side-by-Side Diff View Mode
- Improved Quick Navigation
- Annotation Context Menu
- Code Copying
- ClearCase and Git Support Now Final

- Numerous improvements and bug fixes
- More in the release notes
- FishEye 2.2 Upgrade Guide

FishEye 2.1

12 November 2009

- Wiki Markup in Commit Messages
- Streamlined JIRA Integration
- FishEye Admin API
- History Page Performance Increases
- ClearCase Support Now in Beta
- More in the release notes
- FishEye 2.1 Upgrade Guide

FishEye 2.0

30 June 2009

- Activity streams
- People statistics
- Favourites, bookmarks & saved search
- Enhanced JIRA integration
- New user interface
- Git beta
- More in the release notes
- FishEye 2.0 Upgrade Guide

FishEye 1.6

23 September 08

- FishEye search enhancements
- Multiple admin users
- Remote API improvements
- Changes to charts
- Perforce performance tweaks
- More in the release notes
- FishEye 1.6 Upgrade Guide

FishEye 1.5

14 April 2008

- Per-author lines of code statistics
- Charting improvements
- Customisable email templates
- More in the release notes
- FishEye 1.5 Upgrade Guide

FishEye 1.4

5 December 2007

- Enhancements to user management
- Crowd/SSO support

- Crucible integration
- Enhancements to JIRA plugin
- More in the release notes
- FishEye 1.4 Upgrade Guide

FishEye 1.3

1 August 2007

- Support for the Perforce version control system.
- SVN properties are now shown.
- Quicksearch now searches for changeset ids.
- New "mixed" chart on annotation pages, showing author-over-time breakdown.
- Side by Side diffs (1.3.1)
- More in the release notes
- FishEye 1.3 Upgrade Guide

FishEye 1.2.x Changelog

FishEye 1.1.x Changelog

FishEye 1.0.x Changelog

Security advisories (click to expand)

Security advisories

- FishEye and Crucible Security Advisory 2012-08-21
- FishEye and Crucible Security Advisory 2012-05-17
- FishEye and Crucible Security Advisory 2012-01-31
- FishEye and Crucible Security Advisory 2011-11-22
- FishEye and Crucible Security Advisory 2011-05-16
- FishEye and Crucible Security Advisory 2011-01-12
- FishEye Security Advisory 2010-10-20
- FishEye Security Advisory 2010-06-16
- FishEye Security Advisory 2010-05-04

FishEye upgrade guide

This page describes how to upgrade to a new version of FishEye.

- For the latest FishEye release, see FishEye release notes.
- For production environments we recommend that you test the FishEye upgrade on a QA server before deploying to production.
- The first time you run a new version of FishEye, it will automatically upgrade its data. This may involve a complete re-index of your repository.

On this page:

Upgrade steps

This section provides general instructions for upgrading FishEye. See also the specific notes on this page for the version of FishEye you are upgrading to. We *strongly recommend* that you upgrade FishEye by following these steps:

- Back up your *entire* FishEye instance (see Backing up and restoring FishEye data), i.e.
    - If you are backing up your FishEye instance using the Admin interface, tick all of the 'Include' checkboxes (e.g. repository and application caches, plugins and their configuration data, SQL database, etc).
    - If you are backing up your FishEye instance using the command-line interface, do not use any exclusion options.
- Read the release notes and changelogs and the version-specific upgrade guide for the version you are upgrading to, as well as any versions you are skipping.
- Check the Supported platforms to ensure that your system meets the requirements for the new version.
- Check for known issues in the FishEye Knowledge Base.
- If you are using MySQL, read about the JDBC driver.

Your upgrade procedure depends on whether you are using a `FISHEYE_INST` directory (i.e. "FishEye instance" directory).

- The `FISHEYE_INST` directory is the FishEye data directory (*not* the installation directory) and has a location defined by the `FISHEYE_INST` environment variable. It is used to keep the FishEye data completely separate from the FishEye/Crucible application files. We recommend that you configure FishEye/Crucible to use a `FISHEYE_INST` directory for production instances. Read more about `FISHEYE_INST` in Installing FishEye on Windows or Installing FishEye on Linux and Mac.
- The `<FishEye home directory>` is the location of the FishEye/Crucible application files.

NOTE: For all methods below, if you previously ran FishEye as a Windows service and are installing the new version of FishEye in a new location, you need to reinstall FishEye as a Windows service. Make sure to run ...\wrapper\bin\Fisheye-Uninstall-NTService.bat from the old location. Subsequently, prior to starting the new instance of FishEye, follow these instructions to set up Fisheye as a Windows service again. Make sure to copy over the changes from the old ...\wrapper\conf\wrapper.conf file to the new wrapper.conf file.

Method 1: Using a FISHEYE_INST directory

Click here to expand...

If you have FishEye/Crucible configured to use a `FISHEYE_INST` directory, then follow the instructions below. This is the recommended scenario for production installations.

1. Shut down your existing FishEye/Crucible server, using `bin\stop.bat` or `bin\stop.sh` from the `<FishEye home directory>`.
2. Make a backup of your `FISHEYE_INST` directory.
3. Download FishEye or Crucible.
4. Extract the new FishEye/Crucible version to a new directory.
5. Leave your `FISHEYE_INST` environment variable set to its existing location. Both FishEye and Crucible use this variable.
    - Please be aware that jar files in the `FISHEYE_INST/lib` directory may conflict with those required for FishEye's normal operation. Jar files in this directory should be limited to those which provide functionality not provided by FishEye (e.g. database drivers).
6. Start FishEye/Crucible from the new installation directory by running `bin/run.sh`. (Use `run.bat` on Windows.)
7. Follow any version-specific instructions found in the FishEye upgrade guide or Crucible upgrade guide .

Method 2: Without a FISHEYE_INST directory

Click here to expand...

If you do not have FishEye/Crucible configured to use a `FISHEYE_INST` directory and do not want to set one up, then follow the instructions below. The `<FishEye home directory>` is the location of the existing FishEye/Crucible installation. Note that this is the typical scenario for evaluation installations, and is not recommended for production installations.

You will need to copy some files from your old FishEye/Crucible installation to your new one.

1. Download FishEye or Crucible.
2. Extract the new FishEye/Crucible archive into a directory such as `<New FishEye home directory>`.
3. Shut down the old FishEye/Crucible server, using `bin\stop.bat` or `bin\stop.sh` from the `<FishEye home directory>`.
4. Copy `<FishEye home directory>/config.xml` to `<New FishEye home directory>`.
5. Delete the `<New FishEye home directory>/var` and `<New FishEye home directory>/cache` directories.
6. Copy (or move) the `<FishEye home directory>/var` directory to `<New FishEye home directory>/var`.
7. Copy (or move) the `<FishEye home directory>/cache` directory to `<New FishEye home directory>/cache`.
8. Start FishEye/Crucible from the new installation by running `<New FishEye home directory>/bin/run.sh`. (Use `run.bat` on Windows.)
9. Follow any version-specific instructions found in the FishEye upgrade guide or Crucible upgrade guide.

Method 3: Without a FISHEYE_INST directory, but would like to set one up

Click here to expand...

If you do not have FishEye/Crucible configured to use a `FISHEYE_INST` directory but would like to set one up, then follow the instructions below. You may wish to do this when reconfiguring an existing installation for a production environment.

The `FISHEYE_INST` directory is the FishEye data directory, which has a location defined by the `FISHEYE_INST` environment variable, and which should be completely separate from the `<FishEye home directory>`. The `<FishEye home directory>` is the location of the existing FishEye/Crucible installation.

1. Download FishEye or Crucible.
2. Shut down the existing FishEye/Crucible server, using `bin\stop.bat` or `bin\stop.sh` from the `<FishEye home directory>`.
3. Set up the `FISHEYE_INST` environment variable, then create the `FISHEYE_INST` directory on your file system.
4. Copy `<FishEye home directory>/config.xml` to the `FISHEYE_INST` directory.
5. Copy the `<FishEye home directory>/var` directory to the `FISHEYE_INST` directory.
6. Copy the `<FishEye home directory>/cache` directory to the `FISHEYE_INST` directory.
7. If it exists, copy the `<FishEye home directory>/data` directory to the `FISHEYE_INST` directory.
8. Extract the new FishEye/Crucible archive into a directory such as `<New FishEye home directory>`.
9. Start FishEye/Crucible from the new installation by running `<New FishEye home directory>/bin/run.sh`. (Use `run.bat` on Windows.)
   - If your configuration is not automatically picked up and you cannot see your existing repositories, check your **Administration > Sys-Info** page, where you will see information about the `<FishEye home directory>` and `FISHEYE_INST`. Check that your `FISHEYE_INST` is pointing to the right directory.
10. Follow any version-specific instructions found in the FishEye upgrade guide or Crucible upgrade guide.

Upgrading to FishEye 3.0

Please also see the Upgrade steps section above.

Please note the following changes in FishEye 3.0:

Jetty 8

FishEye 3.0 now uses Jetty 8 as its web server and Java servelet container. This change should be completely transparent when you upgrade to FishEye 3.0. However, if you have customised either your `jetty-web.xml` file, or the `maxFormContentSize` system property, you will need to update those in the new version. See Enabling Access Logging in FishEye and this FishEye KB page for more information.

Infinity DB

FishEye 3.0 now uses the InfinityDB 3.0 database internally to provide improved performance for concurrent access to FIshEye. This change is transparent to users in all respects.

Pipelined indexing

FIshEye 3.0 introduces a new indexing approach that splits the repository indexing process into separate tasks that can be performed in a phased and concurrent way. Users will benefit from the way in which FishEye functionality, such as repository browsing, now becomes available as indexing progresses. This change is transparent to users in all other respects. See Pipelined indexing.

Improved handling of user preferences with session cookies

Upgrading may result in some users losing their preferences.

SQL Server transaction isolation configuration

We recommend a configuration change for SQL Server to use snapshot mode for the transaction isolation level – see Migrating to SQL Server. This change avoids occasional database deadlocks, and prevents performance warning messages in the FishEye logs and admin screens.

Known issues (13 issues)

Type	Key	Summary	Status
▣	FE-4677	ERROR - Repository scanner paused.	Open
▣	FE-4657	Linecount calculator issues	Open
▣	FE-4719	Some custom JIRA issue key patterns not linked in activity stream	Open
▣	FE-4698	Application Navigator uses Application URL instead of Display URL from Application Link	Open
▣	FE-4674	Repository list empty until indexing completes and throws exception	Open
▣	FE-4506	Fisheye can break quite	Open

		badly if you create a repository with a long name (longer than 100 chars) and then try to add a committer mapping	
●	FE-4127	Reports UI - Cannot switch to Area chart from Line chart	Open
●	FE-4082	Change and Pie Charts Are Not Available	Open
●	FE-4715	Git changelog out of order with git revert	Open
●	FE-4676	Incorrect Tooltip Text	Open
●	FE-4671	NullPointerException retrieving revisions for git repo	Open
●	FE-4632	Commit Graph doesn't add branches when you search for a changeset not in the current set	Open
●	FE-4345	"Polling Interval" Does Not Validate Allowed Values Properly	Open

Checking for known issues and troubleshooting the FishEye upgrade

If something is not working correctly after you have completed the steps above to upgrade your FishEye installation, please check for known FishEye issues and try troubleshooting your upgrade as described below:

- **Check for known issues**. Sometimes we find out about a problem with the latest version of FishEye after we have released the software. In such cases we publish information about the known issues in the FishEye Knowledge Base. Please check the FishEye and Crucible Known Issues in the FishEye Knowledge Base and follow the instructions to apply any necessary patches if necessary.
- **Did you encounter a problem during the FishEye upgrade?** Please refer to the guide to troubleshooting upgrades in the FishEye Knowledge Base.
- If you encounter a problem during the upgrade and cannot solve it, please create a support ticket and one of our support engineers will help you.

FishEye 3.0 release notes

30 May 2013

Today we're excited to release FishEye 3.0, which introduces huge indexing performance gains – especially for Subversion repositories – and search and code visualisation upgrades to help you track changes across your project. We think development teams will be able to work faster, every day.

If you are upgrading from an earlier version of FishEye, please read the FishEye upgrade guide.

The FishEye 3.0 changelog is at the bottom of this page.

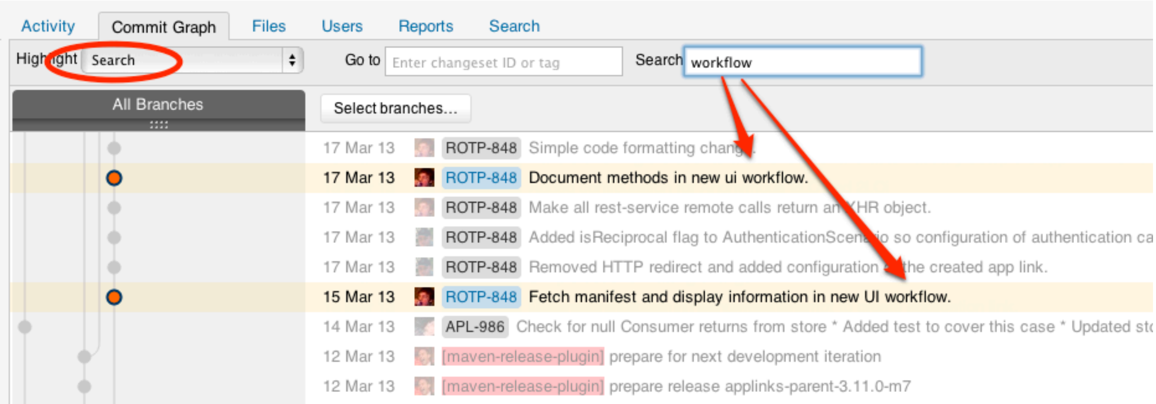
Use SVN repositories sooner

We've introduced a new approach that splits the indexing process into separate tasks that can be performed in a phased and concurrent way. This allows you to start using core functionality in FishEye, such as viewing recent changesets or commits in JIRA issues, up to 15X sooner than in FishEye 2.10. You can get on with your work, while FishEye quietly completes the fine details of indexing in the background. *Read more...*

Commit graph highlighter

We've added two new highlight types to the commit graph for a repository:

- use the **Author** highlight type to see all the changesets submitted by a particular author.
- use the **Search** highlight type to see the changesets with commit messages that contain the search term.



17 Mar 13 ROTP-848 Simple code formatting chang...
17 Mar 13 ROTP-848 Document methods in new ui workflow.
17 Mar 13 ROTP-848 Make all rest-service remote calls return an XHR object.
17 Mar 13 ROTP-848 Added isReciprocal flag to AuthenticationScenario so configuration of authentication ca
17 Mar 13 ROTP-848 Removed HTTP redirect and added configuration to the created app link.
15 Mar 13 ROTP-848 Fetch manifest and display information in new UI workflow.
14 Mar 13 APL-986 Check for null Consumer returns from store * Added test to cover this case * Updated st
12 Mar 13 [maven-release-plugin] prepare for next development iteration
12 Mar 13 [maven-release-plugin] prepare release applinks-parent-3.11.0-m7

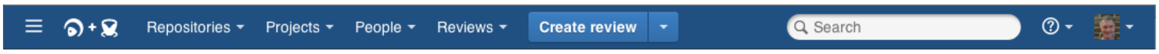
Read more...

Redesigned user experience

We've made a few key design changes to help you work faster with your repositories:

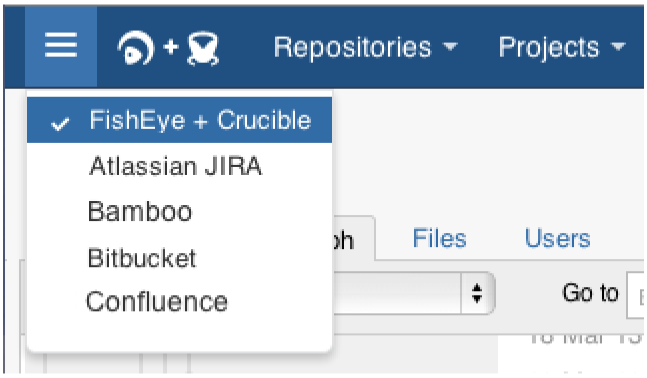
New global header

The new header across the top of the page makes it quicker to access recent repositories, projects, people and reviews, and has the large **Create review** button at top center, right where you can find it.



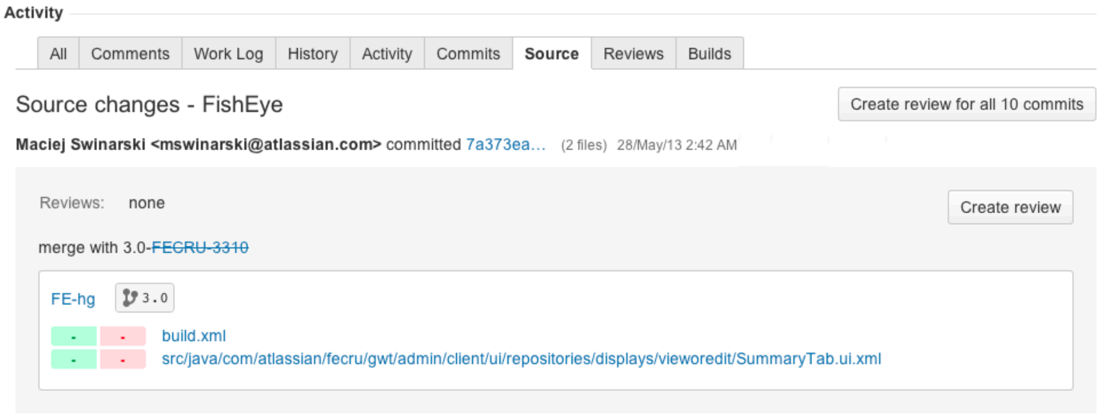
Application navigator

The new application navigator, on the left of the header, connects you directly to your other applications, such as JIRA and Bamboo. Now you can switch between FishEye and JIRA – or any other Atlassian application – all from the FishEye header. No more bookmarks in your browser; we do the job for you. Admins can easily configure which apps appear in the navigator – just click **Application navigator** in the admin area.



JIRA Source tab redesign

We wanted to simplify the experience but still give you the important information you need to make decisions around your issues.



Source changes - FishEye

Maciej Swinarski <mswinarski@atlassian.com> committed 7a373ea... (2 files) 28/May/13 2:42 AM

Reviews: none

merge with 3.0-~~FECRU-3310~~

FE-hg 3.0

build.xml

src/java/com/atlassian/fecru/gwt/admin/client/ui/repositories/displays/vieworedit/SummaryTab.ui.xml

Small improvements

Faster browsing for large teams

FishEye now uses the InfinityDB 3.0 internal database to provide improved performance for concurrent access . Your team gets a better browsing experience!

Diff hunk shortcuts

We've changed the 'j' and 'k' keyboard shortcuts to now work with diff hunks in the changeset page, rather than with files, as previously.

Improved handling of user preferences with session cookies

We've made session cookies more robust, but this may result in your existing preferences being lost at upgrade time.

Updated Jetty 8 web server

FishEye 3.0 includes an upgrade from Jetty 6 to Jetty 8 as its web server and Java servelet container.

Change log

This section will contain information about the FishEye 3.0 minor releases as they become available. These releases will be free to all customers with active FishEye software maintenance.

If you are upgrading from an earlier version of FishEye, please read the FishEye upgrade guide.

The issues listed below are just the highlights of all those that have been resolved for the FishEye 3.0.x releases.

2 July 2013 - FishEye 3.0.2 (3 issues)

Type	Key	Summary
●	FE-4704	"All repo" user prefs cause problems on Oracle
●	FE-4687	NullPointerException in Svn2Scanner
●	FE-4682	Native SVN JavaHL broken

6 June 2013 - FishEye 3.0.1 (4 issues)

Type	Key	Summary
●	FE-4683	NullPointerException when Repo incorrectly configured
●	FE-4679	ClassCastException with native SVN client
●	FE-4661	'No previous activity found' appearing twice on empty activity streams
●	FE-4658	Create/Edit Project is slow when there are many users

28 May 2013 - FishEye 3.0.0 (40 issues)

Type	Key	Summary
☑	FE-4544	Git client doc does not have any instructions
☑	FE-4503	Doc Update: Update "Using Dashboard"
☑	FE-4466	improve documentation for SVN symbolic rules
☑	FE-4311	Update documentation to inform customers that FishEye won't work with SVN 1.7.x and native client.
$	FE-4512	provide the ability to get statistics of indexing state
$	FE-4456	Change semantics of j/k shortcuts

		in FishEye changeset page to cycle through diffs, rather than files
$	FE-3799	p4 support: Cleanup and Merge the p4 ancestry suppression flag to 2.6/7/default
+	FE-4695	Pre-commit iterative reviews
+	FE-4465	Add Application Navigator on BTF version
↗	FE-4557	Documentation Should Indicate That 'populate' Means 'copy from commit message'
↗	FE-4556	Indexing Hooks for Bitbucket and GitHub
↗	FE-4452	Highlight row in Fisheye permission screen
↗	FE-4450	Slow activity stream on Fisheye dashboard
↗	FE-4083	Review smart commit should populate Crucible Objectives
↗	FE-3611	Improve the way avatars are loaded to avoid unnecessary calls
↗	FE-3045	Improve UX of Branch Selector
↗	FE-1182	Server/Repo restart is not required after changing the poll period value
↗	FE-490	Allow the poll period for a repository to have a configurable global default
↗	FE-425	Make file status (modify, add, delete) stand out in changelog of JIRA plugin
●	FE-4639	Command-line application start fails to pull $FISHEYE_ARGS (Linux only)
●	FE-4634	Spurious 'branches' may appear within branches on the commit graph for SVN repos
●	FE-4625	slow git output processing leads to long indexing time

⊡	FE-4598	"Create crucible review" missing in "Source" tab in JIRA, if also using Stash integration
⊡	FE-4590	Requests to dashboard and user list block when repositories are upgrading
⊡	FE-4567	Email validation fails if local-part includes a '#'
⊡	FE-4522	Allow FishEye notification to use the user's email address when it is set in the SMTP configuration
⊡	FE-4520	SvnClient instances are not disposed() properly
⊡	FE-4507	Migration/Integration with MySQL 5.6 fails with "Specified key was too long" error
⊡	FE-4497	Document the known limitation about Linked Issue in FishEye
⊡	FE-4493	Resource log feature introduced in 2.8 no longer works in 2.9.2 or 2.10.1
⊡	FE-4483	NullPointerException if Crucible project key contains "-"
⊡	FE-4479	FishEye Not Fully Compatible With Mercurial 2.5
⊡	FE-4464	Large number of reviews affects crucible performance
⊡	FE-4374	REST API Call revisionInfo Fails For JSON
⊡	FE-4228	Upgrade to Jetty 8
⊡	FE-4213	mod_jk 1.2.32 does not work with jetty 6.1.26
⊡	FE-4187	FishEye is missing diffs for files modified on a tag
⊡	FE-3726	How are multiple branch rules interpreted?
⊡	FE-3721	Error when changing content of a review
⊡	FE-3703	Installer doesn't present server id

when you pick the option of using an existing license

FishEye 2.10 release notes

15 January 2013

Atlassian is proud to present FishEye 2.10, which provides further improvements in performance.

- Visit our issue tracker to see the full list of improvements and bug fixes in FishEye and Crucible for this release.
- See the change log for FishEye 2.10.x minor releases.
- **Upgrading from a previous version of FishEye**. Upgrading FishEye should be fairly straight forward. *We strongly recommend that you back up FishEye before upgrading.* Please refer to the FishEye 2.10 Upgrade Guide for essential information about upgrading.
- **Known issues**. Please check the important technical advisories on the front page of the Knowledge Base for information about any known issues for this release.
- **JIRA 5.0 integration**. The features described below are supported by **JIRA 5.0**, or later, with the latest version of the **JIRA FishEye plugin.**

Highlights of this release:

- Repository Indexing REST API
- Bitbucket and GitHub polling integration
- Other announcements

Download

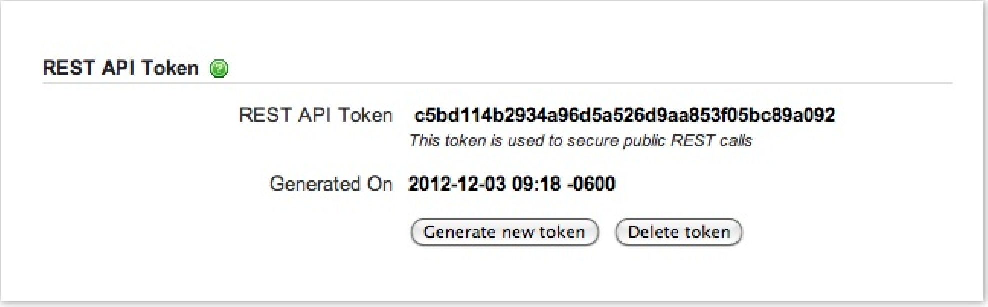
Providing feedback:

Please log your votes and issues. They help us decide what needs doing, and are much appreciated!

1

Repository Indexing REST API

With FishEye 2.10, you can now optimize your instance by using the REST API to trigger indexing when it's necessary. Instead of configuring FishEye to poll each repository every minute, you can add a post-commit or post-receive hook to your repositories which will ping FishEye when new commits need to be indexed. *Read more...*


REST API Token

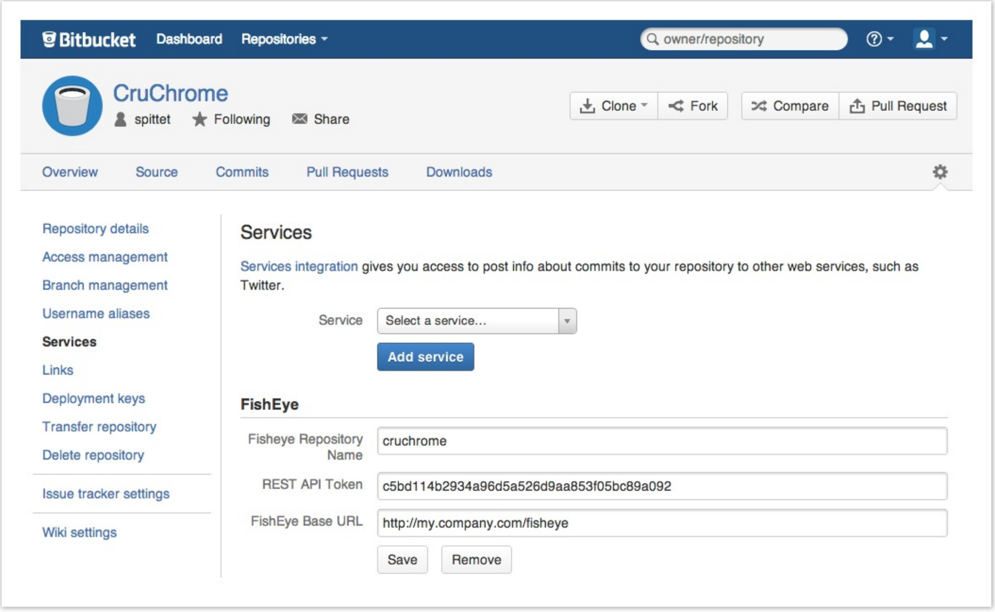
REST API Token: c5bd114b2934a96d5a526d9aa853f05bc89a092
This token is used to secure public REST calls

Generated On: 2012-12-03 09:18 -0600

2

Bitbucket and GitHub polling integration

We have implemented indexing hooks for Bitbucket and GitHub. Just provide the details of your repository an FishEye will be pinged whenever new commits need to be indexed. *Read more...*



Services

Services integration gives you access to post info about commits to your repository to other web services, such as Twitter.

Service: Select a service...

FishEye

Fisheye Repository Name: cruchrome

REST API Token: c5bd114b2934a96d5a526d9aa853f05bc89a092

FishEye Base URL: http://my.company.com/fisheye

3

Other announcements

- Improved performance of the repositories listing in the administration interface.
- Smart commits can now populate review objectives. *More...*
- The CVS poll periods can be configured. *More...*

The FishEye 2.10 team

Development

Core team

Brendan Humphreys
Conor MacNeill
Geoff Crain
Lukasz Pater
Maciej Swinarski
Piotr wity wicicki
Richard Stephens
Tom Davies
Valery Trubnikov

Team lead

Nick Pellow

Product management

Sten Pittet

Project manager

Anton Mazkovoi

Support

Ajay Sridhar
Daniel Rohan
Felipe Kraemer
Gurleen Anand
Kah Loun Foong
Malik Mangier
Patrick Hill
Renan Battaglin
Rene Verschoor
Ricardo Martins

Others

Product marketing

Giancarlo Lionetti

Technical writing

Paul Watson

Operations

James Fleming

FishEye 2.10 changelog

This page will contain information about the FishEye 2.10 minor releases as these become available. Crucible license holders should also check the Crucible 2.10 changelog. These releases will be free to all customers with active FishEye software maintenance.

Don't have FishEye 2.10 yet?

Take a look at all the features in the FishEye 2.10 release notes and see what you are missing out on!

Download

Upgrading from a previous version of FishEye

If you are upgrading, please read the FishEye 2.10 upgrade guide.

06 June 2013 - Fisheye 2.10.5 (2 issues)

Type	Key	Summary	Status
●	FE-4658	Create/Edit Project is slow when there are many users	Closed
●	FE-4625	slow git output processing leads to long indexing time	Closed

02 April 2013 - Fisheye 2.10.4 (4 issues)

Type	Key	Summary	Status
●	FE-4590	Requests to dashboard and user list block when repositories are upgrading	Closed
●	FE-4567	Email validation fails if local-part includes a '#'	Closed
●	FE-4522	Allow FishEye notification to use the user's email address when it is set in the SMTP configuration	Closed
●	FE-4507	Migration/Integration with MySQL 5.6 fails with "Specified key was too long" error	Closed

19 Mar 2013 - Fisheye 2.10.3 (2 issues)

Type	Key	Summary	Status
↗	FE-4450	Slow activity stream on Fisheye dashboard	Closed
●	FE-4479	FishEye Not Fully Compatible With Mercurial 2.5	Closed

25 Feb 2013 - Fisheye 2.10.2 (3 issues)

Type	Key	Summary	Status
↗	FE-4083	Review smart commit should populate Crucible Objectives	Closed
●	FE-4483	NullPointerException if Crucible project key contains "-"	Closed
●	FE-3901	Rest transactions are rolled back after they've been committed	Closed

29 Jan 2013 - Fisheye 2.10.1 (1 issues)

Type	Key	Summary	Status
☑	FE-4424	Update on 'Store diff info' documentation	Closed

15 Jan 2013 - Fisheye 2.10.0 (29 issues)

Type	Key	Summary	Status
✚	FE-4191	Add built-in support for use of proxy to contact external plugins site	Closed
✚	FE-4147	Extend REST API to include starting and stopping a repository and to allow for re-indexing	Closed
↗	FE-4398	Checkout errors can terminate svn repo import process	Closed
↗	FE-4361	[CVS] Allow pollPeriod to be configurable	Closed
↗	FE-4227	'Download archive' (aka tarball): name of zip is truncated to 20 characters	Closed
●	FE-4416	repository refresh status button is broken	Closed
●	FE-4404	DiffTextCache files not deleted	Closed

●	FE-4399	CVS scanner activates repository on every poll, causing high native memory usage	Closed
●	FE-4394	The repositories admin page is slow with many repositories enabled	Closed
●	FE-4392	Svnkit fine logging causes very large debug logs	Closed
●	FE-4391	Validation of start-rev in admin is incorrect	Closed
●	FE-4371	Fisheye not handling empty git or hg changesets properly	Closed
●	FE-4368	Changeset Comment re-indexing incorrectly uses a threadlocal session.	Closed
●	FE-4357	Improve the way permissions are handled, as a lot of time is spent in user/repo permission checks, which should be cached	Closed
●	FE-4354	OSGI cache should be excluded from backup	Closed
●	FE-4351	Indexing stalls if parsing Perforce multi print output throws an exception	Closed
●	FE-4350	FishEye not fully compatible with Mercurial 2.3	Closed
●	FE-4349	Disable directory Listing	Closed
●	FE-4332	"The Compressed (zipped) Folder is invalid or corrupted" error in IE8 when downloading tarball from "Download Archive" link	Closed
●	FE-4317	Provide a mechanism to enable Jetty JMX Beans	Closed

●	FE-4315	Restore does not set key permissions	Closed
●	FE-4207	Fisheye fails to start if the FISHEYE_INST does not contain a config.xml	Closed
●	FE-4206	Product update check doesn't support proxy authentication	Closed
●	FE-4195	Non-Crucible users are shown create review links	Closed
●	FE-4126	"Select/deselect all users" Checkbox Not Visible	Closed
●	FE-4091	Incorrect time indication on comment section when viewing revision details	Closed
●	FE-3757	Work Log Description Not Populated with Smart Commit	Closed
●	FE-3577	SVN: Authentication to second SVN repository on the same server fails	Closed
●	FE-3570	Cannot rename or delete a project if Crucible has been disabled	Closed

FishEye 2.10 upgrade guide

Below are some important notes on upgrading to **FishEye 2.10**. For details of the new features and improvements in this release, please read the FishEye 2.10 release notes.

Upgrade notes

FishEye 2.10

- As of FishEye 2.10 the RepositoryAdminService API enforces permission checking. If you're writing a plugin that uses that API make sure to use ImpersonationService.doPrivilegedAction to execute the calls in priviledged mode.
- Note that as of FishEye 2.9 the JDBC driver for MySQL is no longer bundled with FishEye/Crucible – due to license restrictions the MySQL JDBC driver cannot be bundled with FishEye/Crucible. Please download the driver from http://dev.mysql.com/downloads/connector/j/ and install it to the FISHEYE_INST/lib directory. For more information see Migrating to MySQL.

On this page:

- Upgrade notes
- Upgrade procedure
- Checking for known issues and troubleshooting the FishEye upgrade

Related pages:

- FishEye 2.10 release notes

Upgrade procedure

⚠ **Before you begin**

- Test your upgrades in your test environment before rolling into production.
- Back up your *entire* FishEye instance (see Backing up and restoring FishEye data), i.e.
  - If you are backing up your FishEye instance using the Admin interface, tick all of the 'Include' checkboxes (e.g. repository and application caches, plugins and their configuration data, SQL database, etc).
  - If you are backing up your FishEye instance using the command-line interface, do not use any exclusion options.

If you are already running a version of FishEye, please follow the instructions in the general FishEye upgrade guide.

Checking for known issues and troubleshooting the FishEye upgrade

If something is not working correctly after you have completed the steps above to upgrade your FishEye installation, please check for known FishEye issues and try troubleshooting your upgrade as described below:

- **Check for known issues**. Sometimes Atlassian finds out about a problem with the latest version of FishEye after the software is released. In such cases we publish information about the known issues in the FishEye Knowledge Base. Please check for any known issues in the FishEye Knowledge Base and follow the instructions to apply any necessary patches if necessary.
- **Did you encounter a problem during the FishEye upgrade?** Please refer to the guide to troubleshooting upgrades in the FishEye Knowledge Base.
- If you encounter a problem during the upgrade and cannot solve it, please create a support ticket and one of our support engineers will help you.

FishEye 2.9 release notes

14 November 2012

Atlassian is proud to present FishEye 2.9, which provides the simplest and most powerful integration with the latest version of JIRA that FishEye has ever had.

- Visit our issue tracker to see the full list of improvements and bug fixes in FishEye and Crucible for this release.
- See the change log for FishEye 2.9.x minor releases.
- **Upgrading from a previous version of FishEye**. Upgrading FishEye should be fairly straight forward. *We strongly recommend that you back up FishEye before upgrading.* Please refer to the FishEye 2.9 Upgrade Guide for essential information about upgrading.

- **Known issues**. Please check the important technical advisories on the front page of the Knowledge Base for information about any known issues for this release.
- **JIRA 5.0 integration**. The features described below are supported by **JIRA 5.0**, or later, with the latest version of the **JIRA FishEye plugin** .

Highlights of this release:

- Simpler JIRA integration
- More JIRA data in FishEye
- Faster JIRA source tab
- Other announcements

Download

Providing feedback:

Please log your votes and issues . They help us decide what needs doing, and are much appreciated!

1

Simpler JIRA integration

With FishEye 2.9, linking to JIRA is just like Plug & Play. You simply need to set up an Application Link betwe your JIRA server and your FishEye instance to get all the power of JIRA / FishEye integration:

- View in JIRA the list of changesets corresponding to a specific issue
- Navigate to the related changesets from your issue
- Get the JIRA data corresponding to issues mentioned in your commit messages and your source in FishEye

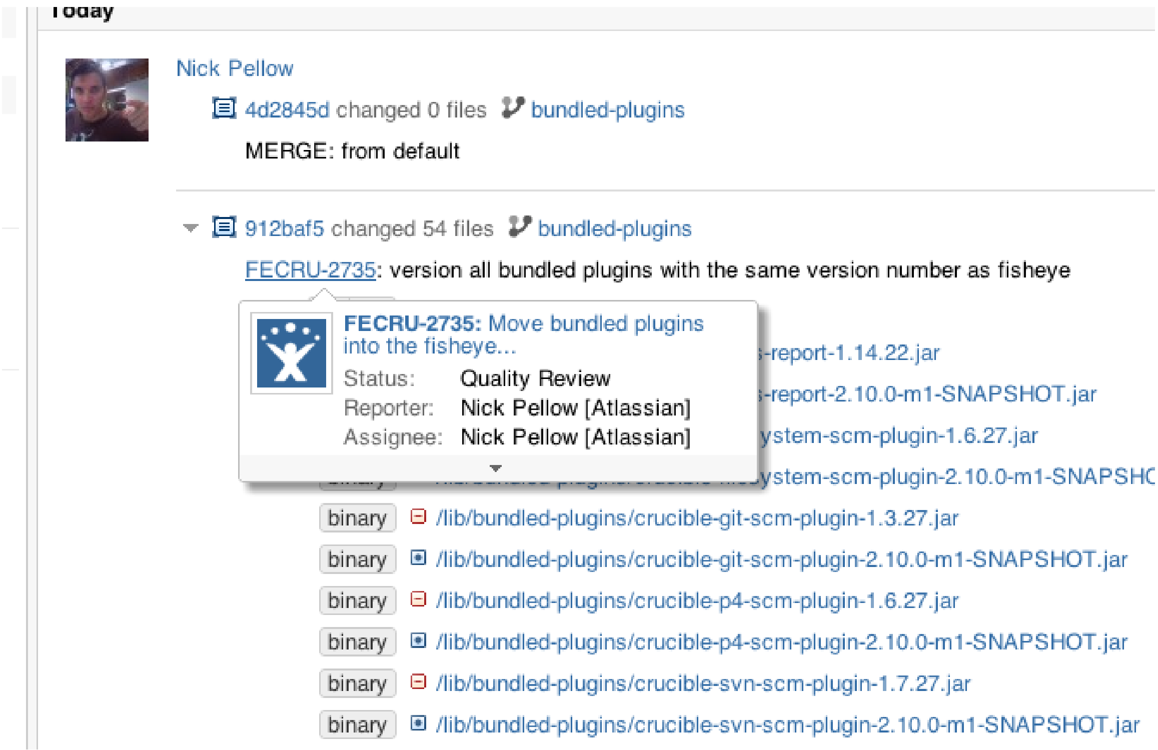
You no longer need to create and maintain multiple links between projects in JIRA and repositories in FishEye Maintaining your JIRA / FishEye integration has never been simpler! *More...*

2

More JIRA data in FishEye

Before FishEye 2.9 you had to create links from FishEye to particular JIRA projects in order to see your issue data in FishEye. Without doing this, you just wouldn't see data for projects that were not linked to FishEye. No with the FishEye 2.9 release, you no longer have to create those project-specific links because all of your JIR data is accessible in FishEye as soon as you link your instances together. Not only will you save time from no having to administer all the separate FishEye/JIRA links, but your FishEye instance is now also smarter and g data from all the projects existing on your JIRA server.

Note that project links remain available in FishEye 2.9, but they now act as a restriction on the integration. If y set up project links from FishEye to JIRA, only issues from those particular projects will be linked in FishEye.



Today

Nick Pellow

4d2845d changed 0 files bundled-plugins

MERGE: from default

912baf5 changed 54 files bundled-plugins

FECRU-2735: version all bundled plugins with the same version number as fisheye

FECRU-2735: Move bundled plugins into the fisheye...

Status: Quality Review

Reporter: Nick Pellow [Atlassian]

Assignee: Nick Pellow [Atlassian]

-report-1.14.22.jar

-report-2.10.0-m1-SNAPSHOT.jar

ystem-scm-plugin-1.6.27.jar

ystem-scm-plugin-2.10.0-m1-SNAPSHC

binary /lib/bundled-plugins/crucible-git-scm-plugin-1.3.27.jar

binary /lib/bundled-plugins/crucible-git-scm-plugin-2.10.0-m1-SNAPSHOT.jar

binary /lib/bundled-plugins/crucible-p4-scm-plugin-1.6.27.jar

binary /lib/bundled-plugins/crucible-p4-scm-plugin-2.10.0-m1-SNAPSHOT.jar

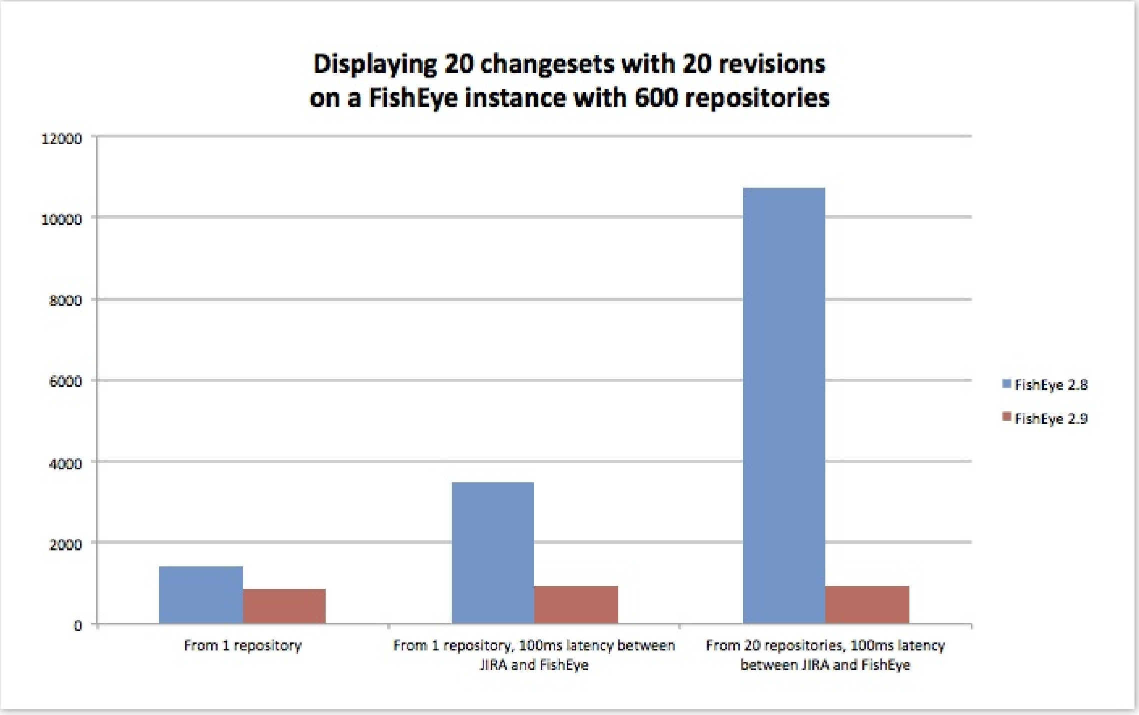
binary /lib/bundled-plugins/crucible-svn-scm-plugin-1.7.27.jar

binary /lib/bundled-plugins/crucible-svn-scm-plugin-2.10.0-m1-SNAPSHOT.jar

3

Faster JIRA source tab

Part of the effort of revamping the JIRA integration was to improve the performance of the issue source tab, especially for large instances with multiple repositories, each with many changesets. The chart below shows tl performance gain in FishEye as a result of the effort to make it scale well as your data grows.



4

Other announcements

- **Remote API setting always on**
  We removed the Remote API setting from the Server Settings page. From this release onwards the Remote APIs will always be accessible, to make the JIRA integration straightforward.
- **JIRA FishEye Plugin option "Disable for unmapped JIRA Projects" has been removed**
  As of this release, it no longer makes sense to disable the Source and Reviews tabs when Project Link are not configured. If you still wish to disable the Source and Reviews tabs for a specific project, for example for one that has no relation to source code, you should use project-level permissions. See How do I disable the FishEye tab panel for non-code projects?

The FishEye 2.9 team

Development

Core team

Brendan Humphreys
Conor MacNeill
Geoff Crain
Lukasz Pater
Maciej Swinarski
Piotr wity wicicki
Richard Stephens
Tom Davies
Valery Trubnikov

Team lead

Nick Pellow

Product management

Sten Pittet

Project manager

Anton Mazkovoi

Support

Ajay Sridhar
Daniel Rohan
Douglas Fabretti
Felipe Kraemer
Gurleen Anand
Kah Loun Foong
Leonardo Macedo
Malik Mangier

Patrick Hill
Renan Battaglin
Rene Verschoor
Ricardo Martins

Others

Product marketing

Giancarlo Lionetti

Quality assurance

George Filippoff

Technical writing

Paul Watson

Operations

James Fleming

FishEye 2.9 changelog

This page will contain information about the FishEye 2.9 minor releases as these become available. Crucible license holders should also check the Crucible 2.9 changelog. These releases will be free to all customers with active FishEye software maintenance.

Don't have FishEye 2.9 yet?

Take a look at all the features in the FishEye 2.9 release notes and see what you are missing out on!

Download

Upgrading from a previous version of FishEye

If you are upgrading, please read the FishEye 2.9 upgrade guide.

On this page:

From 2.9.1 to 2.9.2

11 December 2012

This is a bug fix release.

JIRA Issues (4 issues)

Type	Key	Summary
●	FE-4392	Svnkit fine logging causes very large debug logs
●	FE-4391	Validation of start-rev in admin is incorrect

●	FE-4368	Changeset Comment re-indexing incorrectly uses a threadlocal session.
●	FE-4357	Improve the way permissions are handled, as a lot of time is spent in user/repo permission checks, which should be cached

From 2.9.0 to 2.9.1

19 November 2012

This is a bug fix release.

JIRA Issues **(1 issues)**

Type	Key	Summary
●	FE-4364	REST calls to /rest-service/repositories-v1/ and /rest-service-fe/repositories-v1/ fail when there are ClearCase repositories configured

FishEye 2.9.0

14 November 2012

JIRA Issues **(17 issues)**

Type	Key	Summary
$	FE-4288	Profile viewing source files in FECRU with autolink enabled
↗	FE-4194	Enable automatic repository->Jira project entity link creation
↗	FE-4151	Every FeCru repo sends a REST call to Crowd with a getUserInfo function when the source tab is clicked in JIRA
↗	FE-4150	Implement a REST endpoint that can return the results for all the repos at once. This will be used by the JIRA FishEye Plugin.
↗	FE-2907	Branch selector should trim whitespace
↗	FE-2639	Reduce memory usage of mysql backup process
↗	FE-2476	Avoid spurious package scanner

		warnings in the debug log
↗	FE-1071	Restructure FIsheye so that svn operations do not occur on the main thread
●	FE-4356	"fisheyectl.sh restore" removes some database connection attributes
●	FE-4340	SVNKit upgrade 1.7.4v1 to 1.7.6
●	FE-4321	Replacements sourced outside repository scope not processed
●	FE-4261	500 error received from FishEye when retrieving changesets for Source tab in JIRA
●	FE-4203	Non-ASCII end of line characters in commit messages break git scanning (JVM 1.7 fixes)
●	FE-4109	Commit graph does not link to JIRA issue if the key is surrounded by [ ]
●	FE-3892	P4 JobIds are not being returned with the REST call to rest-service-fe/changeset-v1/listChangesets
●	FE-3659	Slow response times in the JIRA FishEye Plugin caused by EyeQL suffering from performance issues
●	FE-1965	when showing a deleted image in a changeset diff, the old version / new version is kinda broken

FishEye 2.9 upgrade guide

Below are some important notes on upgrading to **FishEye 2.9**. For details of the new features and improvements in this release, please read the FishEye 2.9 release notes.

Upgrade notes

FishEye 2.9

- **The JDBC driver for MySQL is no longer bundled with FishEye/Crucible – Due to license restrictions the MySQL JDBC driver cannot be bundled with FishEye/Crucible. Please download the driver from http://dev.mysql.com/downloads/connector/j/ and install it to the FISHEYE_INST/lib directory. For more information see Migrating to MySQL.**
- **The Connection pool manager has changed** — FishEye and Crucible now use the BoneCP connection pool manager instead of the third-party c3p0 library previously used in FishEye/Crucible 2.8 and earlier versions. The BoneCP connection pool manager has been preconfigured in FishEye and Crucible to work

out-of-the-box for most customers. Read Configuring the database connection pool for a description of the default settings and for instructions on how to override them.

- **The 'Suggest Reviews' function has been removed from Crucible** — From this release onwards, a Crucible user will no longer be prompted to add to an existing review when creating a review from a changeset. We have removed this functionality based on user feedback that it was confusing and not being used. This allows users who want to add changesets to an existing review to simply navigate to that review and use the 'Add Content' option. Users can also add commits to an existing review via commit messages. Removing 'Suggest Reviews' also improves performance when creating reviews, as Crucible does not have to search for and suggest reviews.
- **Remote API is now permanently enabled** — From this release of FishEye and Crucible onwards, the 'Remote API' setting in 'Server Settings' will not be configurable. The remote API is now always turned on, to make integration with JIRA and other services more straightforward.

On this page:

Related pages:

- FishEye 2.9 release notes

Upgrade procedure

⚠ **Before you begin**

- Test your upgrades in your test environment before rolling into production.
- Back up your *entire* FishEye instance (see Backing up and restoring FishEye data), i.e.
  - If you are backing up your FishEye instance using the Admin interface, tick all of the 'Include' checkboxes (e.g. repository and application caches, plugins and their configuration data, SQL database, etc).
  - If you are backing up your FishEye instance using the command-line interface, do not use any exclusion options.

If you are already running a version of FishEye, please follow the instructions in the general FishEye upgrade guide.

Checking for known issues and troubleshooting the FishEye upgrade

If something is not working correctly after you have completed the steps above to upgrade your FishEye installation, please check for known FishEye issues and try troubleshooting your upgrade as described below:

- **Check for known issues**. Sometimes Atlassian finds out about a problem with the latest version of FishEye after the software is released. In such cases we publish information about the known issues in the FishEye Knowledge Base. Please check the FishEye 2.8 known issues in the FishEye Knowledge Base and follow the instructions to apply any necessary patches if necessary.

- **Did you encounter a problem during the FishEye upgrade?** Please refer to the guide to troubleshooting upgrades in the FishEye Knowledge Base.

- If you encounter a problem during the upgrade and cannot solve it, please create a support ticket and one of our support engineers will help you.

FishEye 2.8 release notes

15th August 2012

Atlassian is proud to present FishEye 2.8, which provides a variety of social features as well as performance improvements.

See the change log for FishEye 2.8.x minor releases.

Highlights of this release:

- Mentions
- Shares
- Improved performance of the activity stream
- Support for Subversion 1.7
- End of life announcements

Download

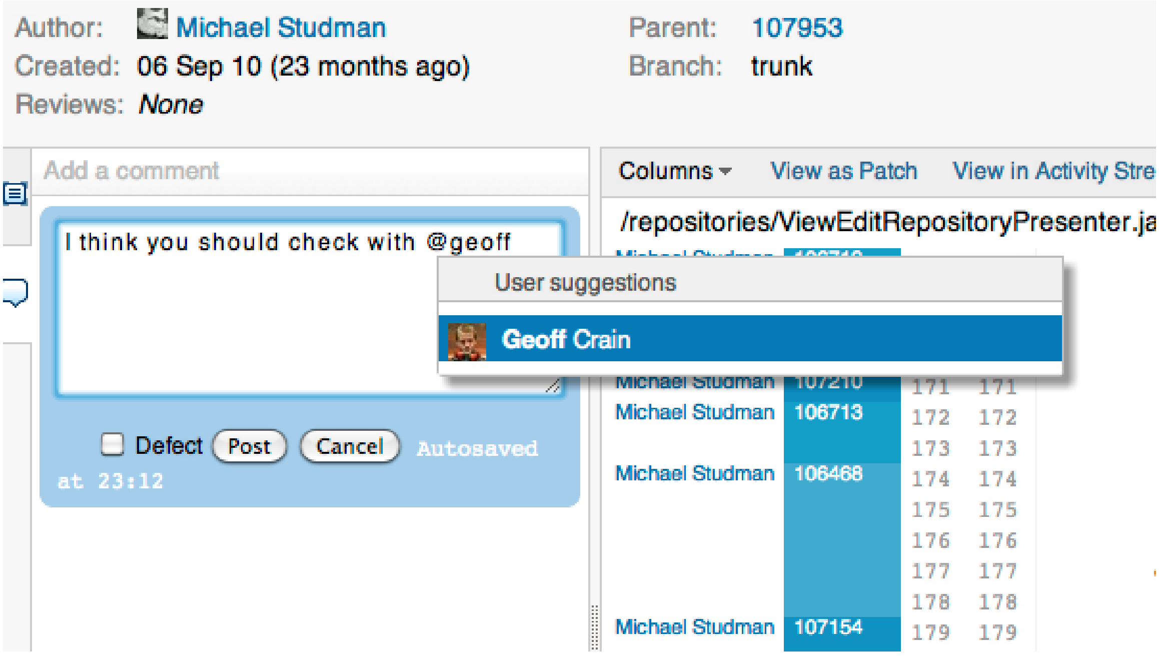
Providing feedback:

Please log your votes and issues. They help us decide what needs doing, and are much appreciated!

1

Mentions

In FishEye 2.8 you can notify other users in a changeset discussion, review comment or snippet comment by using mentions. To mention someone, simply type @ and then the person's name (not their username) and choose from the suggestions that FishEye offers. FishEye sends a notification to that person, so they know th you have mentioned them.



Author: Michael Studman
Created: 06 Sep 10 (23 months ago)
Reviews: *None*
Parent: 107953
Branch: trunk

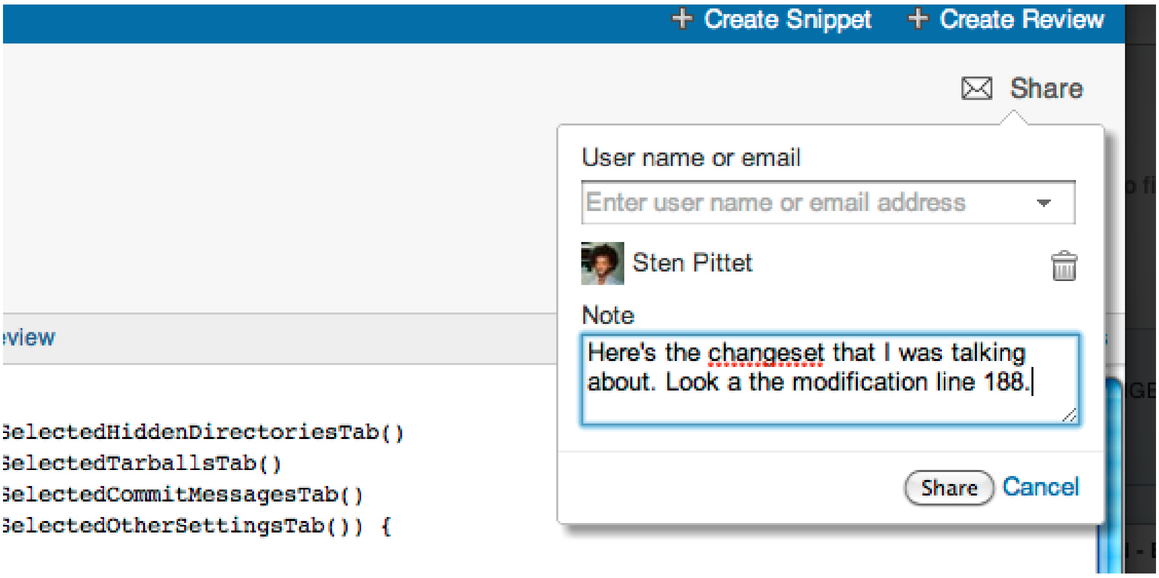
I think you should check with @geoff

/repositories/ViewEditRepositoryPresenter.ja

2

Shares

Share a changeset, a review, or a source repository with other members of your team, quickly and easily from where you are working. Just click the **Share** button at the top, enter their name, username or email address ar add a cheery comment. FishEye sends an email.



User name or email: Sten Pittet

Note: Here's the changeset that I was talking about. Look a the modification line 188.

```
SelectedHiddenDirectoriesTab()
SelectedTarballsTab()
SelectedCommitMessagesTab()
SelectedOtherSettingsTab()) {
```

3

Improved performance of the activity stream

The activity streams throughout FishEye (such as the commits and review activity, and on the dashboard) hav an improved user experience due to faster speed and infinite scroll (that replaces paging).

4

Support for Subversion 1.7

FishEye now supports Subversion 1.7 (although not with a native SVN client).

5

End of life announcements

- **ClearCase**
  As previously announced, IBM ClearCase is no longer supported in Fisheye 2.8.
- **Internally managed repositories**
  On August 13th 2013 we are ending support for internally managed repositories. Read more about this.
- **JIRA activity stream**
  We've removed JIRA information from the activity stream in order to simplify the user experience and improve the performance of FishEye. Please note that all other JIRA integration features still remain in FishEye.

The FishEye 2.8 team

Development

Core team

Geoff Crain
Tom Davies
Brendan Humphreys
Conor MacNeill
Richard Stephens

Team lead

Nick Pellow

Product management

Sten Pittet

Project manager

Anton Mazkovoi

Support

Ajay Sridhar
Armen Khachatryan
Daniel Rohan
Douglas Fabretti
Felipe Kraemer
Gurleen Anand
Renan Battaglin
Rene Verschoor
Zed Yap

Patrick Hill

Others

Product marketing

Giancarlo Lionetti
Jeff Park

Quality assurance

George Filippoff
Mark Hrynczak

Technical writing

Paul Watson

Operations

James Fleming

FishEye 2.8 changelog

This page will contain information about the FishEye 2.8 minor releases as these become available. Crucible license holders should also check the Crucible 2.8 changelog. These releases will be free to all customers with active FishEye software maintenance.

Don't have FishEye 2.8 yet?

Take a look at all the features in the FishEye 2.8 release notes and see what you are missing out on!

Download

Upgrading from a previous version of FishEye

If you are upgrading, please read the FishEye 2.8 upgrade guide.

On this page:

- FishEye 2.8.0

From 2.8.1 to 2.8.2

5 October 2012

This is a bug fix release. The complete list of issues is below.

JIRA Issues (6 issues)

Type	Key	Summary	Assignee	Reporter	Priority	Status	Resolution	Created	Updated
●	FE-4291	Indexing threadpool size does not shrink	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Sep 18, 2012	Oct 04, 2012
●	FE-428	java.lan	Brenda	Malik	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Sep 17,	Oct 04,

	6	g.NoClassDefFoundError: Could not initialize class com.sun.jna.Native	n Humphreys [Atlassian]	Mangier [Atlassian]		ed		2012	2012
●	FE-4266	Email Notifications fired from plugins fail with: java.lang.ClassCastException: com.cenqua.crucible.notification.Notification cannot be cast to java.lang.Comparable	Nick Pellow [Atlassian]	Nick Pellow [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	Sep 04, 2012	Oct 03, 2012
●	FE-4234	Fix Link for "Maximum Indexable File Size" Help	Brendan Humphreys [Atlassian]	Renan Battaglin [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	Aug 16, 2012	Oct 03, 2012
●	FE-4220	Group associations are not preserv	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	Daniel Rohan [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	Aug 07, 2012	Sep 24, 2012

		ed for synced users with mixed-case usernames							
●	FE-3122	FIsheye is indexing changeset ids of GIT submodules when it shouldn't be causing	Brendan Humphreys [Atlassian]	None	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Nov 02, 2010	Nov 06, 2012

From 2.8.0 to 2.8.1

29 August 2012

This is a bug fix release. The complete list of issues is below.

JIRA Issues (5 issues)

Type	Key	Summary	Assignee	Reporter	Priority	Status	Resolution	Created	Updated
☑	FE-4253	Update documentation related to "People " tab	Paul Watson [Atlassian]	Gurleen Anand [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Aug 27, 2012	Mar 22, 2013
☑	FE-4092	Revisit wording of the Hardware Supported to store FeCru data.	Paul Watson [Atlassian]	Renan Battaglin [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	May 10, 2012	May 08, 2013

↗	FE-4499	Mention File Size Limit Settings Apply Only to Subversion Repositories	Paul Watson [Atlassian]	Ricardo Martins [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Feb 13, 2013	Mar 22, 2013
↗	FE-4238	Update database encoding warning message to be more generic	Unassigned	Gurleen Anand [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Aug 20, 2012	Aug 28, 2012
●	FE-4252	Email Review option won't work	Nick Pellow [Atlassian]	Leonardo De Macedo [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Aug 24, 2012	Oct 01, 2012

FishEye 2.8.0

15 August 2012

JIRA Issues (28 issues)

Type	Key	Summary	Assignee	Reporter	Priority	Status	Resolution	Created	Updated
☑	FE-4094	Create 2.8.0-m1 release containing svn 1.7 support	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	Nick Pellow [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	May 14, 2012	Jun 18, 2012
⧉	FE-4179	Blitz-test pages change	Unassigned	Richard Stephe	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Jul 05, 2012	Jul 23, 2012

		d in admin UI due to radio button issues/changes		ns [Atlassian]					
⊞	FE-4218	Always have resource monitor start with the FECRU server to log initial data	Unassigned	Daniel Rohan [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	Aug 07, 2012	Feb 11, 2013
⊞	FE-4087	IllegalArgumentException: No local entity with key 'REPONAME' and type 'class com.atlassian.applinks.application.fecru.FishEyeRepositoryEntityTypeImpl' exists	Geoff Crain [Atlassian]	Nick Pellow [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	May 07, 2012	Jul 09, 2012
⊞	FE-4017	Add authenticated user in	Brendan Humphreys	Issa	↑	Closed	Fixed	Mar 26, 2012	Apr 05, 2012

		http response headers for logging ability in reverse proxy	[Atlassian]						
↗	FE-4128	Remove deprecated Trusted AppsService	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	Jun 05, 2012	Jun 14, 2012
↗	FE-4095	Upgrade crowd client to 2.3.x. Currently fisheye ships with 2.2.5.	Richard Stephens [Atlassian]	Nick Pellow [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	May 14, 2012	Jul 19, 2012
↗	FE-3819	Subversion 1.7 Support	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	Ajay Sridhar [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	Nov 07, 2011	Nov 21, 2012
⚡	FE-4090	Poor Dashboard page performance for logged in users	Unassigned	Nick Pellow [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	May 08, 2012	Jun 12, 2012
●	FE-4224	Subversion Non-Versioned Propert	Unassigned	Kevin Wood	↓	Closed	Fixed	Aug 09, 2012	Sep 19, 2012

		ies re-scan not working							
●	FE-4222	FishEye privilege escalation vulnerability	Vitaly Osipov [Atlassian]	Paul Watson [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Aug 09, 2012	Aug 21, 2012
●	FE-4198	if non-standard crowd properties are set in config.xml, don't overwrite them if config is changed through UI	Richard Stephens [Atlassian]	Richard Stephens [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Jul 17, 2012	Jul 19, 2012
●	FE-4183	Fix Activity Stream paging (possibly with Ajaxified, infinite scroll or similar)	Brendan Humphreys [Atlassian]	Nick Pellow [Atlassian]	⊘	✓ Closed	Fixed	Jul 09, 2012	Aug 13, 2012
●	FE-4182	Hg scanning chokes on	Brendan Humphreys [Atlassian]	Brendan Humphreys [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Jul 08, 2012	Jul 10, 2012

		invalid branch name							
●	FE-4176	Encoding of asian characters + accented characters in email subject doesn't seem to work properly	Unassigned	Richard Stephens [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Jul 05, 2012	Jul 12, 2012
●	FE-4173	Polling Interval help text on screen needs to be updated	Roman Tekhov [Atlassian]	Daniel Rohan [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Jul 03, 2012	Jul 16, 2012
●	FE-4156	Watch Emails throwing exception in certain circumstances	Unassigned	Nick Pellow [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Jun 24, 2012	Feb 17, 2013
●	FE-4139	It takes 5 minutes to index a new branch in git	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	Adam Ahmed [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Jun 14, 2012	Jun 26, 2012
●	FE-4129	Fix the Subtask	Unassigned	Douglas Fabretti	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Jun 06, 2012	Nov 20, 2012

		integration for Crucible		[Atlassian]					
●	FE-4125	Implicit committer mappings are potentially expensively computed multiple times on every request	Brendan Humphreys [Atlassian]	Brendan Humphreys [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	Jun 03, 2012	Jun 11, 2012
●	FE-4113	Trying to browse a file name containing a + generates an error	Unassigned	Jean-Yves Avenard	↑	Closed	Fixed	May 25, 2012	May 23, 2013
●	FE-4110	Overlapping Label Text in FishEye UI Using Internet Explorer (IE9)	Richard Stephens [Atlassian]	Daniel Rohan [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	May 24, 2012	Jul 19, 2012
●	FE-4086	hg indexing falls over on commits with very large commit	Geoff Crain [Atlassian]	Geoff Crain [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	May 03, 2012	May 27, 2012

		messages (500k lines)							
●	FE-4049	Allow specification of which mime-types are to be treated as text	Unassigned	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Apr 11, 2012	May 14, 2012
●	FE-4026	Project Page Performance with many associated repositories	Brendan Humphreys [Atlassian]	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Apr 02, 2012	Jul 23, 2012
●	FE-4006	Consider removing Crowd Auth and LDAP Auth from dropdown when creating users in FishEye (was: Authentication Sync (or Re-Sync) Deletes	Geoff Crain [Atlassian]	Daniel Rohan [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Mar 16, 2012	May 03, 2012

		Users Created Only in FE)							
●	FE-3930	Exception when upgrading to UPM 2.0 in Fisheye	Nick Pellow [Atlassian]	Douglas Fabretti [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Feb 03, 2012	Jun 26, 2012
●	FE-3877	SASL support with bundled svnkit in 2.7.x	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	Gurleen Anand [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Jan 05, 2012	Jun 18, 2012

FishEye 2.8 upgrade guide

Below are some important notes on upgrading to **FishEye 2.8**. For details of the new features and improvements in this release, please read the FishEye 2.8 release notes.

Upgrade notes

FishEye 2.8

Please be sure to read the End of Life Announcements for FishEye/Crucible 2.8 . Most notably: Support for Clearcase repository types has been dropped.

On this page:

- Upgrade notes
- Upgrade procedure
- Checking for known issues and troubleshooting the FishEye upgrade

Related pages:

- FishEye 2.8 release notes

Upgrade procedure

⚠ **Before you begin**

- Test your upgrades in your test environment before rolling into production.
- Back up your *entire* FishEye instance (see Backing up and restoring FishEye data), i.e.
  - If you are backing up your FishEye instance using the Admin interface, tick all of the 'Include' checkboxes (e.g. repository and application caches, plugins and their configuration data, SQL database, etc).
  - If you are backing up your FishEye instance using the command-line interface, do not use

any exclusion options.

If you are already running a version of FishEye, please follow the instructions in the general FishEye upgrade guide.

Checking for known issues and troubleshooting the FishEye upgrade

If something is not working correctly after you have completed the steps above to upgrade your FishEye installation, please check for known FishEye issues and try troubleshooting your upgrade as described below:

- **Check for known issues**. Sometimes Atlassian finds out about a problem with the latest version of FishEye after the software is released. In such cases we publish information about the known issues in the FishEye Knowledge Base. Please check for FishEye 2.8 known issues in our JIRA issue tracker and follow the instructions to apply any necessary patches if necessary.
- **Did you encounter a problem during the FishEye upgrade?** Please refer to the guide to troubleshooting upgrades in the FishEye Knowledge Base.
- If you encounter a problem during the upgrade and cannot solve it, please create a support ticket and one of our support engineers will help you.

Upgrading from FishEye 2.7 with existing ClearCase Repositories

ClearCase Repositories

FishEye 2.8 no longer supports ClearCase repositories. Please refer to the End of Support Announcement for IBM ClearCase.

If you have any ClearCase repositories present in your FishEye instance, FishEye 2.8 will log a warning and will not start. The intention behind this rather draconian behaviour is to give you the opportunity to backup and update your instance before FishEye performs the upgrade operations to convert your indexes and database into a 2.8 compatible format.

You can force FIshEye to start with clearcase repositories disabled by setting the `fisheye.clearcase.disable` system property to `true`. Please see the documentation on setting up fisheye environment variables for more information.

For example, you can force startup by setting your `FISHEYE_OPTS` environment variable to

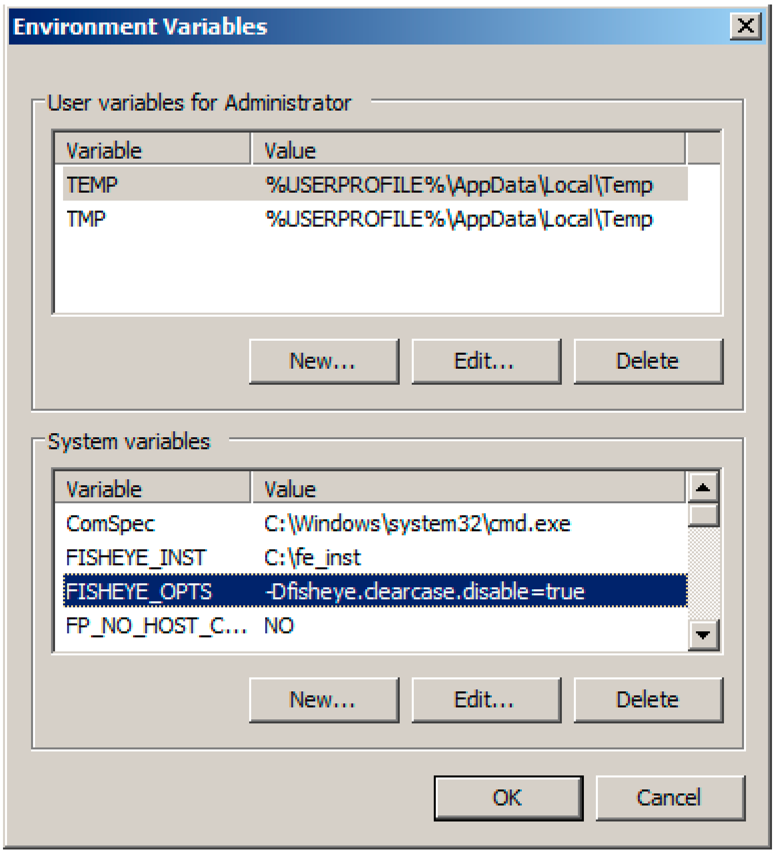
`-Dfisheye.clearcase.disable=true`

ie.:

```
$ export FISHEYE_OPTS="${FISHEYE_OPTS} -Dfisheye.clearcase.disable=true"
```

On Windows Server 2008 or Windows 7, you can configure this as follows:

1. Open the Start menu, right-click on "Computer" and select Properties
2. Click on "Advanced System Settings" on the left of the dialog
3. Click the "Environment Variables" button at the bottom of the Advanced tab
4. Add a FISHEYE_OPTS environment variable to the "System variables" section



User variables for Administrator

Variable	Value
TEMP	%USERPROFILE%\AppData\Local\Temp
TMP	%USERPROFILE%\AppData\Local\Temp

System variables

Variable	Value
ComSpec	C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
FISHEYE_INST	C:\fe_inst
FISHEYE_OPTS	-Dfisheye.clearcase.disable=true
FP_NO_HOST_C...	NO

FishEye 2.8 EAP Release Notes

FishEye & Crucible 2.8.0-m1

The 2.8.0-m1 EAP release is being provided to give early access to Subversion 1.7 support. The build contains the same features as FishEye/Crucible 2.7.14 with the updated version of svnkit necessary to work with Subversion 1.7.

We have chosen to provide this as an EAP release because we felt it was not appropriate to ship an update to a library so fundamental to FishEye's operation in a 2.7 point release.

Although this is an EAP release, the only difference between this build and the 2.7.14 release is the updated svnkit libraries. We believe, therefore, that this version can safely be deployed to production environments. As always, please take suitable backups before any such deployments. Please see the FishEye 2.7 Upgrade Guide for more information.

FishEye 2.7 Release Notes

7 September 2011

With great pleasure, Atlassian presents **FishEye 2.7** featuring Git repository management, Smart Commits and Web Hooks.

Highlights of this Release:

- Managed Git Repositories
- Smart Commits
- Web Hooks
- JIRA FishEye Plugin Improvements
- Small Improvements

DOWNLOAD latest version

- Thank you for all your issues and votes. Keep logging issues to help us keep improving!
- Read the release notices for important information about this release.

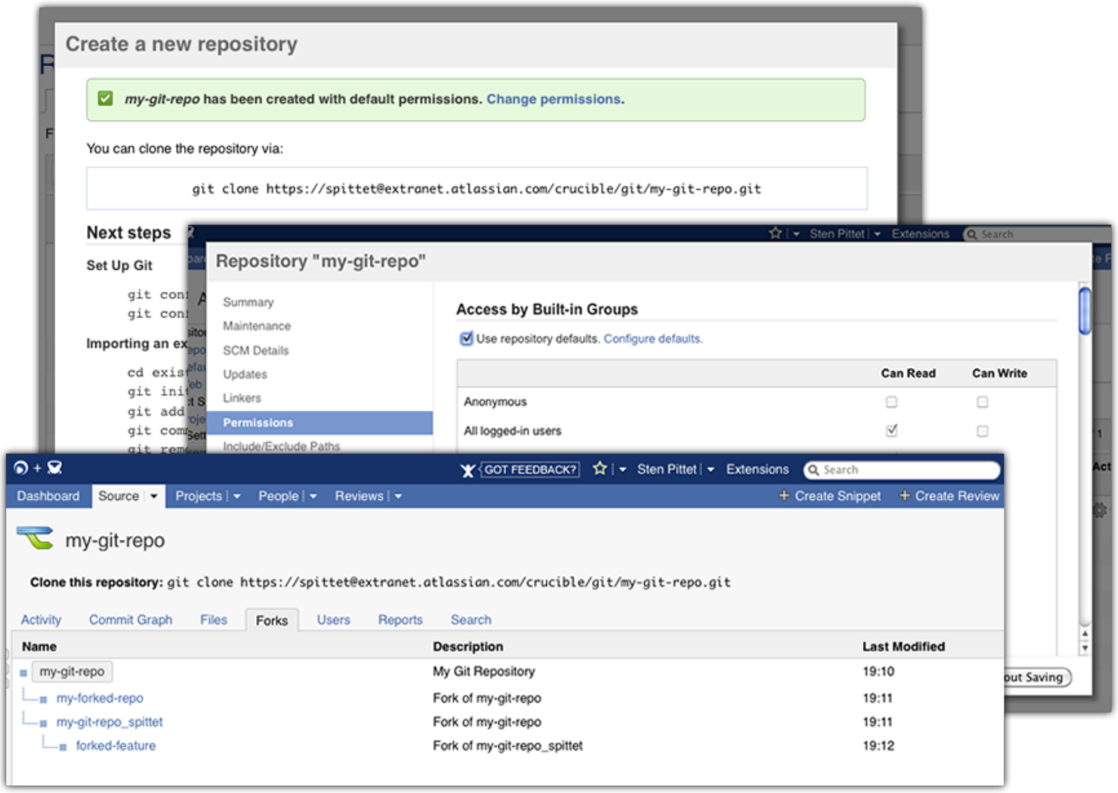
Highlights of FishEye 2.7

1

Managed Git Repositories

Administrators can **create and manage Git repositories** directly from FishEye on their own servers. FishEye Git repository management gives you the flexibility to do the following:

- Create forks and clones of existing projects.
- Manage permissions easily with push and pull access per repository.
- Visualize the hierarchy of repository forks.
- Explore and visualize changes with the commit graph



Create a new repository

☑ *my-git-repo* has been created with default permissions. Change permissions.

You can clone the repository via:

```
git clone https://spittet@extranet.atlassian.com/crucible/git/my-git-repo.git
```

Next steps

Set Up Git

```
git con
git con
```

Importing an ex

```
cd exis
git ini
git add
git com
git rem
```

Repository "my-git-repo"

Access by Built-in Groups

☑ Use repository defaults. Configure defaults.

	Can Read	Can Write
Anonymous	□	□
All logged-in users	☑	□

my-git-repo

Clone this repository: `git clone https://spittet@extranet.atlassian.com/crucible/git/my-git-repo.git`

Name	Description	Last Modified
my-git-repo	My Git Repository	19:10
my-forked-repo	Fork of my-git-repo	19:11
my-git-repo_spittet	Fork of my-git-repo	19:11
forked-feature	Fork of my-git-repo_spittet	19:12

More...

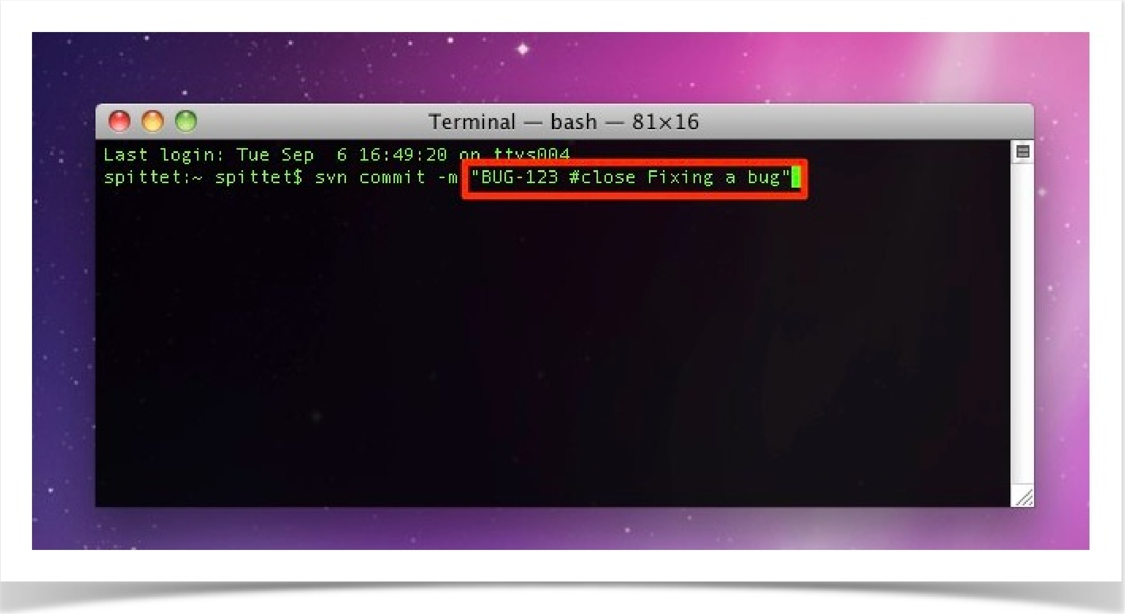
2

Smart Commits

Smart Commits allow repository committers to perform actions like transitioning JIRA issues or creating Crucil code reviews by embedding specific commands into their commit messages.

FishEye 2.7 comes bundled with support for creating and updating Crucible reviews, as well as transitioning, commenting, and logging work to JIRA issues.

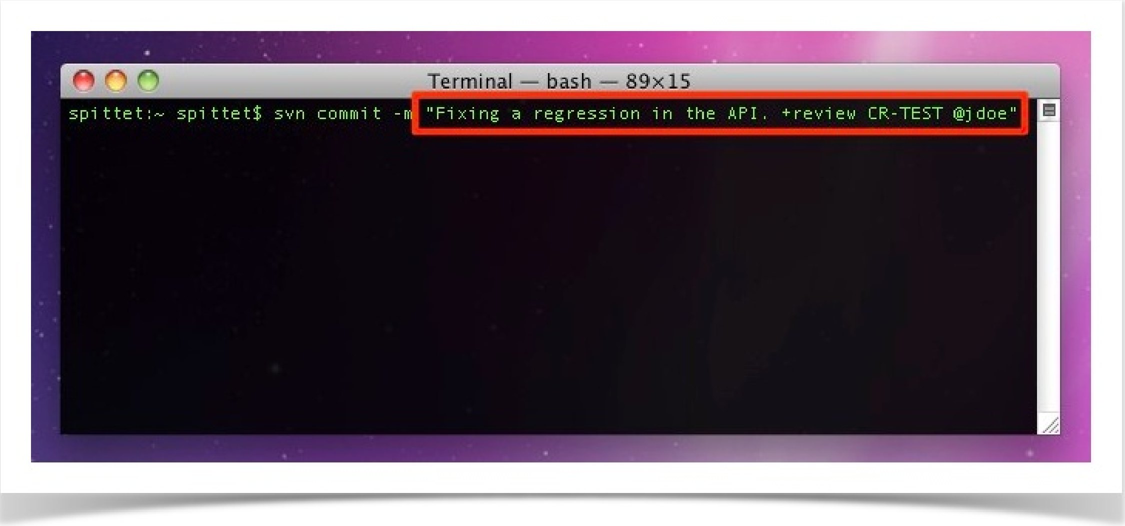
Placed into a commit message, the example below would close the JIRA issue `BUG-123`.



Terminal — bash — 81×16

```
Last login: Tue Sep  6 16:49:20 on ttys004
spittet:~ spittet$ svn commit -m "BUG-123 #close Fixing a bug"
```

The following example would create and start a review for the current changeset in the project `CR-TEST`, as w as add the user `jdoe` as a reviewer:



Terminal — bash — 89×15

```
spittet:~ spittet$ svn commit -m "Fixing a regression in the API. +review CR-TEST @jdoe"
```

For more details on using Smart Commits, please see the User's guide to Smart Commits.

JIRA issue transitioning requires at least version 3.4.5 of the JIRA FishEye plugin. It can be downloaded via tl Atlassian plugin manager from within JIRA or manually downloaded from the Atlassian plugin exchange.

Smart Commits are extensible via plugins, allowing you to simply implement your own handlers to integrate wi services used in your workplace. Please see the Smart Commit Tutorial for developer resources on creating a Smart Commit plugin.

By default, smart commits are disabled if the FishEye instance has any Mercurial or Git repositories. Pleas see the Smart Commits administrator's guide for more details.

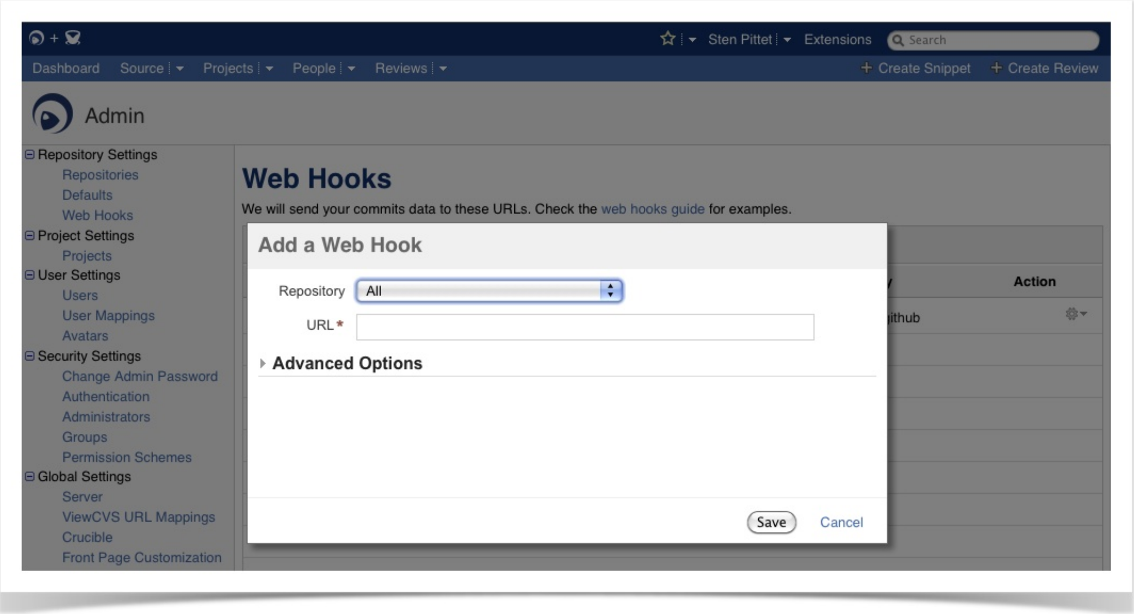
More...

3

Web Hooks

FishEye has added a Web Hooks capability. A Web Hook is a form of event-notification via HTTP POST.

In the case of FishEye Web Hooks, developers can add URLs which will receive commit(s) data through POS requests. This can be used to easily create useful gadgets in various programming languages that will give pu notification of commit changes.



Web Hooks

We will send your commits data to these URLs. Check the web hooks guide for examples.

Add a Web Hook

Repository: All

URL*

Advanced Options

More...

4

JIRA FishEye Plugin Improvements

The FishEye team are also proud to update the JIRA FishEye plugin to version 3.4.5. Upgrades to the plugin a available immediately via the Atlassian plugin manager from within JIRA or the Atlassian plugin exchange.

This update provides significant performance improvements, most notably asynchronous loading of the "Sourc and "Reviews" tab in JIRA which allows the JIRA view issue page to load without waiting for the FishEye serv to respond with data.

More...

5

Small Improvements

FishEye 2.7 also comes bundled with numerous other bug fixes and improvements, including:

- Syntax highlighting for Java 7, Groovy, Velocity and Scala.

- FishEye can now run on Java 7
- Improved user interface for the administration screens
- HEAD label in revisions page only appears for currently selected branch (or default branch if *All* is selected).
- Improved plugin points for developers

Visit our issue tracker to see the full list of improvements and bug fixes in FishEye and Crucible for this release.

Release Notices

- **Upgrading from a previous version of FishEye.** Upgrading FishEye should be fairly straight forward. *We strongly recommend that you back up FishEye before upgrading.* Please refer to the FishEye 2.7 Upgrade Guide for further essential information about your upgrade.
- **Known Issues.** Please check the important technical advisories on the front page of the Knowledge Base for information about any known issues for this release.

FishEye 2.7 Changelog

This page contains information about the FishEye 2.7 minor releases. Crucible license holders should also check the Crucible 2.7 Changelog.
See the FishEye 2.7 Release Notes for details of what's new in 2.7.0.

> ⚠ Please read the FishEye 2.7 Upgrade Guide before upgrading to any of the minor releases below.

On this page:

JIRA Issues (6 issues)

- From 2.7.0 to 2.7.1

JIRA Issues (5 issues)

From 2.7.13 to 2.7.14

12 June 2012

This is a bug fix release. The complete list of issues is below.

JIRA Issues (5 issues)

Type	Key	Summary	Assignee	Reporter	Priority	Status	Resolution	Created	Updated
●	FE-4119	Missing changesets cause Hg indexing to fail	Unassigned	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	May 30, 2012	May 30, 2012
●	FE-4111	If Anon Access is OFF, smart commits that interact with JIRA will not work	Nick Pellow [Atlassian]	Nick Pellow [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	May 24, 2012	Aug 01, 2012
●	FE-4106	Fisheye 2.7.13 startup error when FISHEYE_INST have spaces	Nick Pellow [Atlassian]	Leo Leung	↑	Closed	Fixed	May 24, 2012	Jun 08, 2012
●	FE-4105	100+ requests of type "updateJiraTimeAjax!d	Geoff Crain [Atlassian]	Daniel Rohan [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	May 23, 2012	Jun 08, 2012

		efault" timing out when modifying Time Spent							
●	FE-4103	NPE when indexing git repo with missing ancestor	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	May 22, 2012	Jun 08, 2012

From 2.7.12 to 2.7.13

21 May 2012

This is a bug fix release. The complete list of issues is below.

JIRA Issues (27 issues)

Type	Key	Summary	Assignee	Reporter	Priority	Status	Resolution	Created	Updated
☑	FE-3961	Emulate pre-2.7 behaviour: when an user is created by the user synchronisation, restore any deleted user with the same username	Brendan Humphreys [Atlassian]	Pierre-Etienne Poirot [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Feb 16, 2012	Aug 20, 2012
$	FE-401	web-se	Nick	Nick	↑	✓ Clos	Fixed	Mar 13,	Nov 18,

	9	rver/max-threads increases from 20 to 150	Pellow [Atlassian]	Pellow [Atlassian]		ed		2012	2012
$	FE-4018	EyeQL Search Results not displaying author fields	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Mar 27, 2012	Apr 09, 2012
+	FE-4017	Add authenticated user in http response headers for logging ability in reverse proxy	Brendan Humphreys [Atlassian]	Issa	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Mar 26, 2012	Apr 05, 2012
↗	FE-3989	Allow disabling of precise content Hash to csid mapping	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Mar 08, 2012	May 01, 2012
↗	FE-3922	Add custom syntax highlighting for shell scripts	Brendan Humphreys [Atlassian]	Eddie Webb	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Jan 27, 2012	Nov 07, 2012
↗	FE-3495	com.atlassian.crowd.	Brendan Humph	Gurleen Anand	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Jun 13, 2011	Jul 31, 2012

		exception.OperationFailedException if SSO is enabled with JIRA user management	reys [Atlassian]	[Atlassian]					
●	FE-4084	hidden text behind the left navigation panel when using Firefox 12	Unassigned	Leonardo De Macedo [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	May 01, 2012	Jun 27, 2012
●	FE-4070	Fisheye does not allow username returned by AuthToken to be different from username entered by user	Richard Stephens [Atlassian]	Richard Stephens [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	Apr 19, 2012	Apr 30, 2012
●	FE-4060	CC Indexing can fetch version 0 and index it even if	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	Apr 17, 2012	Apr 18, 2012

		before the start date.							
●	FE-4044	Lack of usernames element in security config can stop AJPAuth working	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Apr 11, 2012	Apr 15, 2012
●	FE-4043	Handle NPE caused by changeset without a position value in Commit Graph	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Apr 10, 2012	Apr 15, 2012
●	FE-4036	P4 GetLatestRevision will fail for paths with no revisions - leads to excessive logging.	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Apr 05, 2012	Apr 10, 2012
●	FE-4034	Copy from a file which existed	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Apr 03, 2012	Apr 10, 2012

		before the start-revision is ignored.							
●	FE-4029	Store Perforce Branch Details	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Apr 02, 2012	Apr 25, 2012
●	FE-4025	Modified port not reflected in startup message of uninitialized FishEye	Brendan Humphreys [Atlassian]	Rene Verschoor [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Mar 31, 2012	Apr 04, 2012
●	FE-4024	Clearcase FileHistory can throw an exception if no HEAD revisions	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Mar 29, 2012	Apr 10, 2012
●	FE-4020	Deleted git branches show in branch selector	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	Matthew Watson [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Mar 27, 2012	Apr 18, 2012
●	FE-4012	Avatars in user dropdown are too big	Richard Stephens [Atlassian]	Seb Ruiz [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Mar 22, 2012	Apr 05, 2012

●	FE-4003	JIRA Application Password Field Not Refreshing with Apply Button	Brendan Humphreys [Atlassian]	Daniel Rohan [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Mar 15, 2012	Apr 04, 2012
●	FE-3986	An svn copy from an unindexed part of a repo to an indexed part causes an error: com.cenqua.fisheye.rep.DbException: Attempt to load isDeleted from non existent revid = -1	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Mar 06, 2012	Jul 13, 2012
●	FE-3985	Display the SSID above the license textarea	Richard Stephens [Atlassian]	Stefan Sorin Nicolin	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Mar 06, 2012	Mar 27, 2012
●	FE-3984	JIRA user	Brendan	Ajay Sridhar	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Mar 06, 2012	Feb 19, 2013

		management fails if there are no groups selected to sync	Humphreys [Atlassian]	[Atlassian]					
●	FE-3979	Missing label for "Allow remote API calls" option in FishEye UI	Richard Stephens [Atlassian]	Sarah Maddox [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	Feb 27, 2012	Apr 23, 2012
●	FE-3899	fisheye doesnt handle p4 branch specs in ways that p4 supports	Geoff Crain [Atlassian]	Geoff Crain [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	Jan 18, 2012	May 01, 2012
●	FE-3870	Removed license gets replaced by "Disabled", preventing Update	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	Ajay Sridhar [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	Dec 29, 2011	Sep 07, 2012
●	FE-3732	Switching from tag to trunk results in a	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	Rene Verschoor [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	Sep 21, 2011	Apr 18, 2012

500 Server Error

From 2.7.11 to 2.7.12

16 April 2012

This is a bug fix release. The complete list of issues is below.

JIRA Issues (7 issues)

Type	Key	Summary	Assignee	Reporter	Priority	Status	Resolution	Created	Updated
●	FE-4016	FishEye XML Vulnerability	Vitaly Osipov [Atlassian]	Paul Watson [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Mar 26, 2012	May 17, 2012
●	FE-4001	Perforce branches are unnecessarily, repeatedly, scanned	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Mar 15, 2012	Apr 02, 2012
●	FE-4000	Corruption of CrossRepository Index Properties	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Mar 14, 2012	Mar 21, 2012
●	FE-3996	Cleartool since date format need to be English	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Mar 12, 2012	Mar 21, 2012
●	FE-3976	ClassCastException on startup on	Richard Stephens [Atlassian]	Wannes Geysen	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Feb 27, 2012	Apr 11, 2012

		windows							
●	FE-3970	Commit Calendar incorrect for projects including several paths in the same repository	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Feb 22, 2012	Feb 28, 2012
●	FE-3969	The 'Parameters' on the 'Database Configuration' page are ignored.	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Feb 22, 2012	Oct 03, 2012

From 2.7.10 to 2.7.11

27 February 2012

This is a bug fix release. The complete list of issues is below.

JIRA Issues (19 issues)

Type	Key	Summary	Assignee	Reporter	Priority	Status	Resolution	Created	Updated
$	FE-3941	Add a limit for the number of paths to index to a changeset	Matthew Watson [Atlassian]	Matthew Watson [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Feb 09, 2012	Feb 26, 2012

$	FE-3937	Add properties to stop branch and tag point ancestry detection for SVN	Matthew Watson [Atlassian]	Matthew Watson [Atlassian]	⊘	✓ Closed	Fixed	Feb 07, 2012	Feb 26, 2012
$	FE-3931	Null Pointer Exception com.cenqua.fisheye.rep.impl.CommonFileRevision.setAuthor(CommonFileRevision.java:149)	Brendan Humphreys [Atlassian]	Cardinal Armand du Piessis de Richelieu, First Minister of Louis XIII	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Feb 03, 2012	Jan 17, 2013
↗	FE-3958	Content Indexing: Filter the paths to index before processing the list twice.	Matthew Watson [Atlassian]	Matthew Watson [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Feb 15, 2012	Feb 21, 2012
↗	FE-3957	Lucene re-index is only triggered for cross-r	Matthew Watson [Atlassian]	Matthew Watson [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Feb 15, 2012	Feb 16, 2012

		epo until after first commit							
↗	FE-3956	Content Indexing: Add an option to only index trunk, not root and trunk	Matthew Watson [Atlassian]	Matthew Watson [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	Feb 15, 2012	Feb 26, 2012
↗	FE-3955	ReIndex: Only delete all the content docs if there are >0 docs in the index	Matthew Watson [Atlassian]	Matthew Watson [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	Feb 15, 2012	Feb 19, 2012
●	FE-3953	Per user LoC figures are meaningless when the 'All' button is selected	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	Feb 14, 2012	Feb 15, 2012
●	FE-3952	Breadcrumb links on the Users tab are incorrect when	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	Feb 14, 2012	Feb 14, 2012

		a branch is selected							
●	FE-3939	PHP syntax highlighting incorrectly matches keywords at the end of function names	Brendan Humphreys [Atlassian]	Chris Butler	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Feb 08, 2012	Feb 08, 2012
●	FE-3934	Changesets with large number of revisions can exhaust heap	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Feb 06, 2012	Feb 26, 2012
●	FE-3932	FishEye appears hung on upgrade, till upgrade finishes.	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	Matthew Watson [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Feb 06, 2012	Mar 28, 2013
●	FE-3921	Fisheye treats files as binary if they used to have a svn:mi	Michael Heemskerk [Atlassian]	Michael Heemskerk [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Jan 26, 2012	Feb 23, 2012

		me-type property, even after the property has been removed							
●	FE-3908	Investigate lib dir containing random JS files and directories. and scmutils.jar is missing.	Unassigned	Nick Pellow [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Jan 22, 2012	Feb 07, 2012
●	FE-3905	Upgrade from 2.5->2.7 fires events for all commits and replays all smart commits	Matthew Watson [Atlassian]	Matthew Watson [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Jan 20, 2012	Jan 23, 2012
●	FE-3885	Smart Commits: Using the #time command with a comple	Nick Pellow [Atlassian]	Felipe Cuozzo [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Jan 12, 2012	May 30, 2013

		x time format (i.e. 2d 4h) only saves the 2d part							
●	FE-3859	Unable to add users when using IE8	Seb Ruiz [Atlassian]	Felipe Kraemer [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Dec 12, 2011	Nov 07, 2012
●	FE-3851	Old broken Support Zip link still present	Brendan Humphreys [Atlassian]	Rene Verschoor [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Dec 02, 2011	Feb 15, 2012
●	FE-3608	Issue keys, wrapped in square brackets [JRA-9] are not linked correctly in quick search results	Brendan Humphreys [Atlassian]	Nick Pellow [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Jul 27, 2011	Feb 22, 2012

From 2.7.9 to 2.7.10

20 January 2012

This is a bug fix release. The complete list of issues is below.

JIRA Issues (3 issues)

Type	Key	Summary	Assignee	Reporter	Priority	Status	Resolution	Created	Updated
●	FE-3903	Unable to see FishEye	Unassigned	Matthew	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Jan 19, 2012	Jan 19, 2012

		activity stream in JIRA Activity Stream gadget on dashboard when have Repository with no description		Watson [Atlassian]					
●	FE-3902	Issue Transition controls don't appear when closing a review	Unassigned	None	⊘	✓ Closed	Fixed	Jan 19, 2012	Jan 19, 2012
●	FE-3900	fecru-review-issue-transition-plugin fails under fisheye 2.7.9 due to incompatible class change error	Unassigned	Nick Pellow [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Jan 18, 2012	Jan 19, 2012

From 2.7.8 to 2.7.9

19 January 2012

This is a bug fix release. The complete list of issues is below.

JIRA Issues (11 issues)

Type	Key	Summary	Assignee	Reporter	Priority	Status	Resolution	Created	Updated

●	FE-3896	FishEye wrongly removes admin privileges for a Crowd group when Crowd is not up when FishEye is starting up	Nick Pellow [Atlassian]	Alex Wei [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Jan 05, 2012	Jan 18, 2012
●	FE-3891	Webwork 2 vulnerability	Vitaly Osipov [Atlassian]	Paul Watson [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Jan 16, 2012	Jan 31, 2012
●	FE-3888	FishEye does not correctly handle moved tags	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Jan 15, 2012	Jan 17, 2012
●	FE-3884	DefaultUserManager.getUsersInGroup incorrectly acquires a write lock instead of a read lock	Brendan Humphreys [Atlassian]	Brendan Humphreys [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Jan 12, 2012	Jan 12, 2012
●	FE-388	P4	Brenda	Brenda	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Jan 08,	Jan 09,

	0	client doesn't handle job names with a leading -	n Humphreys [Atlassian]	n Humphreys [Atlassian]		ed		2012	2012
●	FE-3878	When processing perforce file revisions, only branch specs that have been added or modified since the last restart are considered	Anna Buttfield [Atlassian]	Anna Buttfield [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	Jan 08, 2012	Jan 09, 2012
●	FE-3875	SVN property changes with content lines containing certain strings break diff parsing	Anna Buttfield [Atlassian]	Anna Buttfield [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	Jan 03, 2012	Jan 17, 2012
●	FE-3862	JS errors in ie8	Anna Buttfield [Atlassian]	Anna Buttfield [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	Dec 13, 2011	Jan 17, 2012
●	FE-386	lock	Brenda	Brenda	↑	Closed	Fixed	Dec 12,	Dec 12,

	1	mismanagement in Lucene Connection	n Humphreys [Atlassian]	n Humphreys [Atlassian]		ed		2011	2011
●	FE-3817	Clicking on repository in Fisheye Administration generates error dialog in IE8	Anna Buttfield [Atlassian]	Felipe Kraemer [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Nov 04, 2011	Jan 17, 2012
●	FE-3790	Trying to look at the source of an empty file results in java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException - -1	Brendan Humphreys [Atlassian]	Rene Verschoor [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Oct 20, 2011	Dec 22, 2011

From 2.7.7 to 2.7.8

30 November 2011

This is a bug fix release. The complete list of issues is below.

JIRA Issues (7 issues)

Type	Key	Summary	Assignee	Reporter	Priority	Status	Resolution	Created	Updated
●	FE-3846	crowd admin groups get	Geoff Crain [Atlassian]	Geoff Crain [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Nov 27, 2011	Nov 29, 2011

		removed on startup							
●	FE-3842	"Internal Server Error" on jira issue hover	Geoff Crain [Atlassian]	Geoff Crain [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Nov 23, 2011	Nov 23, 2011
●	FE-3839	autocomplete dropdowns give inconsistent and sometimes wrong results (results missing)	Geoff Crain [Atlassian]	Geoff Crain [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Nov 20, 2011	Nov 21, 2011
●	FE-3775	Allowed Review Participants field doesn't work when some users are present	Pierre-Etienne Poirot [Atlassian]	Adam Ahmed [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Oct 11, 2011	Nov 29, 2011
●	FE-3745	Changing Block Size triggers a reindex + restart, while only a restart	Pierre-Etienne Poirot [Atlassian]	Rene Verschoor [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Sep 26, 2011	Nov 24, 2011

		is needed							
●	FE-3040	FishEye Access Logging is not writing the username	Pierre-Etienne Poirot [Atlassian]	Felipe Kraemer [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	Apr 27, 2011	Nov 29, 2011
●	FE-2473	Cannot find link for downloading latest and greatest RAW revision of a file	Pierre-Etienne Poirot [Atlassian]	David Hergert [Personal]	↓	Closed	Fixed	Feb 18, 2010	Nov 29, 2011

From 2.7.6 to 2.7.7

21 November 2011

This is a bug fix release. The complete list of issues is below.

JIRA Issues (7 issues)

Type	Key	Summary	Assignee	Reporter	Priority	Status	Resolution	Created	Updated
●	FE-3836	In SVN, if a tag is created and the identified parent changeset id is not indexed by FishEye the tag won't show	Anna Buttfield [Atlassian]	Anna Buttfield [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	Nov 16, 2011	Nov 17, 2011

		up in the branches and tags dropdown or on the commit graph							
●	FE-3833	Perforce jobids are not indexed	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Nov 15, 2011	Nov 16, 2011
●	FE-3832	Links in RSS feed do not use absolute URLs	Seb Ruiz [Atlassian]	Oleg Semyonov	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Nov 15, 2011	Nov 16, 2011
●	FE-3826	Jetty log messages are not reported anywhere	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Nov 10, 2011	Nov 16, 2011
●	FE-3822	mime type mapping for file names rather than suffixes removes first character of candidate file name before matching with	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Nov 08, 2011	Nov 17, 2011

		key filename							
●	FE-3174	When navigating forward in time in activity stream, items are shown earliest to latest down the page	Michael Studman [Atlassian]	None	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Sep 22, 2010	Jan 31, 2012
●	FE-3155	Browse /diff menu inactives look active and vice-versa	Jonathan Poh [Atlassian]	None	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Dec 12, 2010	Nov 16, 2011

From 2.7.5 to 2.7.6

8 November 2011

This is a bug fix release. The complete list of issues is below.

JIRA Issues **(14 issues)**

Type	Key	Summary	Assignee	Reporter	Priority	Status	Resolution	Created	Updated
↗	FE-3816	Shutdown the thread pool once the background upgrade tasks have	Pierre-Etienne Poirot [Atlassian]	Pierre-Etienne Poirot [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Nov 03, 2011	Nov 03, 2011

		been completed							
↗	FE-3791	Change authentication providers to return CommunicationException when appropriate	Pierre-Etienne Poirot [Atlassian]	Pierre-Etienne Poirot [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Oct 20, 2011	Nov 01, 2011
↗	FE-3772	Add option to enable client authentication SSL	Pierre-Etienne Poirot [Atlassian]	Pierre-Etienne Poirot [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Oct 09, 2011	Oct 17, 2012
↗	FE-3611	Improve the way avatars are loaded to avoid unnecessary calls	Anna Buttfield [Atlassian]	Renan Battaglin [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Jul 28, 2011	Jan 23, 2013
●	FE-3823	If the total length of the branch names selected for the commit graph is too long,	Unassigned	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Nov 09, 2011	Nov 10, 2011

		the spinner never disappears							
●	FE-3812	When synchronizing users with LDAP, do not deactivate users if the error is a communication problem	Pierre-Etienne Poirot [Atlassian]	Pierre-Etienne Poirot [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	Nov 01, 2011	Nov 01, 2011
●	FE-3809	Upgrade of instances using Oracle fail when upgrade_75.sql is run	Anna Buttfield [Atlassian]	Renan Battaglin [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	Oct 31, 2011	Nov 02, 2011
●	FE-3794	Sourcing a Tag from a Tag Can cause FishEye not to display tag contents	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	Oct 24, 2011	Nov 03, 2011
●	FE-3787	When synchronizing	Pierre-Etienne Poirot	Adam Ahmed [Atlassi	↑	Closed	Fixed	Oct 19, 2011	Aug 20, 2012

		users with Crowd, do not deactivate users if the error is a communication problem	[Atlassian]	an]					
●	FE-3784	Modified tags fail in the branch selector	Adam Ahmed [Atlassian]	Adam Ahmed [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	Oct 18, 2011	Nov 02, 2011
●	FE-3783	Activity Stream UI sometimes slow in git - it makes calls to git remote show.	Adam Ahmed [Atlassian]	Adam Ahmed [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	Oct 17, 2011	Nov 04, 2011
●	FE-3767	WARN messages 'Repository index does not match the repository configuration' incorrectly	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	Michael Heemskerk [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	Oct 05, 2011	Nov 02, 2011

		logged after upgrading to 2.7							
●	FE-3645	Old non-http/s Simple Linker configuration passes upgrade but results in error when trying to open repo	Pierre-Etienne Poirot [Atlassian]	Rene Verschoor [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Aug 15, 2011	Nov 04, 2011
●	FE-3620	Display name not being picked up correctly in some cases with JIRA user management	Pierre-Etienne Poirot [Atlassian]	Gurleen Anand [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Aug 03, 2011	Jan 16, 2012

From 2.7.4 to 2.7.5

21 October 2011

This is a bug fix release. The complete list of issues is below.

JIRA Issues (15 issues)

Type	Key	Summary	Assignee	Reporter	Priority	Status	Resolution	Created	Updated
$	FE-3799	p4 support : Cleanu	Conor MacNeil	Matthew	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Sep 27, 2011	Jan 23, 2013

		p and Merge the p4 ancestry suppression flag to 2.6/7/default	ll [Atlassian]	Watson [Atlassian]					
↗	FE-3768	FishEye logs lots of ApplicationPermissionException when synchronising Crowd users that have no permission on FishEye / Crucible	Michael Heemskerk [Atlassian]	Michael Heemskerk [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	Oct 06, 2011	Oct 11, 2011
●	FE-3788	Git does not report an error when creating a managed repository over an existing one	Pierre-Etienne Poirot [Atlassian]	Pierre-Etienne Poirot [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	Oct 19, 2011	Oct 19, 2011
●	FE-377	Fix	Pierre-	Pierre-	↓	Closed	Fixed	Oct 11,	Oct 12,

	7	documentation of the managed repositories' REST API	Etienne Poirot [Atlassian]	Etienne Poirot [Atlassian]		ed		2011	2011
●	FE-3774	Search results page fails to render for EyeQL queries > 4000 characters on Oracle.	Michael Heemskerk [Atlassian]	Michael Heemskerk [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Oct 10, 2011	Oct 11, 2011
●	FE-3755	SVN: Paths under tag directories are displayed as deleted / empty directories (greyed out)	Michael Heemskerk [Atlassian]	Michael Heemskerk [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Sep 30, 2011	Oct 11, 2011
●	FE-3752	Repository path, includes, excludes and hidden directories should be copied to	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	Tim Pettersen [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Sep 29, 2011	Oct 04, 2011

		newly created forks							
●	FE-3751	'Store diffs' setting is not respected for initial imports of SVN repositories	Michael Heemskerk [Atlassian]	Michael Heemskerk [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	Sep 28, 2011	Oct 09, 2011
●	FE-3737	Cannot customize front page with global anonymous access turned off	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	Gurleen Anand [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	Sep 22, 2011	Oct 06, 2011
●	FE-3727	Review coverage report screen messed up when using Firefox 6.0.2 and Chrome 12.0.7	Michael Studman [Atlassian]	Camila Ayres [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	Sep 16, 2011	Oct 26, 2011
●	FE-3721	Error when changing content of a review	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	Federico Silva Armas [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	Sep 15, 2011	Jan 23, 2013
●	FE-369	Web	Anna	Sten	↑	Closed	Fixed	Sep 06,	Oct 24,

	8	Hooks payload received with "application/xml" as the content type	Buttfield [Atlassian]	Pittet [Atlassian]		ed		2011	2011
●	FE-3692	When pushing to a Git managed repo while another client is cloning, the client which is cloned freezes	Pierre-Etienne Poirot [Atlassian]	Pierre-Etienne Poirot [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Sep 06, 2011	Oct 09, 2011
●	FE-3678	Provide a more friendly message to the users	Anna Buttfield [Atlassian]	Zed Yap [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Sep 05, 2011	Oct 12, 2011
●	FE-2625	code metrics error for branches directories	Pierre-Etienne Poirot [Atlassian]	Tracey Lum [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Jun 03, 2010	Oct 10, 2011

From 2.7.3 to 2.7.4

20 September 2011

This is a bug fix release. The complete list of issues is below.

JIRA Issues (9 issues)

Type	Key	Summary	Assignee	Reporter	Priority	Status	Resolution	Created	Updated
●	FE-3748	NullPointerException while loading user preferences from database, causing login failures	Michael Heemskerk [Atlassian]	Michael Heemskerk [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	Sep 27, 2011	Sep 27, 2011
●	FE-3747	If you edit and then save a managed repository in Internet Explorer, the text "fork of null" will appear and the forks view will no longer be available.	Tim Pettersen [Atlassian]	Tim Pettersen [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	Sep 26, 2011	Sep 27, 2011
●	FE-3742	After a user has been deleted and then added	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	Sep 26, 2011	Sep 27, 2011

		again, subsequent deletions fail							
●	FE-3741	Manual Auth Re-Sync button doesn't do anything	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	Phil Davies	↓	Closed	Fixed	Sep 23, 2011	Sep 27, 2011
●	FE-3738	Log files not included in support zip	Matthew Watson [Atlassian]	Matthew Watson [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	Sep 23, 2011	Jan 16, 2012
●	FE-3735	Commit events fired on Git repos when branches are added/removed	Seb Ruiz [Atlassian]	Matt Ryall [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	Sep 22, 2011	Sep 27, 2011
●	FE-3734	Error upon exceeding license limit with Crowd user management	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	Gurleen Anand [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	Sep 21, 2011	Sep 27, 2011
●	FE-3716	Hg authentication fails with special	Michael Studman [Atlassian]	Gurleen Anand [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	Sep 13, 2011	Jan 16, 2012

		character in password							
●	FE-3168	Restricting Fisheye content in Projects Has No Effect	Michael Studman [Atlassian]	None	↑	Closed	Fixed	Dec 06, 2010	Jan 31, 2013

From 2.7.2 to 2.7.3

20 September 2011

This is a bug fix release. The complete list of issues is below.

JIRA Issues **(2 issues)**

Type	Key	Summary	Assignee	Reporter	Priority	Status	Resolution	Created	Updated
●	FE-3717	Augment the git-http-backend from 1min to 1hour	Pierre-Etienne Poirot [Atlassian]	Pierre-Etienne Poirot [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	Sep 14, 2011	Sep 19, 2011
●	FE-3635	Backup fails if write.lock file still exists in lucene	Michael Studman [Atlassian]	Renan Battaglin [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	Aug 09, 2011	Jan 16, 2012

From 2.7.1 to 2.7.2

19 September 2011

This is a bug fix release. The complete list of issues is below.

JIRA Issues **(6 issues)**

Type	Key	Summary	Assignee	Reporter	Priority	Status	Resolution	Created	Updated

↗	FE-3616	Change com.cenqua.fisheye.logging.DailyRollingFileAppender to keep the extension .log	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	Felipe Cuozzo [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Aug 02, 2011	Jan 16, 2012
●	FE-3718	Eclipse Git integration (egit) fails to clone from managed Git repository	Unassigned	Tim Pettersen [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Sep 14, 2011	Sep 19, 2011
●	FE-3711	Some Directory links in Quick Search have double encoded URLs	Jason Hinch [Atlassian]	Jason Hinch [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Sep 12, 2011	Jan 16, 2012
●	FE-3696	Web Hooks should be deleted when deleting a repository	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	Seb Ruiz [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Sep 06, 2011	Sep 13, 2011
●	FE-3693	Pagination number	Jonathan Poh [Atlassi	Rene Verschoor	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Sep 06, 2011	Sep 14, 2011

		s at bottom of Repositories screen overlap with system info footer	an]	[Atlassian]					
●	FE-3647	Google collections and Guava both bundled, package exported without version	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	Richard Wallace [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Aug 15, 2011	Sep 14, 2011

From 2.7.0 to 2.7.1

9 September 2011

This is a bug fix release. The complete list of issues is below.

JIRA Issues (5 issues)

Type	Key	Summary	Assignee	Reporter	Priority	Status	Resolution	Created	Updated
●	FE-3701	CommitHookModuleDescriptor#enable can fail if Active Objects Configuration for Commit Hooks Plugin is not	Jason Hinch [Atlassian]	Jason Hinch [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Sep 07, 2011	Sep 11, 2011

		available yet							
●	FE-3700	Can't reset user password	Pierre-Etienne Poirot [Atlassian]	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Sep 07, 2011	Sep 08, 2011
●	FE-3695	Deleting a web hook dialog has a broken layout	Jason Hinch [Atlassian]	Seb Ruiz [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Sep 06, 2011	Sep 08, 2011
●	FE-3694	Testing a Web Hook doesn't send mock changeset displayId	Seb Ruiz [Atlassian]	Seb Ruiz [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Sep 06, 2011	Sep 06, 2011
●	FE-3018	Unnecessary implicit antglobbing in Query3	Brendan Humphreys [Atlassian]	Brendan Humphreys [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Apr 11, 2011	Oct 05, 2012

FishEye 2.7 Upgrade Guide

Below are some important notes on upgrading to **FishEye 2.7**. For details of the new features and improvements in this release, please read the FishEye 2.7 Release Notes.

On this page:

- Upgrade Notes
  - FishEye 2.7
- Upgrade Procedure
- Checking for Known Issues and Troubleshooting the FishEye Upgrade

Upgrade Notes

FishEye 2.7

- When FishEye 2.7 is upgraded, it will run a one-time upgrade task that will create a new index of file revisions, and minor database indexing tasks. These should have no functional impact and should complete in a few minutes.

- FishEye 2.7 adds ActiveObjects support, which allows plugins to store configuration data in the database. Any already scheduled backups will not have plugin data included during backups. Please modify your scheduled backup configuration appropriately to include ActiveObjects backups.
- If you are using Custom authentication, FishEye 2.7's managed repositories have changed the responsibilities of the `com.cenqua.fisheye.user.plugin.FishEyeAuthenticator` class. For external repositories the `hasPermissionToAccess()` method is still invoked to check whether a user may access a particular repository. For internal or managed repositories, `hasPermissionToAccess()` is used to determine whether a user has both read and write access to the repository.

Upgrade Procedure

⚠ **Before you begin**

- Test your upgrades in your test environment before rolling into production.
- Back up your *entire* FishEye instance (see Backing up and restoring FishEye data), i.e.
  - If you are backing up your FishEye instance using the Admin interface, tick all of the 'Include' checkboxes (e.g. repository and application caches, plugins and their configuration data, SQL database, etc).
  - If you are backing up your FishEye instance using the command-line interface, do not use any exclusion options.

If you are already running a version of FishEye, please follow the instructions in the general FishEye Upgrade Guide .

Checking for Known Issues and Troubleshooting the FishEye Upgrade

If something is not working correctly after you have completed the steps above to upgrade your FishEye installation, please check for known FishEye issues and try troubleshooting your upgrade as described below:

- **Check for known issues**. Sometimes Atlassian finds out about a problem with the latest version of FishEye after the software is released. In such cases we publish information about the known issues in the FishEye Knowledge Base. Please check the FishEye 2.7 Known Issues in the FishEye Knowledge Base and follow the instructions to apply any necessary patches if necessary.

- **Did you encounter a problem during the FishEye upgrade?** Please refer to the guide to troubleshooting upgrades in the FishEye Knowledge Base.

- If you encounter a problem during the upgrade and cannot solve it, please create a support ticket and one of our support engineers will help you.

RELATED TOPICS

FishEye 2.7 Release Notes

FishEye 2.6 Release Notes

6 June 2011

With great pleasure, Atlassian presents **FishEye 2.6** featuring the new repository commit graph, user management via JIRA and a host of DVCS improvements.

Highlights of this Release:

- Repository Commit Graph
- User Management via JIRA
- Improved Quick Search
- Redesigned HTML Emails
- Dashboard and Navigation Improvements
- Improved Support for Git Branches

- Git Commit Authors include Email Address
- Mercurial Indexing Improvements
- And Even More Improvements

Responding to your Feedback:

★ Over **269** votes satisfied

DOWNLOAD latest version

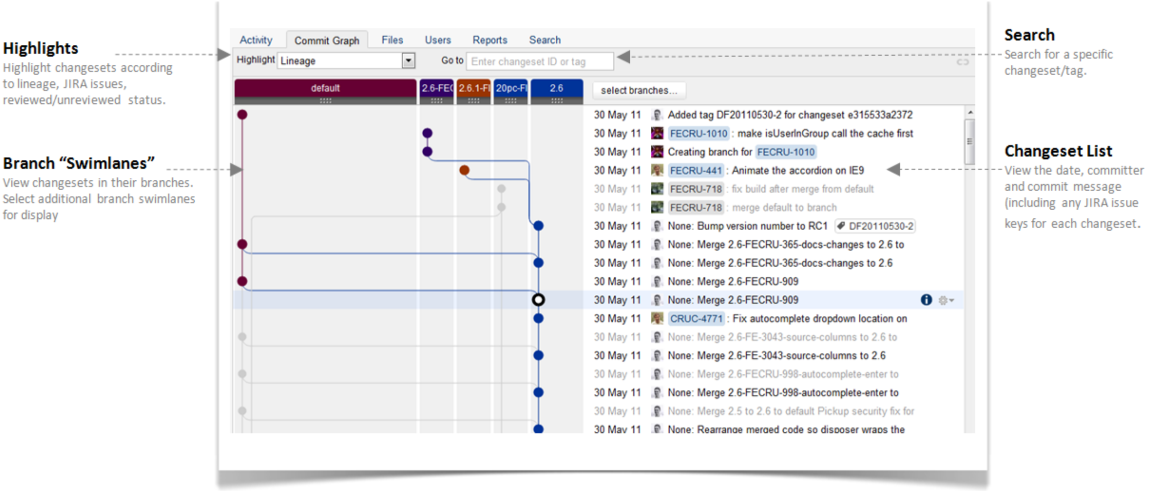
- Thank you for all your issues and votes. Keep logging issues to help us keep improving!
- Read the release notices for important information about this release.

Highlights of FishEye 2.6

1

Repository Commit Graph

FishEye 2.6 introduces a powerful visualisation tool to help you understand your repositories better – the commit graph. The commit graph shows changesets in their respective branches, using configurable "swimlanes". At a glance, you will be able to see key information such as branching and merging. If you are using Git or Mercurial, you will also be able to see anonymous branches.



Highlight: Lineage

Go to: Enter changeset ID or tag

30 May 11 Added tag DF20110530-2 for changeset e315533a2372
30 May 11 FECRU-1010 : make isUserInGroup call the cache first
30 May 11 Creating branch for FECRU-1010
30 May 11 FECRU-441 : Animate the accordion on IE9
30 May 11 FECRU-718 : fix build after merge from default
30 May 11 FECRU-718 : merge default to branch
30 May 11 None: Bump version number to RC1 DF20110530-2
30 May 11 None: Merge 2.6-FECRU-365-docs-changes to 2.6 to
30 May 11 None: Merge 2.6-FECRU-365-docs-changes to 2.6
30 May 11 None: Merge 2.6-FECRU-909
30 May 11 None: Merge 2.6-FECRU-909
30 May 11 CRUC-4771 : Fix autocomplete dropdown location on
30 May 11 None: Merge 2.6-FE-3043-source-columns to 2.6 to
30 May 11 None: Merge 2.6-FE-3043-source-columns to 2.6
30 May 11 None: Merge 2.6-FECRU-998-autocomplete-enter to
30 May 11 None: Merge 2.6-FECRU-998-autocomplete-enter to
30 May 11 None: Merge 2.5 to 2.6 to default Pickup security fix for
30 May 11 None: Rearrange merged code so disposer wraps the

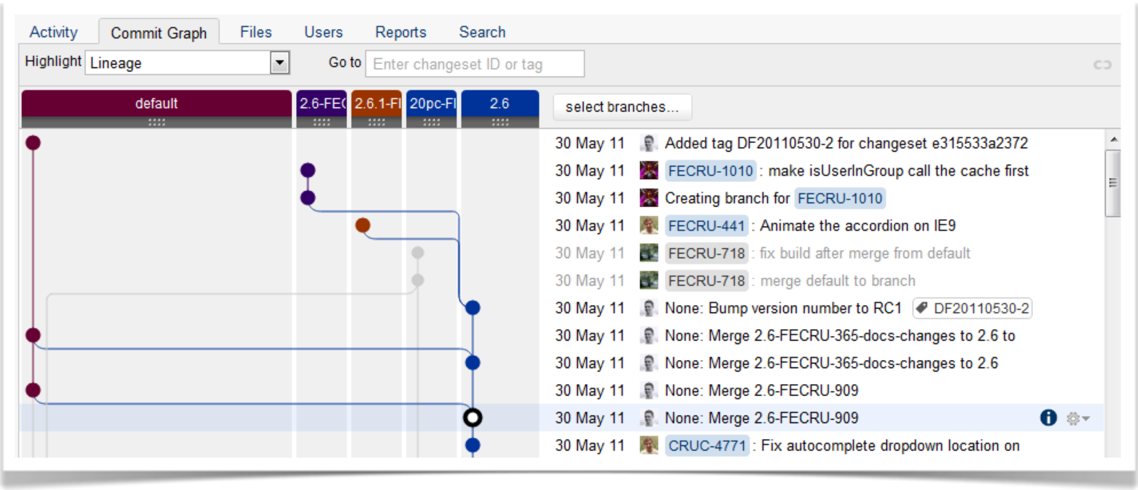
Highlights
Highlight changesets according to lineage, JIRA issues, reviewed/unreviewed status.

Branch "Swimlanes"
View changesets in their branches. Select additional branch swimlanes for display

Search
Search for a specific changeset/tag.

Changeset List
View the date, committer and commit message (including any JIRA issue keys for each changeset.

Commit graph highlights provide further context, allowing you to highlight changesets in the same branch, commits with JIRA issues, and reviewed/unreviewed changesets. Clicking a changeset with the appropriate highlight active (selected in the 'Highlight' dropdown) shows you related changesets, such as changesets with the same lineage, the same JIRA issue or same Crucible review.



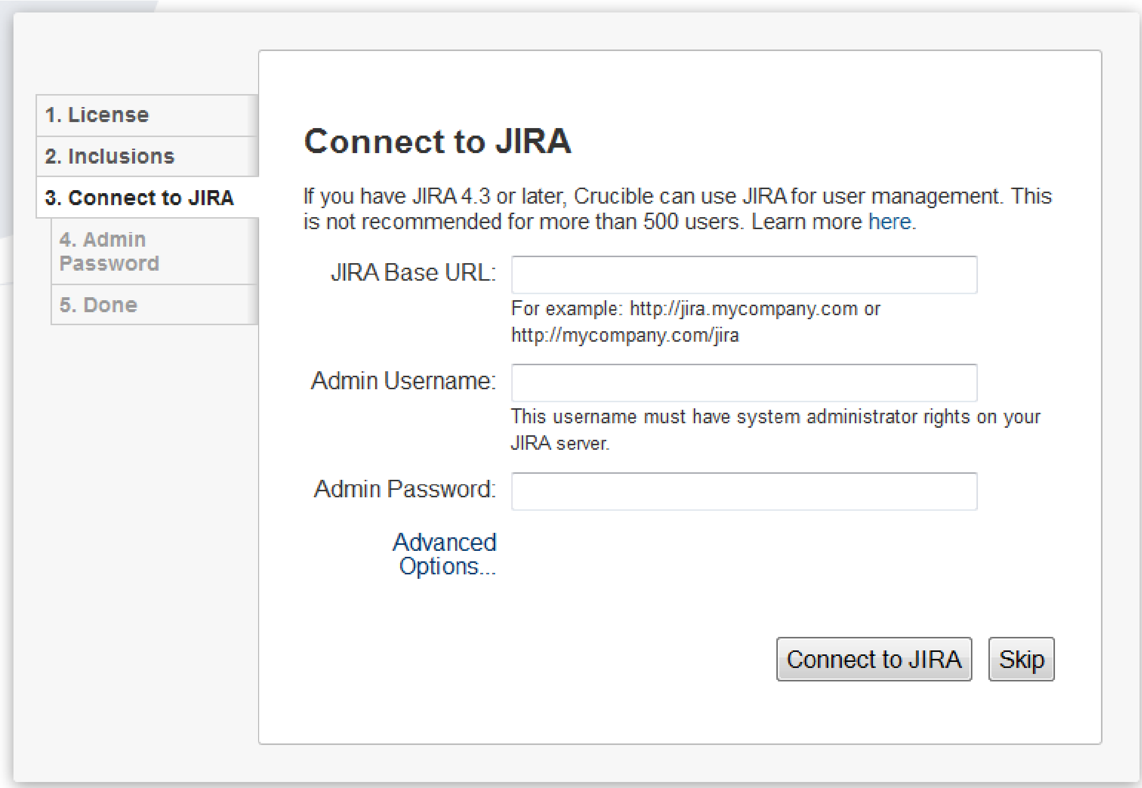
30 May 11 Added tag DF20110530-2 for changeset e315533a2372
30 May 11 FECRU-1010 : make isUserInGroup call the cache first
30 May 11 Creating branch for FECRU-1010
30 May 11 FECRU-441 : Animate the accordion on IE9
30 May 11 FECRU-718 : fix build after merge from default
30 May 11 FECRU-718 : merge default to branch
30 May 11 None: Bump version number to RC1 DF20110530-2
30 May 11 None: Merge 2.6-FECRU-365-docs-changes to 2.6 to
30 May 11 None: Merge 2.6-FECRU-365-docs-changes to 2.6
30 May 11 None: Merge 2.6-FECRU-909
30 May 11 None: Merge 2.6-FECRU-909
30 May 11 CRUC-4771 : Fix autocomplete dropdown location on

More...

2

User Management via JIRA

You can now use the same set of users in FishEye and JIRA, and manage your users and groups in JIRA. The FishEye setup wizard gives you the opportunity to configure a JIRA connection quickly and automatically, using the most common options. You can further configure the JIRA connections via the FishEye administration screens.



Connect to JIRA

If you have JIRA 4.3 or later, Crucible can use JIRA for user management. This is not recommended for more than 500 users. Learn more here.

JIRA Base URL:
For example: http://jira.mycompany.com or http://mycompany.com/jira

Admin Username:
This username must have system administrator rights on your JIRA server.

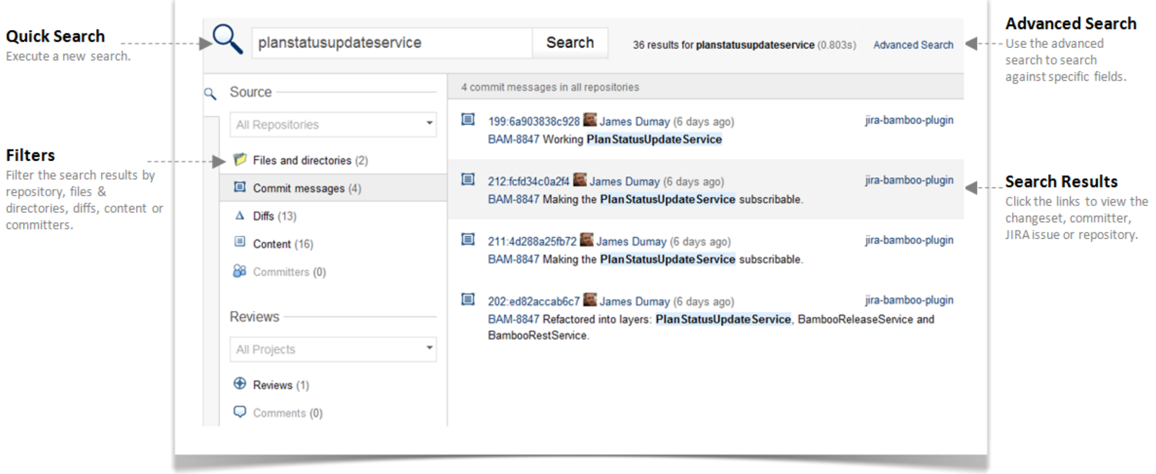
Admin Password:

More...

3

Improved Quick Search

You'll be able to find information faster using FishEye's improved Quick Search. The Quick Search now pattern matches against CamelCase strings for files and directories, just like many popular IDEs. The search itself provides quicker and more accurate results. The search results are also easier to work with – the new user interface has a cleaner look and feel and features links to default/trunk for files, pop-up summaries for JIRA issues in commit messages and more.


Quick Search
Execute a new search.
Filters
Filter the search results by repository, files & directories, diffs, content or committers.
Advanced Search
Use the advanced search to search against specific fields.
Search Results
Click the links to view the changeset, committer, JIRA issue or repository.
planstatusupdateservice
Search
Advanced Search
Source
All Repositories
Files and directories (2)
Commit messages (4)
Diffs (13)
Content (16)
Committers (0)
Reviews
All Projects
Reviews (1)
Comments (0)

36 results for **planstatusupdateservice** (0.803s)

4 commit messages in all repositories

199:6a903838c928 James Dumay (6 days ago) jira-bamboo-plugin
BAM-8847 Working **PlanStatusUpdateService**

212:fcfd34c0a2f4 James Dumay (6 days ago) jira-bamboo-plugin
BAM-8847 Making the **PlanStatusUpdateService** subscribable.

211:4d288a25fb72 James Dumay (6 days ago) jira-bamboo-plugin
BAM-8847 Making the **PlanStatusUpdateService** subscribable.

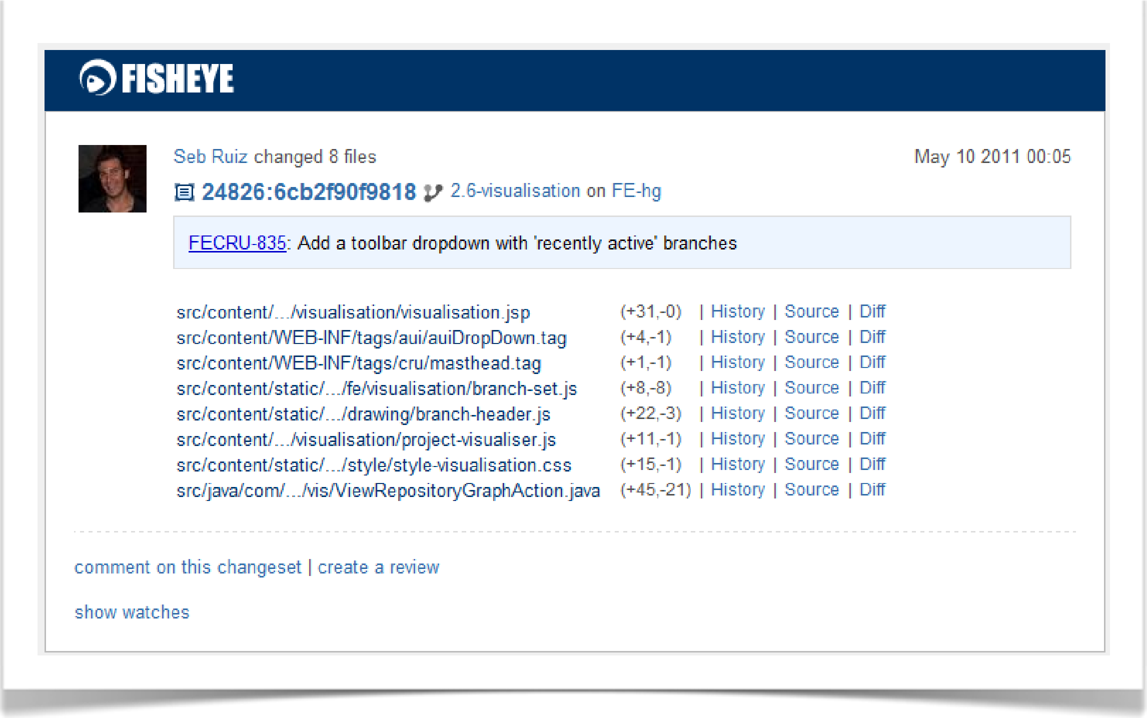
202:ed82accab6c7 James Dumay (6 days ago) jira-bamboo-plugin
BAM-8847 Refactored into layers: **PlanStatusUpdateService**, BambooReleaseService and BambooRestService.

More...

4

Redesigned HTML Emails

A 20% time project has resulted in email notifications getting a dramatic facelift. Gone are the dreary old HTML emails, replaced by much better-looking ones. You'll see the new emails in action for changeset notifications.



Seb Ruiz changed 8 files May 10 2011 00:05

24826:6cb2f90f9818 2.6-visualisation on FE-hg

FECRU-835: Add a toolbar dropdown with 'recently active' branches

src/content/.../visualisation/visualisation.jsp	(+31,-0)	History | Source | Diff
src/content/WEB-INF/tags/aui/auiDropDown.tag	(+4,-1)	History | Source | Diff
src/content/WEB-INF/tags/cru/masthead.tag	(+1,-1)	History | Source | Diff
src/content/static/.../fe/visualisation/branch-set.js	(+8,-8)	History | Source | Diff
src/content/static/.../drawing/branch-header.js	(+22,-3)	History | Source | Diff
src/content/.../visualisation/project-visualiser.js	(+11,-1)	History | Source | Diff
src/content/static/.../style/style-visualisation.css	(+15,-1)	History | Source | Diff
src/java/com/.../vis/ViewRepositoryGraphAction.java	(+45,-21)	History | Source | Diff

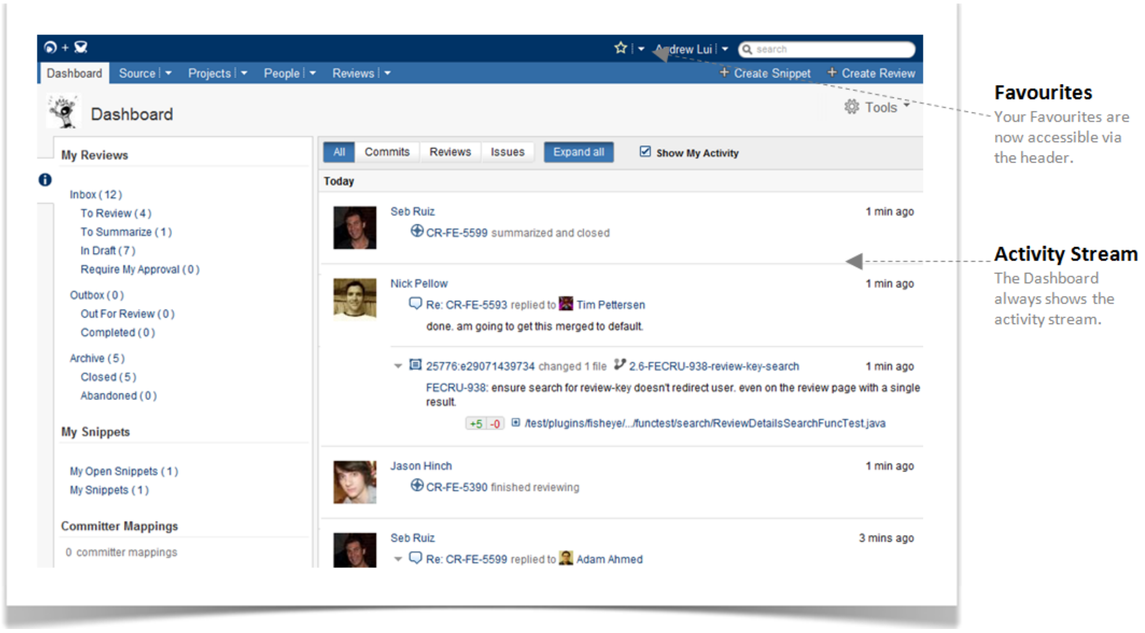
comment on this changeset | create a review

show watches

5

Dashboard and Navigation Improvements

The Dashboard and Header have been tweaked to simplify the user interface in this release. You won't have to click different tabs to find the activity stream, as it will always be displayed. We've moved the other functions to the header to remove the clutter and provide you with a more streamlined view.



My Reviews

Inbox (12)
To Review (4)
To Summarize (1)
In Draft (7)
Require My Approval (0)
Outbox (0)
Out For Review (0)
Completed (0)
Archive (5)
Closed (5)
Abandoned (0)

My Snippets

My Open Snippets (1)
My Snippets (1)

Committer Mappings

0 committer mappings

Today

Seb Ruiz 1 min ago
CR-FE-5599 summarized and closed

Nick Pellow 1 min ago
Re: CR-FE-5593 replied to Tim Pettersen
done. am going to get this merged to default.

25776:e29071439734 changed 1 file 2.6-FECRU-938-review-key-search 1 min ago
FECRU-938: ensure search for review-key doesn't redirect user. even on the review page with a single result.
+5 -0 /test/plugins/fisheye/.../functest/search/ReviewDetailsSearchFuncTest.java

Jason Hinch 1 min ago
CR-FE-5390 finished reviewing

Seb Ruiz 3 mins ago
Re: CR-FE-5599 replied to Adam Ahmed

Favourites
Your Favourites are now accessible via the header.

Activity Stream
The Dashboard always shows the activity stream.

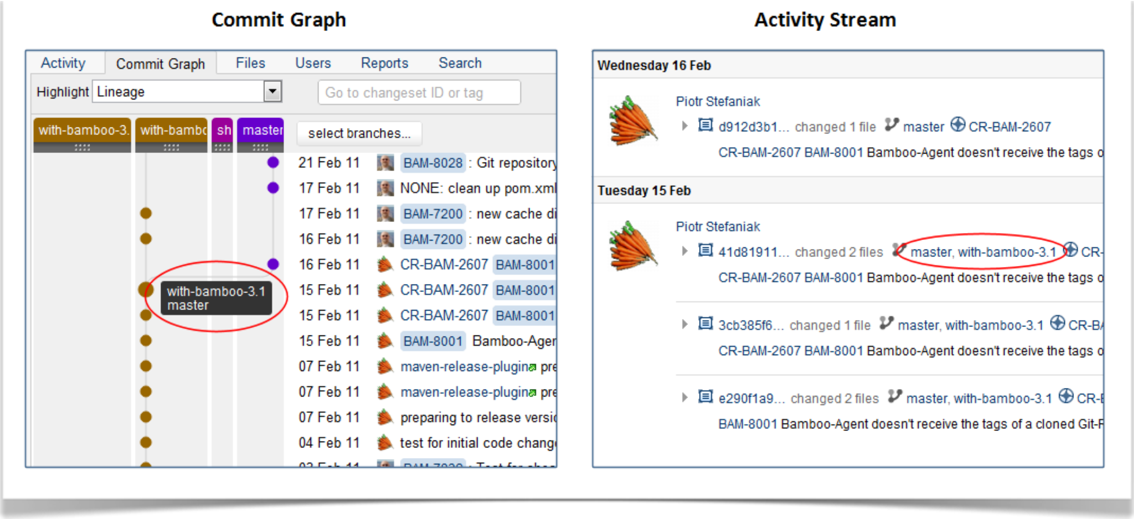
More...

6

Improved Support for Git Branches

We've improved the support for Git branches in FishEye. Previously, if FishEye detected a commit on a branch (other than the 'master' branch), it would be considered as part of that branch only, even if the branch was later merged back to the 'master' branch. In this release, FishEye will correctly consider the ancestry of a changeset. For example, if a branch 'fisheye-2.6' is merged back to the 'master' branch, then all changesets that were seen as part of the 'fisheye-2.6' branch will also be considered to be part of the 'master'.

The activity stream for a branch will now show *all* commits that contribute to (i.e. are in the ancestry of) the head of the branch. You can also see the improved Git branch support on the new commit graph and on the view changeset screen.



21 Feb 11 BAM-8028 : Git repository
17 Feb 11 NONE: clean up pom.xml
17 Feb 11 BAM-7200 : new cache di
16 Feb 11 BAM-7200 : new cache di
16 Feb 11 CR-BAM-2607 BAM-8001
15 Feb 11 CR-BAM-2607 BAM-8001
15 Feb 11 CR-BAM-2607 BAM-8001
15 Feb 11 BAM-8001 Bamboo-Agen
07 Feb 11 maven-release-plugin pre
07 Feb 11 maven-release-plugin pre
07 Feb 11 preparing to release versio
04 Feb 11 test for initial code chang

Wednesday 16 Feb

Piotr Stefaniak
d912d3b1... changed 1 file master CR-BAM-2607
CR-BAM-2607 BAM-8001 Bamboo-Agent doesn't receive the tags o

Tuesday 15 Feb

Piotr Stefaniak
41d81911... changed 2 files master, with-bamboo-3.1 CR-
CR-BAM-2607 BAM-8001 Bamboo-Agent doesn't receive the tags o

3cb385f6... changed 1 file master, with-bamboo-3.1 CR-BA
CR-BAM-2607 BAM-8001 Bamboo-Agent doesn't receive the tags o

e290f1a9... changed 2 files master, with-bamboo-3.1 CR-B
BAM-8001 Bamboo-Agent doesn't receive the tags of a cloned Git-R

7

Git Commit Authors include Email Address

FishEye now includes the user email address for Git commit authors, in the same style as command line tools. The committer will be automatically mapped to the FishEye user with the same email address. This means that you won't have to set up explicit user mappings where the email address is the same.

Please note, if you are using FishEye with a starter license, this improvement may cause you to exceed the user limit for your license. See the FishEye 2.6 Upgrade Guide before upgrading for details.

8

Mercurial Indexing Improvements

We have changed the way that we index Mercurial. Indexing times for merge commits should be almost twice as fast. Commits with many file changes (especially binary file changes) will be even faster. The absolute change in indexing speed will vary depending on the content of your repository. As a reference, the indexing time for our repository of 24,000 commits improved from 18 hours to 6.5 hours.

9

And Even More Improvements

Visit our issue tracker to see the full list of improvements and bug fixes in FishEye and Crucible for this release.

Release Notices

- **Upgrading from a previous version of FishEye.** Upgrading FishEye should be fairly straightforward. *We strongly recommend that you back up FishEye before upgrading.* Please refer to the FishEye 2.6 Upgrade Guide for further essential information about your upgrade.
- **Known Issues.** Please check the important technical advisories on the front page of the Knowledge Base

for information about any known issues for this release.

FishEye 2.6 Changelog

This page contains information about the FishEye 2.6 minor releases. See the FishEye 2.6 Release Notes for details of what's new in 2.6.0.

⚠ Please read the FishEye 2.6 Upgrade Guide before upgrading to any of the minor releases below.

On this page:

From 2.6.6 to 2.6.7

31 January 2012

This is a bug fix release. The complete list of issues is below.

JIRA Issues **(1 issues)**

Type	Key	Summary	Assignee	Reporter	Priority	Status	Resolution	Created	Updated
●	FE-3891	Webwork 2 vulnerability	Vitaly Osipov [Atlassian]	Paul Watson [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	Jan 16, 2012	Jan 31, 2012

From 2.6.5 to 2.6.6

2 September 2011

This is a bug fix release. The complete list of issues is below.

JIRA Issues **(10 issues)**

Type	Key	Summary	Assignee	Reporter	Priority	Status	Resolution	Created	Updated
●	FE-3674	JIRA Activity not showing in Activity Stream when using OAuth	Geoff Crain [Atlassian]	Matthew Watson [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	Aug 29, 2011	Sep 01, 2011

●	FE-3667	ClearCase: revisions aren't being linked with their parent(s), resulting in incorrect blame	Michael Heemskerk [Atlassian]	Michael Heemskerk [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Aug 24, 2011	Aug 28, 2011
●	FE-3664	Quick Search does not respect global or repository's settings for rendering wiki markup	Jason Hinch [Atlassian]	Jason Hinch [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Aug 23, 2011	Sep 01, 2011
●	FE-3662	Cannot create Position that is between 2 identical positions	Michael Heemskerk [Atlassian]	Michael Heemskerk [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Aug 22, 2011	Aug 25, 2011
●	FE-3658	ClearCase: no files are indexed for an imported reposit	Michael Heemskerk [Atlassian]	Michael Heemskerk [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Aug 21, 2011	Aug 24, 2011

		ory (using clearfsimport)							
●	FE-3653	File files longer than 10000 lines are not being loaded correctly	Jason Hinch [Atlassian]	Jason Hinch [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Aug 17, 2011	Aug 28, 2011
●	FE-3652	Cannot Create a review from a ClearCase changeset which contains deletions	Jason Hinch [Atlassian]	Jason Hinch [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Aug 17, 2011	Aug 24, 2011
●	FE-3631	Error executing command (cleartool...) : '\"" is not recognized as an internal or external command. On Windows.	Unassigned	Rene Verschoor [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Aug 08, 2011	Aug 31, 2011

●	FE-3494	Setting minimum font size on Firefox, makes the layout break	Joe Xie [atlassian]	Nicolas Wildner [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	Jun 13, 2011	Aug 30, 2011
●	FE-3160	ClearCase support for moving and renaming files is lacking	Michael Heemskerk [Atlassian]	None	↑	Closed	Fixed	Aug 17, 2010	Aug 28, 2011

From 2.6.4 to 2.6.5

24 August 2011

This is a bug fix release. The complete list of issues is below.

JIRA Issues **(1 issues)**

Type	Key	Summary	Assignee	Reporter	Priority	Status	Resolution	Created	Updated
●	FE-3666	NPE on FishEye setup page coming from JAACS	Unassigned	Geoff Crain [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	Aug 24, 2011	Aug 24, 2011

From 2.6.3 to 2.6.4

22 August 2011

This is a bug fix release. The complete list of issues is below.

JIRA Issues **(7 issues)**

Type	Key	Summary	Assignee	Reporter	Priority	Status	Resolution	Created	Updated
$	FE-3800	StoreDiff and Loc can't be	Conor MacNei	Conor MacNei	↓	Closed	Fixed	Aug 08, 2011	Oct 24, 2011

		turned off without a reindex	ll [Atlassian]	ll [Atlassian]					
●	FE-3655	IllegalStateExceptions and IllegalArgumentExceptions in activity streams	Geoff Crain [Atlassian]	Geoff Crain [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	Aug 18, 2011	Aug 29, 2011
●	FE-3654	JIRA FishEye plugin not working - Error handling trusted applications authentication attempt : BAD_SIGNATURE	Tim Petterson [Atlassian]	Tim Petterson [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	Aug 17, 2011	Jan 24, 2012
●	FE-3639	Fishey Crowd integration doesn't work when the group name has a space	Geoff Crain [Atlassian]	Ajay Sridhar [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	Aug 10, 2011	Aug 18, 2011
●	FE-3636	Empty "tag"	Geoff Crain	Nick Pellow	↑	Closed	Fixed	Aug 09, 2011	Aug 18, 2011

		definition for Subversion Repos, overrides the trunk RegExp	[Atlassian]	[Atlassian]					
●	FE-3634	FishEye implementation of SAL UserProfile.getProfilePIctureUri does not return URI relative to base URI	Arun Bhalla [Atlassian]	Arun Bhalla [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	Aug 08, 2011	Sep 02, 2011
●	FE-3633	FishEye implementation of SAL UserProfile.getProfilePageUri() does not return correct URI	Arun Bhalla [Atlassian]	Arun Bhalla [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	Aug 08, 2011	Aug 10, 2011

From 2.6.2 to 2.6.3

9 August 2011

This is a bug fix release. The complete list of issues is below.

JIRA Issues (5 issues)

Type	Key	Summary	Assignee	Reporter	Priority	Status	Resolution	Created	Updated
●	FE-3626	FishEye chokes on a changeset that has an 'empty' branch name	Nick Pellow [Atlassian]	Nick Pellow [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Aug 05, 2011	Jun 17, 2013
●	FE-3607	Setting a user's authentication type to other than 'built in' when 'built in' is in use causes NPE when editing that user's details	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Jul 26, 2011	Aug 09, 2011
●	FE-3599	Upgrading of CVS repositories leaves file handles open...	Nick Pellow [Atlassian]	Nick Pellow [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Jul 25, 2011	Jul 25, 2011
●	FE-3597	Clearcase lshistory parsing can get out of sync	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Jul 25, 2011	Jul 28, 2011

		with output							
●	FE-3596	HG: Commits with no commit message break indexing	Matthew Watson [Atlassian]	Michael Studman [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	Jul 22, 2011	Aug 07, 2011

From 2.6.1 to 2.6.2

20 July 2011

This is a bug fix release. The complete list of issues is below.

JIRA Issues (18 issues)

Type	Key	Summary	Assignee	Reporter	Priority	Status	Resolution	Created	Updated
↗	FE-3589	Update Commit Graph branch selector to work "live" without the Done button	Michael Studman [Atlassian]	Adam Ahmed [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	Jul 19, 2011	Jul 20, 2011
↗	FE-3497	Incorrect p4 executable blocks FishEye starting	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	Seb Ruiz [Atlassian]	⊘	Closed	Fixed	Jun 13, 2011	Jul 04, 2011
↗	FE-3488	Check Java version compatibility at startup	Unassigned	Rene Verschoor [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	Jun 09, 2011	Jul 19, 2011

↗	FE-3485	Add repository name next to changesets under Source tab	Jason Hinch [Atlassian]	Gurleen Anand [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	Jun 08, 2011	Jun 23, 2011
●	FE-3584	Admin: Empty groups don't have a link to edit them	Pierre-Etienne Poirot [Atlassian]	Pierre-Etienne Poirot [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	Jul 17, 2011	Jul 19, 2011
●	FE-3575	Upgrading ancestry for CVS changeset fails on 2.6.1	Michael Heemskerk [Atlassian]	Gurleen Anand [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	Jul 10, 2011	Jul 18, 2011
●	FE-3564	NullPointerException when trying to view the changeset containing a file revision that has no branches	Matthew Watson [Atlassian]	Nick Pellow [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	Jul 06, 2011	Jul 11, 2011
●	FE-3562	NullPointerException when a change	Michael Heemskerk [Atlassian]	Nick Pellow [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	Jul 06, 2011	Jul 18, 2011

		set has no parent cs. Causing scanner to restart.							
●	FE-3559	FishEye can't scan repository. "Cannot create a position that is between two identical positions"	Michael Heemskerk [Atlassian]	Nick Pellow [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Jul 05, 2011	Aug 17, 2011
●	FE-3558	Mercurial (HG) 1.9 not compatible with FishEye	Matthew Watson [Atlassian]	Nick Pellow [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Jul 05, 2011	Jul 19, 2011
●	FE-3540	Files with cyrillics in their names generated warning during the indexing of new commits	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	Pierre-Etienne Poirot [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Jun 26, 2011	Jul 19, 2011

●	FE-3536	REST documentation is confusing	Seb Ruiz [Atlassian]	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	Jun 21, 2011	Jun 28, 2011
●	FE-3528	NPE with CVS repo when doing a Lucene index upgrade (when there is some strange head-less state)	Joe Xie [atlassian]	Adam Ahmed [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	Jun 16, 2011	Jul 11, 2011
●	FE-3518	Legacy Edit Repository default throw exception	Michael Studman [Atlassian]	Zed Yap [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	Jun 15, 2011	Jul 18, 2011
●	FE-3507	Polling mechanism skips repositories when there are a lot of them	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	Rene Verschoor [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	Jun 14, 2011	Aug 17, 2011
●	FE-3478	Git diff processing fails for diffs with ^M charact	Unassigned	Michael Heemskerk [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	Jun 02, 2011	Jul 19, 2011

		ers in them							
●	FE-3029	HG: A Commit message ending in a line with only "P:" on it breaks indexing and repo won't index.	Unassigned	Matthew Watson [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Apr 19, 2011	Mar 13, 2013
●	FE-2988	ClearCase: Editing a repository config in the admin prompts for a restart of the repository, but triggers a re-index	Michael Studman [Atlassian]	Michael Heemskerk [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Mar 21, 2011	Sep 26, 2011

From 2.6.0 to 2.6.1

22 June 2011

This is a bug fix release. The complete list of issues is below.

JIRA Issues (11 issues)

Type	Key	Summary	Assignee	Reporter	Priority	Status	Resolution	Created	Updated
●	FE-3546	Git - remove branch	Anna Buttfield	Adam Ahmed [Atlassi	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Jun 29, 2011	Jun 30, 2011

		fails	[Atlassian]	an]					
●	FE-3543	Nullpointer exception in yours showcase / sandbox	Unassigned	Jens Bormüller [avono AG]	↑	Closed	Fixed	Jun 29, 2011	Jul 06, 2011
●	FE-3529	NPE during EyeQL when review has null description	Adam Ahmed [Atlassian]	Adam Ahmed [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	Jun 18, 2011	Jun 19, 2011
●	FE-3513	No Horizontal Scroll Bar on Any Non-GWT Admin Pages	Seb Ruiz [Atlassian]	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	May 26, 2011	Jun 29, 2011
●	FE-3510	Login screen after setup has incomplete wording	Seb Ruiz [Atlassian]	Sarah Maddox [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	Jun 02, 2011	Jun 20, 2011
●	FE-3505	Alerts boxes show up on every page for IE 7 saying that the browse	Jason Hinch [Atlassian]	None	↓	Closed	Fixed	Jun 01, 2011	Jun 14, 2011

		r isn't supported. Would be incredibly annoying							
●	FE-3491	Cannot restore into SQL Server 2008 using built in JAR (without copying the jtds jar into FISHEYE_INST/lib)	Michael Studman [Atlassian]	Adam Ahmed [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	Jun 11, 2011	Dec 19, 2011
●	FE-3487	attempt to set vcs executable to non-existent file quietly ignored	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	Jun 09, 2011	Jun 15, 2011
●	FE-3482	Extra request to admin pages	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	Jun 07, 2011	Jun 07, 2011
●	FE-3481	QuickNav fails on repo specific pages	Anna Buttfield [Atlassian]	Adam Ahmed [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	May 26, 2011	Jun 21, 2011
●	FE-3463	'Save' button	Tom Davies	Tom Davies	↓	Closed	Fixed	May 26,	Oct 17, 2011

on Database Configuration, Edit Admin page doesn't save the new config	[Atlassian]	[Atlassian]		2011

FishEye 2.6 Upgrade Guide

Below are some important notes on upgrading to **FishEye 2.6**. For details of the new features and improvements in this release, please read the FishEye 2.6 Release Notes.

On this page:

Upgrade Notes

FishEye 2.6

- **Internet Explorer 7 and Java Platform 5 (JDK/JRE 1.5) no longer supported** — As per the End of Support Announcements for FishEye (published previously), we are no longer supporting Internet Explorer 7 and Java Platform 5 (JDK/JRE 1.5) in this release. See Supported platforms page for the full list of supported platforms for FishEye.

- **Starter Licence holders who use Git** — The inclusion of the user's email address in Git committer names allows committers to be automatically mapped to FishEye users. However, if your repository has the same committer using multiple email addresses in their commits, this change means you will get extra committers (as uniquely identified by the combination of username and email address). This may cause you to exceed the committer limit allowed by your license, which would stop FishEye from indexing your repository. To correct this, you need to rewrite the history of your repository to remove these duplicates, so that each committer has only one unique email address. You can do this using the git-filter-branch command as detailed in this knowledge base article.

- **Set aside additional time for the upgrade** — When you upgrade to FishEye 2.6, FishEye will run a number of upgrade tasks and trigger an automatic upgrade of the metadata index. While this is happening, FishEye (and Crucible) can be be accessed, however no new changes in the repositories will be detected until the upgrade is complete. Hence, you should set aside time for these activities to complete. The time taken will depend on the complexity of your code base, as well as the type of repository that you are using. See the following repository-specific notes:

Subversion	The upgrade tasks for Subversion repositories will take significantly longer in this release, than in previous releases. In previous releases (e.g. FishEye 2.5), the upgrade tasks only required a short amount of time to complete, relative to the time taken to upgrade the metadata index. In this release, the upgrade tasks and metadata index upgrade take approximately equal amounts of time. Hence, the overall upgrade may take up to *t wice as long*, compared to prior releases. Our Subversion repository for JIRA development, which is quite complex, took about three hours to complete both the upgrade tasks and metadata index upgrade.
CVS, Perforce, ClearCase	As per Subversion, the upgrade tasks for CVS and Perforce will take proportionally longer to complete in this release, hence the overall upgrade will take longer. However, the tasks are not as complex as the Subversion upgrade tasks, so you shouldn't notice a dramatic increase in time taken. The upgrade task for ClearCase is not complex at all, so you shouldn't notice a significant increase in time taken for the overall upgrade.
Git, Mercurial	The upgrade tasks for Git & Mercurial repositories will not take long to complete, perhaps a few minutes. You will still need to set aside time for the metadata index upgrade though.

To reduce the time taken for the upgrade tasks, you can configure additional update threads to allow repositories to be upgraded in parallel (otherwise, repositories will be upgraded one at a time). Please ensure that you have the compute capacity to run multiple threads before attempting this.

Upgrade Procedure

⚠ **Before you begin**

- Test your upgrades in your test environment before rolling into production.
- Back up your *entire* FishEye instance (see Backing up and restoring FishEye data), i.e.
    - If you are backing up your FishEye instance using the Admin interface, tick all of the 'Include' checkboxes (e.g. repository and application caches, plugins and their configuration data, SQL database, etc).
    - If you are backing up your FishEye instance using the command-line interface, do not use any exclusion options.

If you are already running a version of FishEye, please follow these instructions on FishEye upgrade guide.

Checking for Known Issues and Troubleshooting the FishEye Upgrade

If something is not working correctly after you have completed the steps above to upgrade your FishEye installation, please check for known FishEye issues and try troubleshooting your upgrade as described below:

- **Check for known issues**. Sometimes we find out about a problem with the latest version of FishEye after we have released the software. In such cases we publish information about the known issues in the FishEye Knowledge Base. Please check the FishEye 2.6 Known Issues in the FishEye Knowledge Base and follow the instructions to apply any necessary patches if necessary.
- **Did you encounter a problem during the FishEye upgrade?** Please refer to the guide to troubleshooting upgrades in the FishEye Knowledge Base.
- If you encounter a problem during the upgrade and cannot solve it, please create a support ticket and one of our support engineers will help you.

RELATED TOPICS

FishEye 2.6 Release Notes

FishEye 2.5 Release Notes

8 February 2011

With great pleasure, Atlassian presents **FishEye 2.5**, providing vastly improved source code searching and DVCS authentication.

Highlights of this Release:

- Search Revamp
- Redesigned Activity Stream
- Mercurial and Git Authentication
- RSS Improvements
- Improved Header
- And Even More Improvements

Responding to your Feedback:

★ Over **150** votes satisfied

DOWNLOAD
latest version

- Thank you for all your issues and votes. Keep logging issues to help us keep improving!
- Read the release notices for important information about this release.

Highlights of FishEye 2.5

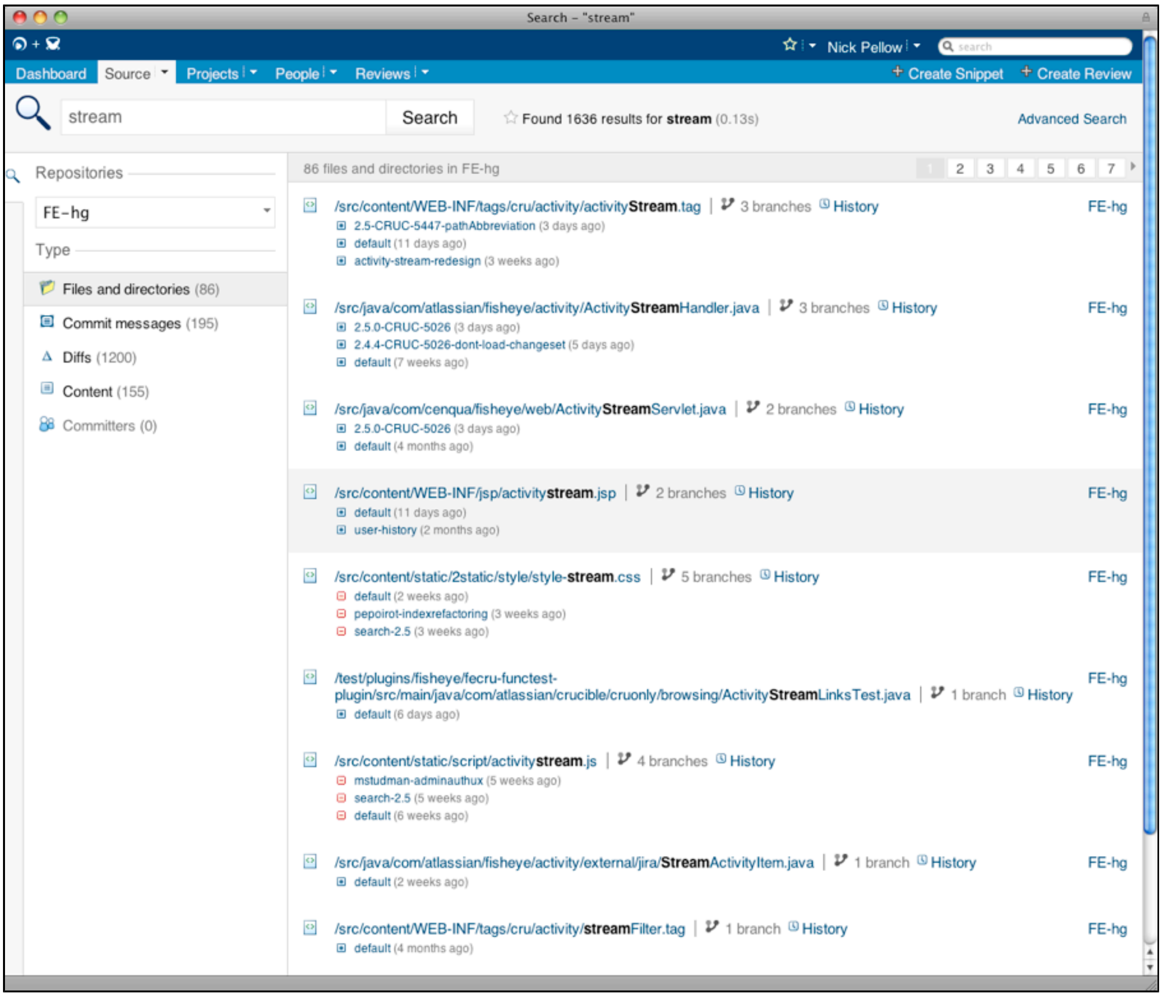
1

Search Revamp

FishEye's Quick Search functionality has been redesigned from the ground up. Among the improvements:

- Faster search breaking out results by content type
- Improved layout for easier scanning
- Smarter search results with results prioritized to the top by modified time
- For each path, view the top three most recent branches with a modification of that file

Read more about Quick Search...



Found 1636 results for **stream** (0.13s)

- Files and directories (86)
- Commit messages (195)
- Diffs (1200)
- Content (155)
- Committers (0)

86 files and directories in FE-hg

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

/src/content/WEB-INF/tags/cru/activity/activity**Stream**.tag | 3 branches History FE-hg
- 2.5-CRUC-5447-pathAbbreviation (3 days ago)
- default (11 days ago)
- activity-stream-redesign (3 weeks ago)

/src/java/com/atlassian/fisheye/activity/Activity**Stream**Handler.java | 3 branches History FE-hg
- 2.5.0-CRUC-5026 (3 days ago)
- 2.4.4-CRUC-5026-dont-load-changeset (5 days ago)
- default (7 weeks ago)

/src/java/com/cenqua/fisheye/web/Activity**Stream**Servlet.java | 2 branches History FE-hg
- 2.5.0-CRUC-5026 (3 days ago)
- default (4 months ago)

/src/content/WEB-INF/jsp/activity**stream**.jsp | 2 branches History FE-hg
- default (11 days ago)
- user-history (2 months ago)

/src/content/static/2static/style/style-**stream**.css | 5 branches History FE-hg
- default (2 weeks ago)
- pepoirot-indexrefactoring (3 weeks ago)
- search-2.5 (3 weeks ago)

/test/plugins/fisheye/fecru-functest-plugin/src/main/java/com/atlassian/crucible/cruonly/browsing/Activity**Stream**LinksTest.java | 1 branch History FE-hg
- default (6 days ago)

/src/content/static/script/activity**stream**.js | 4 branches History FE-hg
- mstudman-adminauthux (5 weeks ago)
- search-2.5 (5 weeks ago)
- default (6 weeks ago)

/src/java/com/atlassian/fisheye/activity/external/jira/**Stream**ActivityItem.java | 1 branch History FE-hg
- default (2 weeks ago)

/src/content/WEB-INF/tags/cru/activity/**stream**Filter.tag | 1 branch History FE-hg
- default (4 months ago)

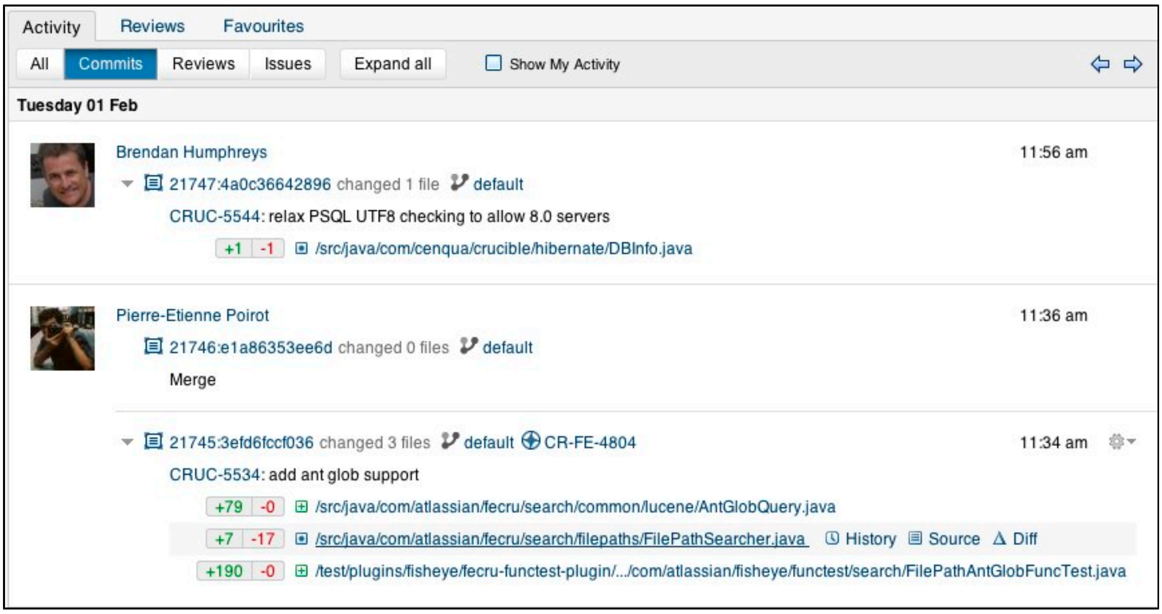
2

Redesigned Activity Stream

We have spent a considerable amount of time improving the FishEye activity stream:

- Cleaner visual design
- Larger avatars
- Improved scanability
- De-cluttering of UI elements, showing actions on hover
- Space-saving condensed mode so you can see more changesets on the same page
- Embedded images are thumbnailed

Read more about the changelog...



Activity | Reviews | Favourites

All | Commits | Reviews | Issues | Expand all | □ Show My Activity

Tuesday 01 Feb

Brendan Humphreys — 11:56 am
21747:4a0c36642896 changed 1 file — default
CRUC-5544: relax PSQL UTF8 checking to allow 8.0 servers
+1 -1 /src/java/com/cenqua/crucible/hibernate/DBInfo.java

Pierre-Etienne Poirot — 11:36 am
21746:e1a86353ee6d changed 0 files — default
Merge

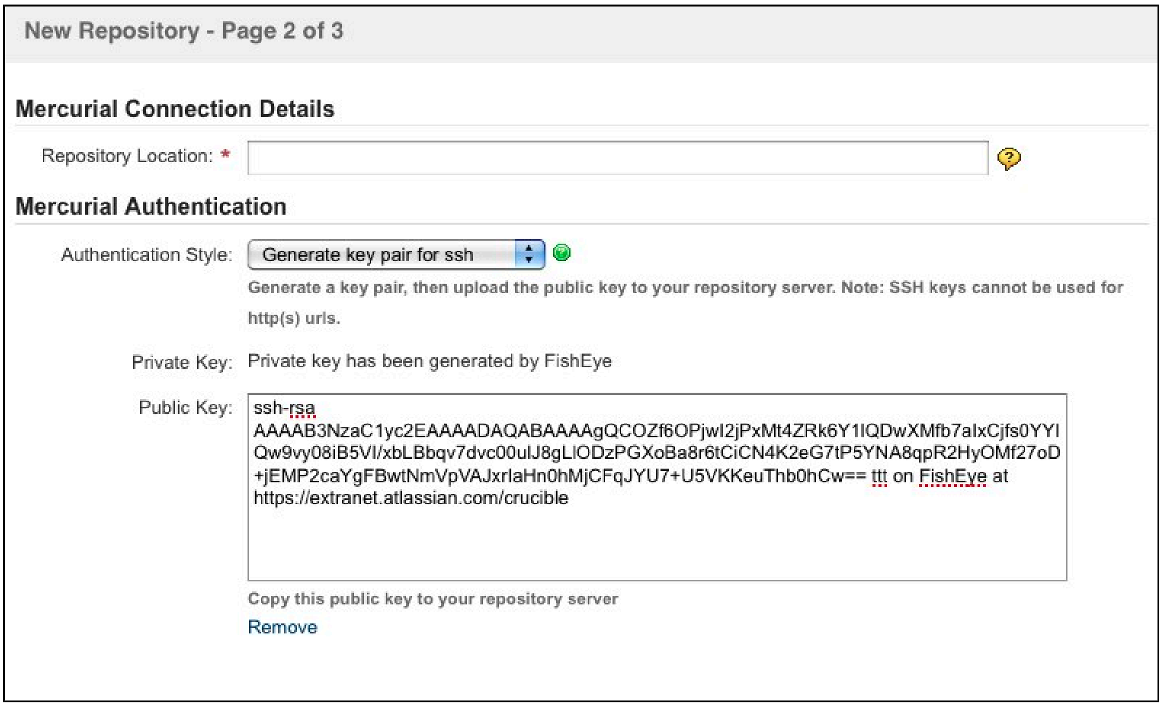
21745:3efd6fccf036 changed 3 files — default — CR-FE-4804 — 11:34 am
CRUC-5534: add ant glob support
+79 -0 /src/java/com/atlassian/fecru/search/common/lucene/AntGlobQuery.java
+7 -17 /src/java/com/atlassian/fecru/search/filepaths/FilePathSearcher.java — History — Source — Diff
+190 -0 /test/plugins/fisheye/fecru-functest-plugin/.../com/atlassian/fisheye/functest/search/FilePathAntGlobFuncTest.java

3

Mercurial and Git Authentication

We have added http(s) and ssh authentication for **Git** and **Mercurial** repositories, allowing you to more easily browse your private repositories hosted on popular sites such as GitHub and BitBucket. FishEye now supports http authentication with passwords and ssh using public/private keypairs. You can let FishEye generate a pair and upload the public key to your hosting provider or upload a private key (passphraseless only) to FishEye if you prefer.

Read more about Authentication...



New Repository - Page 2 of 3

Mercurial Connection Details

Repository Location: *

Mercurial Authentication

Authentication Style: Generate key pair for ssh

Generate a key pair, then upload the public key to your repository server. Note: SSH keys cannot be used for http(s) urls.

Private Key: Private key has been generated by FishEye

Public Key:

```
ssh-rsa
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAAAgQCOZf6OPjwI2jPxMt4ZRk6Y1IQDwXMfb7aIxCjfs0YYI
Qw9vy08iB5VI/xbLBbqv7dvc00uIJ8gLIODzPGXoBa8r6tCiCN4K2eG7tP5YNA8qpR2HyOMf27oD
+jEMP2caYgFBwtNmVpVAJxrlaHn0hMjCFqJYU7+U5VKKeuThb0hCw== ttt on FishEye at
https://extranet.atlassian.com/crucible
```

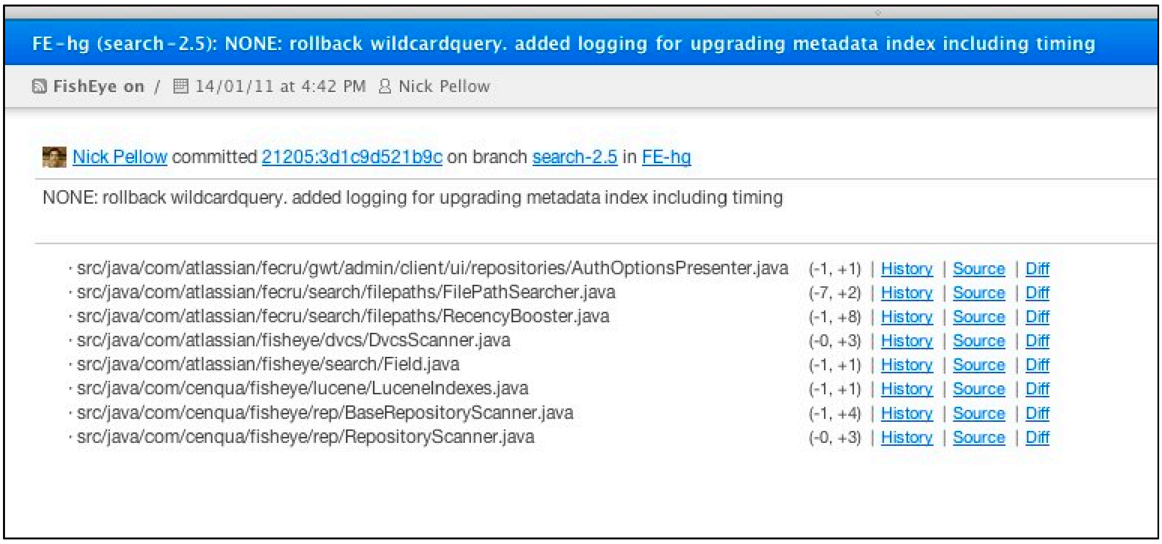
Copy this public key to your repository server

Remove

4

RSS Improvements

FishEye 2.5 introduces some fine tuning for rendered RSS feeds. RSS content is easier to digest (better titles) and allows you to consume FishEye activity through your favourite RSS reader. We render wiki-markup in RSS which will allow you to click through links and view images inline.



FE-hg (search-2.5): NONE: rollback wildcardquery. added logging for upgrading metadata index including timing

FishEye on / 14/01/11 at 4:42 PM Nick Pellow

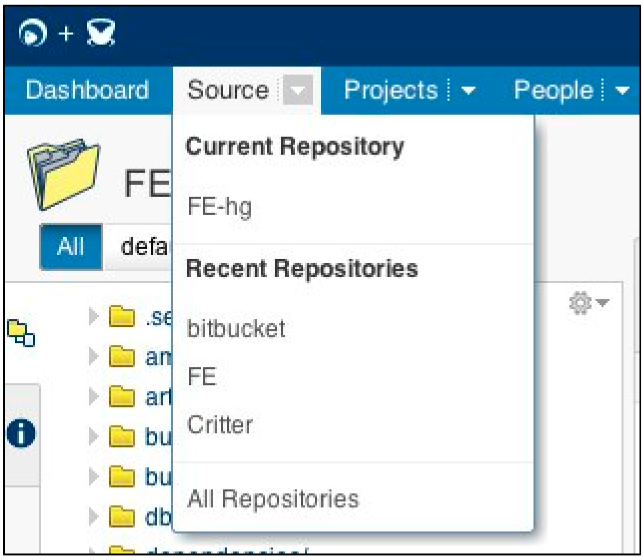
Nick Pellow committed 21205:3d1c9d521b9c on branch search-2.5 in FE-hg

NONE: rollback wildcardquery. added logging for upgrading metadata index including timing

- src/java/com/atlassian/fecru/gwt/admin/client/ui/repositories/AuthOptionsPresenter.java (-1, +1) | History | Source | Diff
- src/java/com/atlassian/fecru/search/filepaths/FilePathSearcher.java (-7, +2) | History | Source | Diff
- src/java/com/atlassian/fecru/search/filepaths/RecencyBooster.java (-1, +8) | History | Source | Diff
- src/java/com/atlassian/fisheye/dvcs/DvcsScanner.java (-0, +3) | History | Source | Diff
- src/java/com/atlassian/fisheye/search/Field.java (-1, +1) | History | Source | Diff
- src/java/com/cenqua/fisheye/lucene/LuceneIndexes.java (-1, +1) | History | Source | Diff
- src/java/com/cenqua/fisheye/rep/BaseRepositoryScanner.java (-1, +4) | History | Source | Diff
- src/java/com/cenqua/fisheye/rep/RepositoryScanner.java (-0, +3) | History | Source | Diff

Improved Header

FishEye 2.5 tracks locations that you have recently visited, and provides quick and easy access to navigate to these resources. The five most recently viewed repositories, projects, users and reviews (if Crucible is installed) are available from the header drop down links as shown:



And Even More Improvements

- The Universal Plugin Manager
- Complete branch selector support for Subversion repositories
- Oracle support when FishEye is teamed with Crucible

Visit our issue tracker to see the full list of improvements and bug fixes in FishEye and Crucible for this release.

FishEye 2.5 Changelog

This page contains information about the FishEye 2.5 minor releases.

⚠ Please read the FishEye 2.5 Upgrade Guide before upgrading to any of the minor releases below.

On this page:

From 2.5.6 to 2.5.7

22 June 2011

This is a bug fix release. The complete list of issues is below.

JIRA Issues (4 issues)

Type	Key	Summary	Assignee	Reporter	Priority	Status	Resolution	Created	Updated
●	FE-3529	NPE during EyeQL when review has null description	Adam Ahmed [Atlassian]	Adam Ahmed [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	Jun 18, 2011	Jun 19, 2011
●	FE-3487	attempt to set vcs executable to non-existent file quietly ignored	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	Jun 09, 2011	Jun 15, 2011
●	FE-3482	Extra request to admin pages	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	Jun 07, 2011	Jun 07, 2011
●	FE-346	'Save'	Tom	Tom	↓	Closed	Fixed	May	Oct 17,

	3	button on Database Configuration, Edit Admin page doesn't save the new config	Davies [Atlassian]	Davies [Atlassian]		ed		26, 2011	2011

From 2.5.5 to 2.5.6

24 May 2011

This is a bug fix release. The complete list of issues is below.

JIRA Issues **(6 issues)**

Type	Key	Summary	Assignee	Reporter	Priority	Status	Resolution	Created	Updated
↗	FE-3442	Do not throw exception when git content cannot be fetched.	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	May 16, 2011	May 19, 2011
↗	FE-3439	Prevent SSH from droping down to password auth when using SSH keys	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	May 12, 2011	May 17, 2011
●	FE-3453	Admin: Repository	Pierre-Etienne Poirot	Florian Dejako	↓	Closed	Fixed	May 19, 2011	May 20, 2011

		view: Clicking refresh causes same status message to repeat	[Atlassian]						
●	FE-3444	Handle unversioned element in lsactivity	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	May 17, 2011	May 17, 2011
●	FE-3436	500 error in the search (java.lang.NullPointerException)	Pierre-Etienne Poirot [Atlassian]	Pierre-Etienne Poirot [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	May 11, 2011	May 26, 2011
●	FE-3345	ClearCase: custom element types are treated as binary files.	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	Michael Heemskerk [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	Dec 21, 2010	May 26, 2011

From 2.5.4 to 2.5.5

11 May 2011

This is a bug fix release. The complete list of issues is below.

JIRA Issues (9 issues)

Type	Key	Summary	Assignee	Reporter	Priority	Status	Resolution	Created	Updated
●	FE-3811	Permission Checki	Vitaly Osipov [Atlassi	Paul Watson [Atlassi	↑	Closed	Fixed	Nov 01, 2011	Nov 30, 2011

		ng Bug in FishEye Changeset Tooltips	an]	an]					
●	FE-3798	XSS vulnerability in a user's comment	Vitaly Osipov [Atlassian]	Paul Watson [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	Oct 24, 2011	Nov 30, 2011
●	FE-3797	XSS vulnerability in user's profile display name	Vitaly Osipov [Atlassian]	Paul Watson [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	Oct 24, 2011	Nov 30, 2011
●	FE-3432	Perforce escape for * is case sensitive	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	May 10, 2011	May 10, 2011
●	FE-3028	Gutter renderer breaks the source layout	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	Julien Hoarau [Old]	↑	Closed	Fixed	Apr 18, 2011	May 09, 2011
●	FE-3026	Search hint: when a hint is specified, clicking on a different search type does	Pierre-Etienne Poirot [Atlassian]	Pierre-Etienne Poirot [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	Apr 17, 2011	Apr 18, 2011

		not do anything							
●	FE-3025	FishEye watch notifications can potentially not send changesets due to long running incremental slurps	Jason Hinch [Atlassian]	Jason Hinch [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	Apr 14, 2011	May 05, 2011
●	FE-3023	Annotation page - resizing window in FF causes double scrollbars and/or a really long page.	Adam Ahmed [Atlassian]	Adam Ahmed [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	Apr 11, 2011	May 09, 2011
●	FE-3021	AJP authentication regression	Jason Hinch [Atlassian]	Jason Hinch [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	Apr 11, 2011	Apr 28, 2011

From 2.5.3 to 2.5.4

11 April 2011

This is a bug fix release. The complete list of issues is below.

JIRA Issues (8 issues)

Type	Key	Summary	Assignee	Reporter	Priority	Status	Resolution	Created	Updated
↗	FE-301	add	Adam	Geoff	↑	Closed	Fixed	Apr 06,	Apr 06,

	4	repository name back to activity items	Ahmed [Atlassian]	Crain [Atlassian]		ed		2011	2011
●	FE-3381	IE8 source view window resize bug	Unassigned	None	↓	Closed	Fixed	Jan 27, 2011	May 09, 2011
●	FE-3032	XSS vulnerability in FishEye/Crucible Reviews List	Vitaly Osipov [Atlassian]	Andrew Lui [Atlassian Technical Writer]	⊘	Closed	Fixed	Apr 20, 2011	May 30, 2011
●	FE-3031	XSS vulnerability in FishEye/Crucible dashboard - review activity	Vitaly Osipov [Atlassian]	Andrew Lui [Atlassian Technical Writer]	⊘	Closed	Fixed	Apr 20, 2011	May 30, 2011
●	FE-3011	Diff View - deeplink to a line using an 'l' hash (e.g., #l98) causes js error	Adam Ahmed [Atlassian]	Adam Ahmed [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	Apr 04, 2011	Apr 04, 2011
●	FE-3000	clearcase ucm: we arent storing	Geoff Crain [Atlassian]	Geoff Crain [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	Mar 28, 2011	Mar 29, 2011

		the latest possible activity time, so its possible to get a lot of unnecessary data							
●	FE-2997	FeCru TransactionTemplate implementation should close the Hibernate Session opened during the transaction	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	Richard Wallace [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	Mar 25, 2011	Apr 13, 2011
●	FE-1752	In diff view, selecting a context clears any ignore settings, and vice versa	Adam Ahmed [Atlassian]	Anna Buttfield [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	Jun 22, 2009	Mar 31, 2011

From 2.5.2 to 2.5.3

8 March 2011

This is a bug fix release. The complete list of issues is below.

JIRA Issues (12 issues)

Type	Key	Summary	Assignee	Reporter	Priority	Status	Resolution	Created	Updated
↗	FE-3805	DB migration: fix incorrect message "The database is case insensitive. Crucible requires that the database use a case sensitive collation" to reflect the current check: "The database is not Unicode. Crucible requires ..."	Pierre-Etienne Poirot [Atlassian]	Murat Uysal	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Oct 27, 2011	Oct 31, 2011
↗	FE-3250	DB migration: fix incorrect message "The database is	Pierre-Etienne Poirot [Atlassian]	Pierre-Etienne Poirot [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Mar 24, 2011	Oct 27, 2011

		case insensitive. Crucible requires that the database use a case sensitive collation" to reflect the current check: "The database is not Unicode. Crucible requires ..."							
●	FE-3075	NullPointerException in GroupEditAction	Pierre-Etienne Poirot [Atlassian]	None	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Mar 20, 2011	May 09, 2011
●	FE-3052	Recent visited tabs spins forever when REST end points are disabled	Pierre-Etienne Poirot [Atlassian]	None	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Mar 15, 2011	May 09, 2011
●	FE-299	clearca	Geoff	Geoff	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Mar 27,	Mar 27,

	8	se base: use the latest repository activity when indexing branches	Crain [Atlassian]	Crain [Atlassian]		ed		2011	2011
●	FE-2987	UCM ClearCase: specifying a project inclusion rule and then saving the repository results in an invalid config.xml	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	Michael Heemskerk [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Mar 21, 2011	Mar 24, 2011
●	FE-2985	Typo: Sceduled Backups	Tim Pettersen [Atlassian]	Matt Doar (ServiceRocket)	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Mar 18, 2011	Mar 20, 2011
●	FE-2981	HG indexing fails with "not found in manifest!" error	Matthew Watson [Atlassian]	Matthew Watson [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Mar 15, 2011	Mar 23, 2011
●	FE-2974	UCM ClearCase:	Michael Heemskerk	Michael Heemskerk	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Mar 08, 2011	Mar 11, 2011

		indexing error 'No such file or directory'	[Atlassian]	[Atlassian]					
●	FE-2972	Go-To-Changeset doesn't work	Matthew Watson [Atlassian]	Erik van Zijst [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Mar 06, 2011	Mar 24, 2011
●	FE-2966	Deadlock in Jetty connection timeout	Joe Xie [atlassian]	Gurleen Anand [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Feb 24, 2011	Mar 21, 2011
●	FE-2954	LineDecorator.decorateLine(int) never call	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	Julien Hoarau [Old]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Feb 16, 2011	Mar 28, 2011

From 2.5.1 to 2.5.2

8 March 2011

This is a bug fix release. The complete list of issues is below.

JIRA Issues (10 issues)

Type	Key	Summary	Assignee	Reporter	Priority	Status	Resolution	Created	Updated
↗	FE-3255	Add option to disable git head detection and tag processing	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Feb 03, 2011	May 09, 2011
●	FE-3343	UCM ClearC	Michael Heems	Michael Heems	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Feb 06, 2011	May 09,

		ase: FishEye doesn't index project components that aren't components of the project's PVOB	kerk [Atlassian]	kerk [Atlassian]					2011
●	FE-3157	Git isn't detecting binary files at all	Michael Heemskerk [Atlassian]	None	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Feb 02, 2011	May 09, 2011
●	FE-3123	Anchoring Patch to Git Repo Causes NPE	Geoff Crain [Atlassian]	None	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Feb 02, 2011	May 09, 2011
●	FE-2976	NPE during Mercurial indexing	Unassigned	Michael Heemskerk [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Mar 10, 2011	May 18, 2011
●	FE-2969	Error trying to connect to HG repo using ssh on windows	Geoff Crain [Atlassian]	Matthew Watson [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Mar 03, 2011	Mar 04, 2011
●	FE-2964	ClearCase: FishEy	Michael Heemskerk	Michael Heemskerk	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Feb 24, 2011	Mar 03, 2011

		e doesn't handle versions that are deleted from a ClearCase VOB	[Atlassian]	[Atlassian]					
●	FE-2960	ClearCase: cleartool error message is missed by FishEye and as a result indexing stops in error for known 'error' conditions	Michael Heemskerk [Atlassian]	Michael Heemskerk [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Feb 22, 2011	Mar 03, 2011
●	FE-2956	P4 Unicode Handling	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Feb 17, 2011	Mar 02, 2011
●	FE-2948	java.lang.IllegalStateException - No match found exception thrown when the clearca	Michael Heemskerk [Atlassian]	Gurleen Anand [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Feb 09, 2011	Mar 03, 2011

		se.processBranch command times out after 1 hour							

From 2.5.0 to 2.5.1

10 February 2011

This is a bug fix release. The complete list of issues is below.

JIRA Issues (17 issues)

Type	Key	Summary	Assignee	Reporter	Priority	Status	Resolution	Created	Updated
↗	CRUC-5612	Make Oracle multidb tests support testing of upgrades	Michael Studman [Atlassian]	Michael Studman [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	Feb 09, 2011	Feb 16, 2011
●	CRUC-5609	Review rss feed provides no way to navigate to review in thunderbird	Seb Ruiz [Atlassian]	Brydie McCoy [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	Feb 08, 2011	Feb 09, 2011
●	CRUC-5608	Cannot Edit Per-Repository Authentication Settings	Jason Hinch [Atlassian]	Dylan Hansen [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	Feb 08, 2011	Jun 23, 2011

●	CRUC-5599	Upgrade scripts do not always create the same schema as scripts to create a new database	Michael Studman [Atlassian]	Michael Studman [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	Feb 07, 2011	Feb 16, 2011
●	CRUC-5597	The "Tabs" on the statistics panel of the "Project View" do not work in JIRA 4.2.3 and JIRA 4.3	Joe Xie [atlassian]	Brenden Bain [Atlassian]	↓	Closed	Fixed	Feb 06, 2011	Feb 13, 2011
●	CRUC-5594	Adding an AppLink to a "standalone Crucible" creates a FishEye configuration that is unusable.	Luis Miranda [Atlassian]	Brenden Bain [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	Feb 04, 2011	Feb 13, 2011
●	CRUC-	UAL	Luis	Joe Xie	↓	Closed	Fixed	Feb 02,	Feb 13,

	5581	webitem link for fisheye configuration links to a page that shows all possible options, even if those options are global and will not apply to the instance being edited	Miranda [Atlassian]	[atlassian]		ed		2011	2011
⧉	CRUC-5574	Update "refresh cache" links to synch form App Links as well.	Joe Xie [atlassian]	Mark Lassau [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Feb 02, 2011	Feb 15, 2011
●	CRUC-5526	FishEyeInstance gets re-created on JIRA restart	Joe Xie [atlassian]	Luis Miranda [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Jan 30, 2011	Feb 13, 2011
⧉	CRUC-5475	Create func tests for all search result pages	Nick Pellow [Atlassian]	Nick Pellow [Atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Jan 21, 2011	Feb 20, 2011

⧉	CRUC-5426	Add a link in admin UI to UAL admin screen	Joe Xie [atlassian]	Luis Miranda [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Jan 18, 2011	Feb 15, 2011
⧉	CRUC-5400	On Plugin startup, synchronise App Links	Joe Xie [atlassian]	Mark Lassau [Atlassian]	↓	✓ Closed	Fixed	Jan 17, 2011	Feb 13, 2011
$	CRUC-5188	Update admin UI	Mark Lassau [Atlassian]	Joe Xie [atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Dec 13, 2010	Feb 13, 2011
⧉	CRUC-5183	Extend oauth services to REST resources (such as gadgets)	Joe Xie [atlassian]	Joe Xie [atlassian]	↑	✓ Closed	Fixed	Dec 13, 2010	Feb 13, 2011
$	CRUC-5156	upgrade tasks to create Application Links for existing legacy links on plugin startup	Joe Xie [atlassian]	Joe Xie [atlassian]	⊘	✓ Closed	Fixed	Dec 12, 2010	Feb 13, 2011
$	CRUC-5154	Add support for OAuth authentication	Joe Xie [atlassian]	Joe Xie [atlassian]	⊘	✓ Closed	Fixed	Dec 12, 2010	Feb 13, 2011

●	CRUC-5026	Activity Stream Handler incorrectly uses Source.getChangeset(csid) to validate a changeset ID	Tom Davies [Atlassian]	Brendan Humphreys [Atlassian]	↑	Closed	Fixed	Nov 23, 2010	Nov 14, 2011

FishEye 2.5 Upgrade Guide

Below are some important notes on upgrading to **FishEye 2.5**. For details of the new features and improvements in this release, please read the FishEye 2.5 Release Notes.

On this page:

- Upgrade Notes
- Upgrade Procedure
- Checking for Known Issues and Troubleshooting the FishEye Upgrade

Upgrade Notes

- **FishEye 2.5:**
  - This release will trigger an automatic upgrade of the metadata index the first time FishEye is started. FishEye is still usable while this task runs in the background, however the search functionality will not contain all results. A warning will appear in the UI until the upgrade has complete. Please also see How do I Avoid Long Reindex Times When I Upgrade?
  - Some RSS readers may duplicate items when first fetching feeds after upgrading because RSS titles have changed.

Upgrade Procedure

⚠ **Before you begin**

- Test your upgrades in your test environment before rolling into production.
- Back up your *entire* FishEye instance (see Backing up and restoring FishEye data), i.e.
  - If you are backing up your FishEye instance using the Admin interface, tick all of the 'Include' checkboxes (e.g. repository and application caches, plugins and their configuration data, SQL database, etc).
  - If you are backing up your FishEye instance using the command-line interface, do not use any exclusion options.

If you are already running a version of FishEye, please follow these instructions on FishEye upgrade guide.

Checking for Known Issues and Troubleshooting the FishEye Upgrade

If something is not working correctly after you have completed the steps above to upgrade your FishEye installation, please check for known FishEye issues and try troubleshooting your upgrade as described below:

- **Check for known issues**. Sometimes we find out about a problem with the latest version of FishEye after we have released the software. In such cases we publish information about the known issues in the FishEye Knowledge Base. Please check the FishEye 2.5 Known Issues in the FishEye Knowledge Base and follow the instructions to apply any necessary patches if necessary.
- **Did you encounter a problem during the FishEye upgrade?** Please refer to the guide to troubleshooting upgrades in the FishEye Knowledge Base.
- If you encounter a problem during the upgrade and cannot solve it, please create a support ticket and one of our support engineers will help you.

RELATED TOPICS

FishEye 2.5 Release Notes

Security advisories

Finding and reporting a security vulnerability

Atlassian's approach to releasing patches is detailed in How to Report a Security Issue.

Publication of Bamboo security advisories

Atlassian's approach to publishing security advisories is detailed in Security Advisory Publishing Policy.

Severity levels

Atlassian's scale for measuring security issues is detailed in Severity Levels for Security Issues.

Our patch policy

Atlassian's approach to releasing patches is detailed in our Security Patch Policy.

Security advisories

- FishEye and Crucible Security Advisory 2012-08-21
- FishEye and Crucible Security Advisory 2012-05-17
- FishEye and Crucible Security Advisory 2012-01-31
- FishEye and Crucible Security Advisory 2011-11-22
- FishEye and Crucible Security Advisory 2011-05-16
- FishEye and Crucible Security Advisory 2011-01-12
- FishEye Security Advisory 2010-10-20
- FishEye Security Advisory 2010-06-16
- FishEye Security Advisory 2010-05-04

FishEye and Crucible Security Advisory 2012-08-21

This advisory discloses security vulnerabilities that we have found in FishEye and/or Crucible and fixed in a recent version of FishEye and/or Crucible.

- **Customers who have downloaded and installed FishEye and/or Crucible** should upgrade their existing FishEye and/or Crucible installations to fix this vulnerability.
- **Atlassian OnDemand and JIRA Studio customers** are not affected by any of the issues described in this advisory.

Atlassian is committed to improving product security. The vulnerability listed in this advisory has been discovered by Atlassian, unless noted otherwise. The reporter may also have requested that we do not credit them.

If you have questions or concerns regarding this advisory, please raise a support request at http://support.atlassi an.com/.

In this advisory:

- Elevation of privileges vulnerability

Elevation of privileges vulnerability

Severity

Atlassian rates the severity level of this vulnerability as **Medium**, according to the scale published in Severity Levels for Security Issues. The scale allows us to rank the severity as critical, high, moderate or low.

This is an independent assessment and you should evaluate its applicability to your own IT environment.

Description

We have identified and fixed a vulnerability in FishEye and Crucible that results from behaviour of certain third-party frameworks used in FishEye and Crucible. This vulnerability allows any attacker to:

- Set the FishEye and Crucible instance to allow anonymous access
- Set the FishEye and Crucible instance to allow anonymous signup

All versions of FishEye and Crucible up to and including 2.7.14 are affected by this vulnerability. The vulnerability is fixed in FishEye and/or Crucible 2.8.0 and later. This issue can be tracked at 🔒 **FE-4222** - Authenticate to see issue details and 🔒 **CRUC-6188** - Authenticate to see issue details .

The table below describes the FishEye and/or Crucible versions and the specific functionality affected by the vulnerabilities. jira

FishEye and/or Crucible Vulnerability	Affected versions	Fixed Version	Issue Tracking
Elevation of privileges	2.5.x or earlier	2.5.9	🔒 **FE-4222** - Authenticate to see issue details 🔒 **CRUC-6188** - Authenticate to see issue details
	2.6.x	2.6.9	
	2.7.x	2.7.15, 2.8.0	

Note: The email we sent out wrongly states that fixed versions are 2.5.8 and 2.6.7. FishEye and Crucible development team apologise for the mistake.

Risk Mitigation

If you cannot upgrade immediately, you can disable all access from the public Internet to your FishEye and/or Crucible instance to prevent external attacks.

Fix

Upgrade

The vulnerabilities and fix versions are described in the 'Vulnerability' section above.

We recommend that you upgrade to the latest version of FishEye and/or Crucible, if possible. For a full description of the latest version of FishEye and Crucible, see the FishEye release notes and Crucible release notes. You can download the latest version of FishEye and Crucible from the FishEye download centre and Crucible download centre.

There are no patches available.

FishEye and Crucible Security Advisory 2012-05-17

This advisory discloses a **critical** security vulnerability that exists in all versions of FishEye and Crucible up to and including 2.7.11.

- **Customers who have downloaded and installed FishEye or Crucible** should upgrade their existing FishEye and Crucible installations to fix this vulnerability.
- **Enterprise Hosted customers** need to request an upgrade by raising a support request at http://support.atlassian.com in the "Enterprise Hosting Support" project.
- **JIRA Studio and Atlassian OnDemand customers** are not affected by any of the issues described in this advisory.

Atlassian is committed to improving product security. The vulnerability listed in this advisory has been discovered by Atlassian, unless noted otherwise. The reporter may also have requested that we do not credit them.

If you have questions or concerns regarding this advisory, please raise a support request at http://support.atlassian.com/.

In this advisory:

Critical XML Parsing Vulnerability

Severity

Atlassian rates the severity level of this vulnerability as **critical**, according to the scale published in Severity Levels for Security Issues. The scale allows us to rank the severity as critical, high, medium or low.

This is an independent assessment and you should evaluate its applicability to your own IT environment.

Description

We have identified and fixed a vulnerability in FishEye and Crucible that results from the way third-party XML parsers are used in FishEye and Crucible.

This vulnerability allows an attacker to:

- execute denial of service attacks against the FishEye and Crucible server, and
- read all local files readable to the system user under which FishEye and Crucible runs.

An attacker does not need to have an account with the affected FishEye or Crucible server to exploit this vulnerability.

All versions of FishEye and Crucible **up to and including 2.7.11** are affected by this vulnerability. This issue can be tracked here: **FE-4016** - Authenticate to see issue details

Risk Mitigation

We recommend that you upgrade your FishEye and Crucible installation to fix this vulnerability.

Alternatively, if you are not in a position to upgrade immediately, you should do **all** of the following until you can upgrade. Please note, these measures will only limit the impact of the vulnerability, they will not mitigate it completely.

- Disable access to the Remote, SOAP and XML-RPC APIs, if these remote APIs are not required. Note that remote API access is disabled by default. See enabling plugins for instructions.
- Disable public access (such as anonymous access and public signup) to your FishEye or Crucible instance until you have applied the necessary upgrade.
- Ensure that your FishEye/Crucible system user is restricted as described in best practices for configuring FishEye security.

Fix

Upgrade

Upgrade to FishEye and Crucible 2.7.12 or later which fixes this vulnerability. For a full description of these releases, see the FishEye and Crucible release notes. The following releases have also been made available to fix these issues in older FishEye and Crucible versions. You can download these versions from the FishEye and Crucible download centres.

- FishEye and Crucible 2.6.8 for FishEye and Crucible 2.6
- FishEye and Crucible 2.5.8 for FishEye and Crucible 2.5

Patches

There are no patches available for this vulnerability.

FishEye and Crucible Security Advisory 2012-01-31

This advisory discloses a **CRITICAL** security vulnerability that we have found in versions of FishEye and Crucible from 2.0 up to and including 2.7.8. You need to upgrade your existing FishEye and Crucible installations to fix these vulnerabilities. Enterprise Hosted customers should request an upgrade by raising a support request at http://support.atlassian.com in the "Enterprise Hosting Support" project. Neither FishEye nor Crucible in Studio and Atlassian OnDemand are vulnerable to any of the issues described in this advisory.

Atlassian is committed to improving product security. The vulnerabilities listed in this advisory have been discovered by Atlassian, unless noted otherwise. The reporter may also have requested that we do not credit them.

If you have questions or concerns regarding this advisory, please raise a support request at http://support.atlassian.com/.

In this advisory:

Code Injection Vulnerability

Severity

Atlassian rates the severity level of this vulnerability as **CRITICAL**, according to the scale published in Severity Levels for Security Issues. The scale allows us to rank the severity as critical, high, medium or low.

Description

We have identified and fixed a code injection vulnerability in FishEye and Crucible caused by an underlying vulnerability in the **third-party** Webwork 2 framework. This vulnerability allows an attacker to run arbitrary Java code on a FishEye/Crucible server with user privileges of the FishEye/Crucible process. This vulnerability is a variant of a recently disclosed Struts2 vulnerability. The vulnerability exists in FishEye and Crucible pages accessible only by users with administrative privileges. It can be exploited with use of social engineering, e.g. by having the administrator click on a specially crafted link.

The maintainer of the original library can be contacted at http://struts.apache.org/

Vulnerability

The table below describes the FishEye and Crucible versions and the specific functionality affected by the command injection vulnerability.

FishEye and Crucible Component	Affected FishEye and Crucible Versions	Fixed Version	Issue Tracking
WebWork 2	2.0 - 2.7.8	2.6.7 2.7.9	FE-3891

Risk Mitigation

We recommend that you upgrade your FishEye and Crucible installations to fix this vulnerability.

Alternatively, if you are not in a position to upgrade immediately and you judge it necessary, you can restrict access to your instance of FishEye/Crucible by using a firewall.

Fix

FishEye and Crucible 2.6.7, 2.7.9 and later versions fix this issue. View the issue linked above for information on fix versions. For a full description of the latest version of FishEye and Crucible, see the FishEye and Crucible release notes. You can download the latest versions from the FishEye and Crucible download centres. There are no patches available for these issues.

FishEye and Crucible Security Advisory 2011-11-22

This advisory discloses a number of security vulnerabilities that we have found and fixed in versions of FishEye/Crucible earlier than 2.5.7. You need to upgrade your existing FishEye and Crucible installations to fix these vulnerabilities. Enterprise Hosted customers should request an upgrade by raising a support request at http://support.atlassian.com in the "Enterprise Hosting Support" project. Neither JIRA Studio nor Atlassian OnDemand are vulnerable to any of the issues described in this advisory.

Atlassian is committed to improving product security. The vulnerabilities listed in this advisory have been discovered by Atlassian, unless noted otherwise. The reporter may also have requested that we do not credit them.

If you have questions or concerns regarding this advisory, please raise a support request at http://support.atlassian.com/.

In this advisory:

- Risk Mitigation
- Fix

XSS Vulnerabilities

Severity

Atlassian rates the severity level of these vulnerabilities as **high**, according to the scale published in Severity Levels for Security Issues. The scale allows us to rank the severity as critical, high, medium or low. These vulnerabilities are **not** critical.

Risk Assessment

We have identified and fixed a number of stored cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerabilities which affect FishEye/Crucible instances, including publicly available instances (that is, internet-facing servers). XSS vulnerabilities allow an attacker to embed their own JavaScript into a FishEye/Crucible page. You can read more about XSS attacks on Wikipedia, at The Web Application Security Consortium and other places on the web.

Vulnerabilities

The table below describes the FishEye/Crucible versions and the specific functionality affected by the XSS vulnerabilities.

FishEye/Crucible Feature	Affected FishEye/Crucible Versions	Fixed Version	Issue Tracking
FishEye user profile - display name	2.5.4 and earlier	2.5.5	FE-3797
FishEye user profile - snippets in a user's comment	2.5.4 and earlier	2.5.5	FE-3798

Risk Mitigation

We recommend that you upgrade your FishEye/Crucible installation to fix these vulnerabilities.

Alternatively, if you are not in a position to upgrade immediately and you judge it necessary, you can disable public signup to your instance as a temporary mitigation until you have applied the upgrade. For tighter access control, you can restrict access to trusted groups.

Fix

FishEye and Crucible 2.5.5 and later versions fix two these issues. View the issues linked above for information on fix versions. You can download the latest versions of FishEye and Crucible from the download centres (FishEye download centre, Crucible download centre).

There are no patches available to fix these vulnerabilities. You must upgrade your FishEye/Crucible installation.

Permission Verification Vulnerabilities

Severity

Atlassian rates the severity level of these vulnerabilities as **medium**, according to the scale published in Severity Levels for Security Issues. The scale allows us to rank the severity as critical, high, medium or low. These vulnerabilities are **not** critical.

Risk Assessment

We have identified and fixed two permission verification bugs which affect FishEye/Crucible instances, including publicly available instances (that is, internet-facing servers). These vulnerabilities allow users to view metadata for changesets and reviews, from repositories/projects that they do not have access to, via tooltips.

Vulnerability

The table below describes the FishEye/Crucible versions and the specific functionality affected by the vulnerabilities.

FishEye/Crucible Feature	Affected FishEye/Crucible Versions	Fixed Version	Issue Tracking
FishEye changeset tooltips	FishEye 2.4.6 to 2.5.6	FishEye 2.5.7	FE-3811
Crucible review tooltips	Crucible 2.4.6 to 2.5.6	Crucible 2.5.7	CRUC-5811

Risk Mitigation

We recommend that you upgrade your FishEye/Crucible installation to fix these vulnerabilities.

Alternatively, if you are not in a position to upgrade immediately and you judge it necessary, you can disable anonymous access to your instance. Logged-in users will still be able to view metadata that they do not have permission to view, but anonymous users will be prevented from accessing this information.

Fix

FishEye and Crucible 2.5.7 and later versions fix these two issues. View the issues linked above for information on earlier fix versions for each issue. For a full description of this release, see the FishEye 2.5 changelog and Crucible 2.5 Changelog.You can download the latest version of FishEye and Crucible from the download centres (FishEye download centre, Crucible download centre).

There are no patches available to fix these vulnerabilities. You must upgrade your FishEye/Crucible installation.

FishEye and Crucible Security Advisory 2011-05-16

This advisory announces a number of security vulnerabilities that we have found and fixed in recent versions of FishEye/Crucible. You need to upgrade your existing FishEye/Crucible installations to fix these vulnerabilities. Enterprise Hosted customers should request an upgrade by filing a ticket at http://support.atlassian.com. JIRA Studio is not vulnerable to any of the issues described in this advisory.

Atlassian is committed to improving product security. The vulnerabilities listed in this advisory have been discovered by Atlassian, unless noted otherwise. The reporter may also have requested that we do not credit them.

If you have questions or concerns regarding this advisory, please raise a support request at http://support.atlassian.com/.

In this advisory:

XSS Vulnerabilities

Severity

Atlassian rates the severity level of these vulnerabilities as **high**, according to the scale published in Severity Levels for Security Issues. The scale allows us to rank the severity as critical, high, moderate or low.

Risk Assessment

We have identified and fixed a number of cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerabilities which may affect FishEye/Crucible instances, including publicly available instances (that is, internet-facing servers). XSS vulnerabilities potentially allow an attacker to embed their own JavaScript into a FishEye/Crucible page. You can read more about XSS attacks at cgisecurity.com, The Web Application Security Consortium and other places on the web.

Vulnerability

The table below describes the FishEye/Crucible versions and the specific functionality affected by the XSS vulnerabilities.

FishEye/Crucible Feature	Affected FishEye/Crucible Versions	Issue Tracking
Crucible snippets	Crucible 2.4.5 to 2.5.0	CRUC-5734
Crucible author mapping	Crucible 2.4.5 to 2.5.0	CRUC-5735
Crucible changeset comments in search results	Crucible 2.3.0 to 2.5.0	CRUC-5736
Crucible comments search	Crucible 2.2.6 to 2.5.0	CRUC-5737
FishEye/Crucible dashboard - review activity	FishEye/Crucible 2.2.8 to 2.5.2	FE-3031
FishEye/Crucible reviews list	FishEye/Crucible 2.2.8 to 2.5.2	FE-3032

Risk Mitigation

We recommend that you upgrade your FishEye/Crucible installation to fix these vulnerabilities.

Alternatively, if you are not in a position to upgrade immediately and you judge it necessary, you can disable pub lic signup to your instance until you have applied the upgrade. For even tighter control, you could restrict access to trusted groups.

Fix

FishEye/Crucible 2.5.4 fixes all of these issues. View the issues linked above for information on earlier fix versions for each issue. For a full description of this release, see the FishEye 2.5 changelog and Crucible 2.5 Changelog. You can download the latest version of FishEye/Crucible from the download centre (FishEye download centre, Crucible download centre).

There are no patches available to fix these vulnerabilities. You must upgrade your FishEye/Crucible installation.

> Our thanks to **Marian Ventuneac** of http://www.ventuneac.net, who reported FE-3031 and FE-3032. We fully support the reporting of vulnerabilities and we appreciate it when people work with us to identify and solve the problem.

FishEye and Crucible Security Advisory 2011-01-12

This advisory announces a number of security vulnerabilities that we have found and fixed in recent versions of

FishEye/Crucible. You need to upgrade your existing FishEye/Crucible installations to fix these vulnerabilities. Enterprise Hosted customers should request an upgrade by filing a ticket at http://support.atlassian.com. JIRA Studio is not vulnerable to any of the issues described in this advisory.

Atlassian is committed to improving product security. The vulnerabilities listed in this advisory have been discovered by Atlassian, unless noted otherwise. The reporter may also have requested that we do not credit them.

If you have questions or concerns regarding this advisory, please raise a support request at http://support.atlassian.com/.

In this advisory:

XSS Vulnerabilities

Severity

Atlassian rates the severity level of these vulnerabilities as **high**, according to the scale published in Severity Levels for Security Issues. The scale allows us to rank the severity as critical, high, moderate or low.

Risk Assessment

We have identified and fixed a number of cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerabilities which may affect FishEye/Crucible instances, including publicly available instances (that is, internet-facing servers). XSS vulnerabilities potentially allow an attacker to embed their own JavaScript into a FishEye/Crucible page. You can read more about XSS attacks at cgisecurity.com, The Web Application Security Consortium and other places on the web.

Vulnerability

The table below describes the FishEye/Crucible versions and the specific functionality affected by the XSS vulnerabilities.

FishEye/Crucible Feature	Affected FishEye/Crucible Versions	Issue Tracking
Crucible review – linked JIRA issue	Crucible 2.0.1 – 2.3.7	CRUC-5307
Crucible email reviews	Crucible 2.2.0 – 2.4.0	CRUC-5308
Crucible review reload	Crucible 2.2.0 – 2.4.2	CRUC-5309
Crucible edit review details screen	Crucible 2.2.0 – 2.3.7	CRUC-5345
FishEye repository configuration	FishEye 2.4.0	CRUC-5310
FishEye charts	FishEye 2.2.0 - 2.4.0	CRUC-5311
FishEye/Crucible code macro	FishEye/Crucible 2.2.0 – 2.4.0	CRUC-5312
FishEye/Crucible changeset page heading	FishEye/Crucible 2.3.2 – 2.4.0	CRUC-5313

Risk Mitigation

We recommend that you upgrade your FishEye/Crucible installation to fix these vulnerabilities.

Alternatively, if you are not in a position to upgrade immediately and you judge it necessary, you can disable public signup to your instance until you have applied the upgrade. For even tighter control, you could restrict access to trusted groups.

Fix

FishEye/Crucible 2.4.4 fixes all of these issues. View the issues linked above for information on earlier fix versions for each issue. For a full description of this release, see the FishEye 2.4 changelog and Crucible 2.4 Changelog. You can download the latest version of FishEye/Crucible from the download centre (FishEye download centre, Crucible download centre).

There are no patches available to fix these vulnerabilities. You must upgrade your FishEye/Crucible installation.

Administration password logged in debug log

Severity

Atlassian rates the severity level of these vulnerabilities as **high**, according to the scale published in Severity Levels for Security Issues. The scale allows us to rank the severity as critical, high, moderate or low.

Risk Assessment

We have identified and fixed a vulnerability in the FishEye/Crucible logging which may affect FishEye/Crucible instances, including publicly available instances (that is, internet-facing servers). This vulnerability allows administrator passwords to be logged in clear text when debug logging is enabled.

Vulnerability

This vulnerability affects FishEye and Crucible 2.2.0 to 2.4.0.

Risk Mitigation

We recommend that you upgrade your FishEye/Crucible installation to fix these vulnerabilities.

Alternatively, if you are not in a position to upgrade immediately and you judge it necessary, you can disable access logging. See Enabling Access Logging in FishEye and Enabling Access Logging in Crucible. You can also apply file restrictions to your log files. Note, this issue only occurs when DEBUG logging is turned on (off by default) when an administrator logs in.

Fix

FishEye/Crucible 2.4.2 and later fix this issue. For a full description of this release, see the FishEye 2.4 changelog and Crucible 2.4 Changelog. You can download the latest version of FishEye/Crucible from the download centre (FishEye download centre, Crucible download centre).

There are no patches available to fix this vulnerability. You must upgrade your FishEye/Crucible installation.

Review comment search returns comments that a user has no permission to view

Severity

Atlassian rates the severity level of these vulnerabilities as **medium**, according to the scale published in Severity Levels for Security Issues. The scale allows us to rank the severity as critical, high, moderate or low.

Risk Assessment

We have identified and fixed a vulnerability in the Crucible review comment search which may affect Crucible instances, including publicly available instances (that is, internet-facing servers). This vulnerability allows review comments to be displayed for projects that are not publicly viewable.

Vulnerability

This vulnerability affects Crucible 2.2.0 to 2.4.3.

Risk Mitigation

We recommend that you upgrade your FishEye/Crucible installation to fix these vulnerabilities.

Fix

FishEye/Crucible 2.2.5, 2.3.8 and 2.4.4 fix this issue. For a full description of this release, see the FishEye 2.4 changelog and Crucible 2.4 Changelog. You can download these versions of FishEye/Crucible via the download centre (FishEye download centre, Crucible download centre).

There are no patches available to fix this vulnerability. You must upgrade your FishEye/Crucible installation.

Anonymous global access exposes entire user list

Severity

Atlassian rates the severity level of these vulnerabilities as **medium**, according to the scale published in Severity Levels for Security Issues. The scale allows us to rank the severity as critical, high, moderate or low.

Risk Assessment

We have identified and fixed a vulnerability in the FishEye/Crucible anonymous global access which may affect FishEye/Crucible instances, including publicly available instances (that is, internet-facing servers). This vulnerability exposes the user list (usernames and emails) of a FishEye/Crucible instance for access when anonymous global access is enabled.

Vulnerability

This vulnerability affects FishEye and Crucible 2.2.0 to 2.4.3.

Risk Mitigation

We recommend that you upgrade your FishEye/Crucible installation to fix these vulnerabilities.

Alternatively, if you are not in a position to upgrade immediately and you judge it necessary, you can disable global anonymous access. See Configuring Anonymous Access.

Fix

FishEye/Crucible 2.2.6, 2.3.8 and 2.4.4 fix this issue. For a full description of this release, see the FishEye 2.4 changelog and Crucible 2.4 Changelog. You can download these versions of FishEye/Crucible via the download centre (FishEye download centre, Crucible download centre).

There are no patches available to fix this vulnerability. You must upgrade your FishEye/Crucible installation.

FishEye Security Advisory 2010-10-20

This advisory announces a number of security vulnerabilities in earlier versions of FishEye that we have found and fixed in FishEye 2.4 and FishEye 2.3.7. In addition to releasing FishEye 2.4 and FishEye 2.3.7, we also provide a patch for the vulnerabilities mentioned below. You will be able to apply this patch to existing installations of FishEye 2.3.6. However, we recommend that you upgrade to FishEye 2.4 to fix these vulnerabilities.

In this advisory:

XSS Vulnerabilities

Severity

Atlassian rates the severity level of these vulnerabilities as **high**, according to the scale published in Severity Levels for Security Issues. The scale allows us to rank the severity as critical, high, moderate or low.

Risk Assessment

We have identified and fixed a number of cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerabilities which may affect FishEye instances, including publicly available instances.

- An attacker might take advantage of an XSS vulnerability to steal the current session of a logged-in user.
- XSS vulnerabilities potentially allow an attacker to embed their own JavaScript into a FishEye page. An attacker's text and script might be displayed to other people viewing the page.

You can read more about XSS attacks at cgisecurity, CERT and other places on the web.

Vulnerabilities

The table below describes the parts of FishEye affected by the XSS vulnerabilities.

FishEye Feature	Affected FishEye Versions	Issue Tracking
Code Metrics Plugin	2.0.x to 2.3.6 inclusive	CRUC-4572
FishEye Revision ID Parameters on Annotated Views	2.3.0 to 2.3.6 inclusive	CRUC-4641

Risk Mitigation

We recommend that you upgrade your FishEye installation to fix these vulnerabilities.

Alternatively, if you are not in a position to upgrade immediately and you judge it necessary, you can disable the 'Code Metrics Plugin' via the Administration Console ('Plugins' menu item under 'Systems Settings') to mitigate the Code Metrics Plugin XSS vulnerability. There is no mitigation for the FishEye Revision ID Parameters on Annotated Views XSS vulnerability.

Fix

FishEye-only installations:
FishEye 2.4 *(recommended)* and FishEye 2.3.7 fix these issues. For a full description of the FishEye 2.4 release, see the release notes. You can download FishEye 2.4 from the download centre. You can download FishEye 2.3.7 from the download centre archives.

If you cannot upgrade to FishEye 2.4/2.3.7, you can patch your existing installation using the patch listed below.

FishEye+Crucible installations:
Crucible 2.4 *(recommended)* and Crucible 2.3.7 fix these issues. For a full description of the Crucible 2.4 release, see the release notes. You can download Crucible 2.4 from the download centre. You can download Crucible 2.3.7 from the download centre archives.

If you cannot upgrade to Crucible 2.4/2.3.7, you can patch your existing installation using the patch listed below.

Available Patches

If for some reason you cannot upgrade to FishEye 2.4/2.3.7 or Crucible 2.4/2.3.7, you can apply the following patch to fix the vulnerabilities described in this security advisory.

Step 1 of the Patch Procedure: Install the Patch

A patch is available for **FishEye/Crucible 2.3.6 only**.

The patch addresses the following issue:

- XSS vulnerability in the code metrics plugin (CRUC-4572).
- XSS vulnerability in revision ID parameters on annotated views (CRUC-4641).

1. Shut down FishEye.
2. Back up your FishEye instance.
3. Download the patch, fisheye-2.3.6-security-patch.zip.
4. Expand the zip file into `<fisheye_install_dir>`, overwriting the existing files.
   The patch will overwrite your 'plugins/bundled-plugins.zip' file as well as some class files.
5. Restart FishEye.

FishEye Security Advisory 2010-06-16

In this advisory:

Remote Code Exploit Vulnerability

Severity

Atlassian rates this vulnerability as **critical**, according to the scale published in Severity Levels for Security Issues. The scale allows us to rank a vulnerability as critical, high, moderate or low.

Risk Assessment

We have identified and fixed a remote code exploit vulnerability which affects FishEye and Crucible instances.

Vulnerability

This vulnerability allows a motivated attacker to call remote code on the host server.

All versions of FishEye/Crucible up to version 2.3.2 are affected by this vulnerability.

Affected FishEye Versions	Fix Availability	More Details	Severity
All versions up to and including 2.3.2.	2.3.3 update, also available as patches for 2.3.2 and 2.2.3.	This vulnerability allows a motivated attacker to call remote code on the host server.	Critical

This vulnerability has been discovered in XWork by OpenSymphony, a command pattern framework which is used by FishEye and Crucible.

About the XWork Framework:

- See the OpenSymphony XWork page for more information about XWork.

Risk Mitigation

We strongly recommend either upgrading or patching your FishEye/Crucible installation to fix this vulnerability. Please see the 'Fix' section below.

Fix

These issues have been fixed in FishEye 2.3.3 (see the changelog), which you can download from the download centre.

It has also been fixed in Crucible 2.3.3 (see the changelog), which you can download from the download centre.

Later versions will include protection from this vulnerability.

This fix is also provided as a patch for FishEye/Crucible 2.3.2 and 2.2.3, which you can download from links on this page. Customers on earlier point versions of FishEye/Crucible will have to upgrade to version 2.3.2 or 2.2.3 before applying the patch. Atlassian recommends you upgrade to FishEye/Crucible 2.3.3.

Download Patches for Earlier FishEye / Crucible Versions

> ⓘ These patch releases contain security fixes, which apply to the shared FishEye architecture that is the basis of both FishEye and Crucible.

Please note that these patches are for specific point versions of FishEye (2.3.2 and 2.2.3). If you are running an earlier version than these, you will need to upgrade to a version specifically addressed by one of these patches. Atlassian strongly recommends that you upgrade to FishEye 2.3.3 / Crucible 2.3.3 or later.

MD5 checksums are provided to allow verification of the downloaded files.

Patch for FishEye / Crucible 2.3.2

File	FishEye / Crucible Version	Release Date	MD5 Checksum
fisheye-crucible-2.3.2-patch1.zip	2.3.2	16th June, 2010	6fe98db821a6d26f26907688af2ccd84

Patch for FishEye / Crucible 2.2.3

File	FishEye / Crucible Version	Release Date	MD5 Checksum
fisheye-crucible-2.2.3-patch1.zip	2.2.3	16th June, 2010	6fe98db821a6d26f26907688af2ccd84

Our thanks to **Meder Kydyraliev** of the **Google Security Team** who discovered this vulnerability. Atlassian fully supports the reporting of vulnerabilities and appreciates it when people work with Atlassian to identify and solve the problem.

FishEye Security Advisory 2010-05-04

In this advisory:

Admin Escalation Vulnerability

Severity

Atlassian rates this vulnerability as **critical**, according to the scale published in Severity Levels for Security Issues. The scale allows us to rank a vulnerability as critical, high, moderate or low.

Risk Assessment

We have identified and fixed an admin escalation vulnerability, which affects FishEye instances. This vulnerability has security implications and is especially important for anyone running publicly accessible instances of FishEye.

Vulnerability

This vulnerability allows a motivated attacker to perform admin actions.

All versions of FishEye from version 1.6.0-beta2 (including 1.6.0) through to 2.2.1 are affected by these admin escalation vulnerabilities.

Affected FishEye Versions	Fix Availability	More Details	Severity
All versions up to and including 2.2.1	2.2.3 update, also available as patches for certain versions, listed on this page.	This vulnerability allows a motivated attacker to perform admin actions.	Critical

Risk Mitigation

We strongly recommend either upgrading or patching your FishEye installation to fix this vulnerability. Please see the 'Fix' section below.

ⓘ Note: If you are an Atlassian JIRA Studio customer, we have assessed that your system is secure and implemented additional protections for it.

Fix

These issues have been fixed in FishEye 2.2.3 (see the changelog), which you can download from the download centre. Later versions will include protection from this vulnerability.

This fix is also provided as a patch for FishEye 2.1.4, 2.0.6 and 1.6.6, which you can download from this page. Customers on earlier point versions of FishEye will have to upgrade to version 2.1.4, 2.0.6 or 1.6.6 before applying the patch. We recommend you upgrade to FishEye 2.2.3.

XSS Vulnerabilities in FishEye

Severity

Atlassian rates these vulnerabilities as **critical**, according to the scale published in Severity Levels for Security Issues. The scale allows us to rank a vulnerability as critical, high, moderate or low.

Risk Assessment

We have identified and fixed several cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerabilities in FishEye, which may affect

FishEye instances. These vulnerabilities have security implications and are especially important for anyone running publicly accessible instances of FishEye.

- The attacker might take advantage of the vulnerability to steal other users' session cookies or other credentials, by sending the credentials back to the attacker's own web server.
- The attacker's text and script might be displayed to other people viewing a FishEye page. This is potentially damaging to your company's reputation.

You can read more about XSS attacks at cgisecurity, CERT and other places on the web.

Vulnerability

All versions of FishEye are affected by these XSS vulnerabilities.

Affected FishEye Versions	Fix Availability	More Details	Severity
All versions up to and including 2.2.1	2.2.3 only	An attacker could take advantage of this vulnerability to steal other users' session cookies or other credentials, or the attacker's text and script might be displayed to other people viewing a FishEye page.	Critical

Risk Mitigation

We strongly recommend upgrading your FishEye installation to fix these vulnerabilities. Please see the 'Fix' section below.

Fix

These issues have been fixed in FishEye 2.2.3 (see the changelog), which you can download from the download centre.

Prevention of Brute Force Attacks

Severity

Atlassian rates this vulnerability as **moderate**, according to the scale published in Severity Levels for Security Issues.

Risk Assessment

We have improved the security of the following areas in FishEye:

- Prevention of brute force attacks by requiring users to solve a CAPTCHA test after a maximum number of repeated login attempts.

Vulnerability

We have identified and fixed a problem where FishEye allows an unlimited number of repeated login attempts, potentially opening FishEye to a brute force attack. Details of this improvement are summarised below.

Affected FishEye Versions	Fix Availability	More Details	Severity
All versions up to and including 2.2.1	2.2.3 only	FishEye allows an unlimited number of login attempts. This makes FishEye vulnerable to a brute force attack.	Moderate

Risk Mitigation

We recommend that you upgrade your FishEye installation to fix these vulnerabilities. Please see the 'fix' section below.

You can also prevent brute force attacks by following our guidelines on using Fail2Ban to limit login attempts.

Fix

This issue has been fixed in FishEye 2.2.3 (see the changelog). Later versions will include protection from this vulnerability. You can download FishEye 2.2.3 from the download centre.

Changed Behaviour in FishEye

In order to fix these issues, we have changed FishEye's behaviour as follows:

- After three consecutive failed login attempts, FishEye will display a CAPTCHA form asking the user to enter a given word when attempting to log in again. This will prevent brute force attacks via the login screen. The number of failed attempts needed to trigger the CAPTCHA testing is configurable. For more information, see the documentation for Brute force login protection.

> In addition, after three consecutive failed login attempts via the FishEye remote API, an error message will be returned. Human intervention will then be required to reset that login account, i.e. solve the CAPTCHA test via the login screen.

Download Patches for Earlier FishEye / Crucible Versions

> These patch releases contain security fixes, which apply to the shared FishEye architecture that is the basis of both FishEye and Crucible.

These patches fix the Admin Escalation vulnerability only. Please note that these patches are for specific older point versions of FishEye (2.1.4, 2.0.6 or 1.6.6). If you are running an earlier version than these, you will need to upgrade to a version specifically addressed by one of these patches. To update a more recent version of the product (2.1.5 through 2.2.1), please upgrade to FishEye 2.2.3 or later. Atlassian strongly recommends that you upgrade to FishEye 2.2.3 or later.

MD5 checksums are provided to allow verification of the downloaded files.

Patch for FishEye / Crucible 2.1.4

File	FishEye / Crucible Version	Release Date	MD5 Checksum
fisheye-crucible-2.1.4-patch1.zip	2.1.4	4th May, 2010	6062fa2e1ad93729527357fb97b0d2ea

Patch for FishEye / Crucible 2.0.6

File	FishEye / Crucible Version	Release Date	MD5 Checksum
fisheye-crucible-2.0.6-patch1.zip	2.0.6	4th May, 2010	6aae75e2a5308121887bf9532473cf75

Patch for FishEye 1.6.6

File	FishEye Version	Release Date	MD5 Checksum
fisheye-1.6.6-patch1.zip	1.6.6	4th May, 2010	210ef3358aff83861733f8f22d331d7e

Patch for Crucible 1.6.6

File	Crucible Version	Release Date	MD5 Checksum
crucible-1.6.6-patch1.zip	1.6.6	4th May, 2010	48e8e8ada0ddb3fc8671459051df1120

To acquire all of the fixes on this page, upgrade to FishEye 2.2.3, which you can download from the download centre.

FishEye FAQ

FishEye FAQ

Answers to frequently asked questions about configuring and using FishEye.

- Top Evaluator Questions
  - How do I fix problems with indexing my repository?
  - How do I setup JIRA integration?
  - How do I setup LDAP or external user management?
  - How do I speed up slow CVS updates?
  - How do I start FishEye as a Windows service?
  - How do I view changesets and diffs?
  - How is FishEye licensed?
  - What kind of search capabilities does FishEye have?
  - What programming languages are supported?
- CVS FAQ
  - How does FishEye calculate CVS changesets?
  - How is changeset ancestry implemented for CVS?
- Example EyeQL Queries
  - How do find changes made to a branch after a given tag?
  - How do I filter results?
  - How do I find changes between two versions, showing separate histories?
  - How do I find changes made between two version numbers?
  - How do I find commits without comments?
  - How do I find files on a branch, excluding deleted files?
  - How do I find files removed from a given branch?
  - How do I find revisions made by one author between versions?
  - How do I select the most recent revisions in a given branch?
  - How do I show all changesets which do not have reviews?

- FishEye Developer FAQ
- General FAQ
  - About database encoding
  - About the Lines of Code Metric
  - Cannot View Lines of Code Information in FishEye
  - Finding your Server ID
  - How Do I Archive a Branch within Perforce
  - How do I Avoid Long Reindex Times When I Upgrade?
  - Mercurial Known Issues
  - Ordering of Branches Important When Visualising Git Changesets
  - Perforce Changesets and Branches
  - What SCM systems are supported by FishEye?
  - Automating Administrative Actions in Fisheye
- Installation & Configuration FAQ
  - Can I deploy FishEye or Crucible as a WAR?
  - Does Fisheye support SSL (HTTPS)?
  - Improve FishEye scan performance
  - Migrating FishEye Between Servers
  - Setting up a CVS mirror with rsync
  - What are the FishEye System Requirements?
  - How to reset the Administration Page password in Fisheye or Crucible
  - How Do I Confugure an Outbound Proxy Server for FishEye
  - How to remove Crucible from FishEye 2.x or later
  - How to run Fisheye or Crucible on startup on Mac OS X
- Integration FAQ
  - How do I disable the FishEye tab panel for non-code projects?
  - How do I enable debug logging for the JIRA FishEye plugin?
  - How do I uninstall the JIRA FishEye plugin?
  - How is the Crucible review tab panel for the FishEye JIRA plugin populated?
  - What do I do if I discover a bug with the JIRA FishEye plugin?
- Licensing FAQ
  - Are anonymous users counted towards FishEye's licence limits?
  - Restrictions on FishEye Starter Licenses
- Repository Management FAQ
  - Setting the root location for internal repositories
  - Migrating repositories to a changed root location
  - Repairing a broken hierarchy of forks
  - Permanent authentication for Git repositories over HTTP(S)
- Subversion FAQ
  - Configuring Start Revision based on date
  - Errors 'SEVERE assert' or 'Checksum mismatch'
  - FishEye fails to connect to the Subversion repository after a short time of successful operation.
  - How can FishEye help with merging of branches in Subversion?
  - Subversion Changeset Parents and Branches
  - SVN Authentication Issues
  - What are Subversion root and tag branches?
  - Why do I need to describe the branch and tag structure for Subversion repositories?
  - Why don't all my tags show up in FishEye?

⚠ Do you have a question, or need help with FishEye? Please create a support request.

CVS FAQ

FishEye CVS FAQ

How does FishEye calculate CVS changesets?

FishEye's goal is to allow changesets to be seen as a consistent stream of atomic commits. Revisions are collated into the same changeset provided that:

- They have the same commit comment.
- They are by the same author.
- They are on the same branch.
- The changeset does not span more than 10 minutes.
- The same file does not appear in a changeset more than once.

How is changeset ancestry implemented for CVS?

About Changeset Ancestry in FishEye

When FishEye indexes a CVS respository, it synthesizes a changeset identifier to group file-level changes into a single consistent changeset. The grouping is described in this FAQ: How does FishEye calculate CVS changesets?.

Changeset ancestry was added in FishEye 2.6. Changeset ancestry refers to the linking of a changeset to a preceding/parent changeset(s). This allows you to view the development progress of your repository using the Commit Graph (see Viewing the Commit Graph for a Repository).

Changeset Ancestry for CVS

For CVS respositories, changeset ancestry is implemented, as follows:

- For all but the first change on a branch, FishEye chooses the most recent change on that branch as the parent changeset.
- For the first change on a branch, FishEye examines the branchpoints of all files in the branch and chooses the latest changeset that affected any such files as the parent changeset.

This approach ensures that a branch, whose first change is to a file which is very old, is not considered to have been branched at the time that file was last changed. It is considered to be branched at the last change to the repository instead.

Example EyeQL Queries

EyeQL

For more information on using EyeQL, see the Reference guide.

How do find changes made to a branch after a given tag?

Find changes made to Ant 1.5.x after 1.5 FINAL:

```
select revisions where on branch ANT_15_BRANCH and after tag ANT_MAIN_15FINAL group
by changeset
```

How do I filter results?

This query, finds files removed on the Ant 1.5 branch, but just returns the person and time the files were deleted:

```
select revisions where modified on branch ANT_15_BRANCH and is dead return path,
author, date
```

How do I find changes between two versions, showing separate histories?

As above, but show the history of each file separately:

```
select revisions where between tags (ANT_MAIN_15FINAL, ANT_151_FINAL] group by file
```

How do I find changes made between two version numbers?

Find changes made between Ant 1.5 and 1.5.1:

```
select revisions where between tags (ANT_MAIN_15FINAL, ANT_151_FINAL] group by
changeset
```

How do I find commits without comments?

Using the Advanced Search and EyeQL you can find commits that do not have comments using the following query:

```
select revisions from dir / where  comment = "" group by changeset
```

How do I find files on a branch, excluding deleted files?

Find files on branch and exclude delete files:

```
select revisions where modified on branch ANT_15_BRANCH and not is deleted group by
changeset
```

How do I find files removed from a given branch?

Find files removed on the Ant 1.5 branch:

```
select revisions where modified on branch ANT_15_BRANCH and is dead group by
changeset
```

How do I find revisions made by one author between versions?

Find changes made by conor to Ant 1.5.x since 1.5.0:

```
select revisions where between tags (ANT_MAIN_15FINAL, ANT_154] and author = conor
group by changeset
```

How do I select the most recent revisions in a given branch?

Find Java files that are tagged ANT_151_FINAL and are head on the ANT_15_BRANCH: (i.e. files that haven't changed in 1.5.x since 1.5.1)

```
select revisions from dir /src/main where is head and tagged ANT_151_FINAL and on
branch ANT_15_BRANCH and path like *.java group by changeset
```

How do I show all changesets which do not have reviews?

The following query will return any changesets that have not been reviewed.

```
select revisions where (not in any review)
```

FishEye Developer FAQ

This page contains answers to frequently asked questions posed by FishEye developers. For detailed information about developing in FishEye, see the Fisheye Developer documentation.

Feel free to comment, make submissions, or pose your own question on FishEye Development here.

- **Q**: *I'm getting the error "API access is disabled" as a response from* `http://fisheye/api/rest/repositories` *on my installation. How do I enable the API as a Fisheye administrator?*
  Click here to expand...

  A: A toggle to enable the API under "Server Settings" in the web admin interface existed in versions prior to 2.9 (see Configuring the FishEye web server for more details).

  See the FishEye 2.9 Release Notes

- **Q**: *Is there any way to return unique results from an EyeQL query?*
  Click here to expand...

  A: It is not currently possible to return unique results.
  An improvement request exists: FE-1136. Your vote and comments on that issue are appreciated.

General FAQ

FishEye General FAQ

- About database encoding
- About the Lines of Code Metric
- Cannot View Lines of Code Information in FishEye
- Finding your Server ID
- How Do I Archive a Branch within Perforce
- How do I Avoid Long Reindex Times When I Upgrade? — If reindexing your repository takes longer than you can allow, you can use a temporary copy of your repository and FishEye instance to reduce downtime during the reindexing process.
- Mercurial Known Issues
- Ordering of Branches Important When Visualising Git Changesets
- Perforce Changesets and Branches
- What SCM systems are supported by FishEye?
- Automating Administrative Actions in Fisheye

About database encoding

It is possible to have files in your repository whose names differ only in case, e.g. `Foo.java` and `foo.java`. Hence, your database will need to use rules for comparing string values which recognise that upper and lower case letters are different, that is, the database should use 'case sensitive collation'.

If your database was originally configured to use case-insensitive and/or non-UTF8 collation, FishEye will display the following message at the bottom of your screen:

> *"Your database is not using a case sensitive UTF8 encoding for character fields."*

The following sections provide instructions for changing your database collation for each database type supported by FishEye and Crucible.

On this page:

Related pages:

- Migrating to an external database

MySQL

⚠ **Please take a backup of your database before changing its collation.**

To change your collation to `utf8_bin` you need to change your database's default collation, but as this only affects newly created tables you will also need to change the collation on the table for which case sensitivity is critical.

Change your database's collation

Use the ALTER DATABASE command, as follows:

```
alter database character set utf8 collate utf8_bin;
```

Change collation for the CRU_STORED_PATH table

Use the ALTER TABLE command, as follows:

```
alter table cru_stored_path convert to character set utf8 collate
utf8_bin;
```

Oracle

Oracle collation encoding must be configured when installing the database server. It cannot be configured on a per database level. When installing Oracle, you should select the `AL32UTF8` encoding.

PostgreSQL

⚠ **Please take a backup of your database before changing its collation.**

If you have created your PostgreSQL database with the incorrect encoding, you will need to dump your database, drop it, create a new database with the correct encoding and reload your data.

You can do this using the standard database migration procedure – instead of migrating from HSQLDB to PostgreSQL, you migrate from a PostgreSQL database with the incorrect encoding to one created with the correct encoding.

SQL Server

⚠ **Please take a backup of your database before changing its collation.**

Unfortunately, changing the database collation for an existing SQL Server database (even using the ALTER DATABASE ... COLLATE... statement) does not change the collation for existing objects stored in the database. See http://blogs.msdn.com/b/qingsongyao/archive/2011/04/04/do-not-alter-database-collation-in-your-server.aspx for an explanation of this.

The recommended route for changing the collation for SQL Server is to migrate to a new database that has the correct collation configuration. You can do this using the standard database migration procedure – instead of migrating from HSQLDB to SQL Server, you migrate from a SQL Server database with the incorrect collation to one created with the correct collation.

The correct collation to use when you create the new SQL Server database is Latin1_General_CS_AS.

About the Lines of Code Metric

This page contains information about the Lines of Code metric and how it is processed and represented by FishEye.

On this page:

- Definition
- Disadvantages
- LOC in FishEye
- User-Specific LOC

Definition

Lines of Code or LOC (also known as Source Lines of Code - SLOC) is a quantitative measurement in computer programming for files that contains code from a computer programming language, in text form. The number of lines indicates the size of a given file and gives some indication of the work involved.

LOC is literally the count of the number of lines of text in a file or directory. In FishEye, blank lines and comment lines are counted toward the total lines of code.

LOC for a file/directory is the total number of lines in the relevant files, while LOC for an author is the number of lines **blamed on that author**. Neither of these should ever be less than zero. However, the **change** in LOC over a period of time can be negative if there was a net reduction in the LOC over the period.

Disadvantages

While it can be useful, LOC has some well documented disadvantages. Keep these disadvantages and limitations in mind when using LOC in your work environment.

In addition, the nature of branching in SCM applications means that calculating a LOC value for a whole project is not possible. A naive summation of the LOC of all the branches will give a meaningless number that jumps every time a branch is copied to create a new branch. Thus, in FishEye we usually look at the LOC of the trunk, unless we can infer from the context that another branch is more appropriate.

LOC in FishEye

FishEye calculates the LOC for the trunk only. For SVN repositories it can calculate LOC for a branch if it is "trick ed" to see the branch as part of the trunk. FishEye also calculates the LOC for each user, unless that facility is turned off in the repository (see Store Diff Info). The LOC count will include all files except those identified by the SCM as binary.

FishEye presents LOC data as charts of the change in LOC over time, and as informational statistics in various places:

- **Chart pages**
  The best way to explore the evolution of LOC in your project is the LOC chart report where you can easily filter the LOC by branch, author, file extension and date range. Here you can investigate what caused a particular spike in the LOC charts, or find the user whom has the most lines of code blamed on them and how this has changed over time.
- **Repository-specific activity pages**
  These show trunk LOC statistics for the repository, limited to the directory being viewed and its subdirectories. The LOC charts show the LOC for the directory, using trunk LOC unless the directory can be identified as a branch.
- **User pages**
  Here, the statistics pane in the sidebar shows the trunk LOC blamed on the user for the all repositories that have user-specific LOC enabled. The chart shows the trunk LOC from all the repositories that the user has contributed to.
- **The global User List page**
  This shows the trunk LOC for all users from the repositories that have user-specific LOC enabled. Repository-specific user lists (in repositories that have user-specific LOC enabled) show the trunk LOC for the users and committers, limited to the directory being viewed and its subdirectories.
- **Project pages**
  This shows a chart of the LOC for all associated repository paths, and statistics include the trunk LOC for those paths.

User-Specific LOC

The evolution of user-specific LOC over subsequent commits can appear at first glance to be counter-intuitive. It is important to keep in mind that the LOC for a given user is the number of lines in the repository that were last changed by them (as calculated by Fisheye).

A couple of simple examples:

- Alice adds a files with 30 lines to the SCM. Her LOC for this file is now 30. She then edits the file, deletes 10 lines and adds 20 (+20 -10). Her LOC is now 40, as is the LOC of the file.
- Alice adds a files with 30 lines to the SCM. Her LOC for this file is now 30. Now Bob edits the file, deletes 10 lines and adds 20 (+20 -10). Alice now has LOC of 20, because Bob deleted 10 lines that were blamed on her, and Bob has LOC of 20, from the 20 lines he added. The total LOC is still 40.

A user can have LOC on a branch that they have never committed on, *if something that has been blamed on them is copied*. For example, a developer may have never committed to a particular branch, but FishEye may still report a lot of LOC for them in that area.

One current limitation of FishEye's user-specific LOC calculation is the handling of merging. For example, if a file has been changed on both trunk and branch, and the changes made on the branch are merged to trunk, the changes made on branch will generally be blamed on the person who did the merge; **not** the person who made the change.

Cannot View Lines of Code Information in FishEye

Symptoms

The LOC (Lines of Code) information in FishEye cannot be seen, for example in charts or when viewing the statistics for a user.

ⓘ *See About the Lines of Code Metric for more information about the usage of the LOC (Lines of Code) metric in FishEye.*

Cause

There are four possible causes:

- LOC data will not be shown for users if the Store diff info setting is disabled. If a page is being viewed in FishEye that relates to a particular user or committer, and the Store Diff Info setting is disabled, no LOC information for the user will be visible.
- LOC data is currently not supported for Mercurial repositories.
- LOC data is currently not supported for Git repositories.
- The SVN repository is indexing branches only.

Resolution

Cannot view LOC information for specific users or committers:

- Enable the Store Diff Info setting for the repository in `Administration > Repository Settings > Repositories`, click on the repository name, and then "SCM Details". A full re-index needs to be performed on the repository after enabling this setting for FishEye to collect the diff information for all revisions in the repository. Please note that the Store Diff Info setting is always enabled for CVS repositories.

Cannot view LOC information for Mercurial repositories:

- There is an outstanding feature request for LOC support in Mercurial.

Cannot view LOC information for Git repositories:

- There is an outstanding feature request for LOC support in Git.

The SVN repository is indexing branches only:

- FishEye can calculate LOC for a branch if it is "tricked" to see the branch as part of the trunk.

Finding your Server ID

Your Server ID can be found in your FishEye administration console, as described below.

To find your Server ID:

1. Navigate to FishEye's administration console.
2. Click '**Sys-Info/Support**' under the '**System settings**' section. The 'Server ID' for your FishEye server will be displayed in the 'License' section.
   ⓘ The Server ID should match the one set for your license. You can check this at http://my.atlassian.com
   .

How Do I Archive a Branch within Perforce

In SVN, a branch exists as a separate directory. However in Perforce, files are given a label to identify them as belonging to the branch. Thus it may not be possible to download the branch as a tarball via FishEye.

You may be able to download the branch as a tarball, depending on your structure:

> ⚠ If it is not a single folder, then it is not possible to download the tarball in your perforce repository.

1. In FishEye, navigate to your perforce repository.

2. In the Constraint section on the left, select the branch. This will return the directories that belong to that branch.
3. If it is one single folder, download the tarball of it. Under `constraint and sub directories`, there is a panel tarball giving options on how to download the directory.

How do I Avoid Long Reindex Times When I Upgrade?

Mitigating Lengthy Reindex Times

If reindexing your repository takes longer than you can allow, you can use a temporary copy of your repository and FishEye instance to reduce downtime during the reindexing process.

> ⚠ Most upgrades (even major ones) do not require a reindex. If an upgrade is required, this will always be explicitly mentioned in the Upgrade Guide for that release.

Reindexing With a Temporary Copy of Your FishEye Instance

To reindex a temporary copy of your FishEye instance:

1. Make a copy of your FishEye instance to another server. See 'How to Make a Temporary Copy of Your FishEye Instance' below for instructions.
2. Upgrade the temporary FishEye, then start it up, connected to your repository. It will automatically begin the scanning process.
   ⓘ If you are concerned about the repository being overloaded by the scanning process, you can make a copy of that as well. See 'How to Make a Temporary Copy of Your Repository' below for instructions.
   If you do that, you must edit the `config.xml` of your temporary FishEye instance to point to your temporary repository.
3. The copied instance will run its course without affecting your production instance.
   a. Shutdown both your servers completely.
   b. Make a backup of your `FISHEYE_INST` directory.
   c. Replace the `FISHEYE_INST/var/cache` directory on live FishEye with the `FISHEYE_INST/var/cache` from your test server.
   d. Download the latest FishEye/Crucible from Atlassian downloads.
   e. Follow the instructions in the Upgrade Guide to upgrade to the new version.
4. The scan of the temporary FishEye instance (and repository, if you copied that also) is complete. You're now free to delete the temporary copy(s).

How to Make a Temporary Copy of Your FishEye Instance?

To make a copy of your FishEye instance, follow the instructions for Migrating FishEye Between Servers.

How to Make a Temporary Copy of Your Repository?

To make a copy of your repository use rsync (for CVS repositories in the Linux environment) or svnsync documentation (for Subversion only).

How to Reindex a Single Repository on a Test Server?

If you need to reindex your repository on your production system but don't want to burden your production server, carry out the following steps:

1. Install another instance of FishEye on a test server (the same FishEye version as the one you are using).
2. Add a repository to FishEye with the exact same name and details as that referenced by the production server.
3. Let it finish indexing. Go to **Administration** > **View Repository List** > **Stop** (shown next to the name of your repository) and disable on both production and test.

4. Copy over the `FISHEYE_INST/var/cache/REPO` directory on the production FishEye with the `FISHEYE_INST/var/cache/REPO` directory from the test server.

5. Trigger a review revision data re-index: **Administration > Repository > Maintenance > Review-Revision Data Index.**

ⓘ For this procedure, neither server needs to be shut down.

Mercurial Known Issues

- CRUC-3474: If a file is removed and then another file is copied or moved over the same file within one commit, the ancestor revision is miscalculated and can result in errors in "diff to previous".
- CRUC-3470: Permission changes (and prop changes in repos converted from svn) may result in revisions that have no ancestors - subsequent changes will consider it's parent revision to be their parent revision.
- CRUC-3468: Scanning repositories converted from svn (especially using hgsubversion) can result in commits that take a long time to scan (due to the changes produced by merges from other branches).

Ordering of Branches Important When Visualising Git Changesets

FishEye 2.6 introduced the repository commit graph. The commit graph allows you to visualise changesets in their branches by showing them in configurable branch "swimlanes". One of the ways in which you can configure the commit graph is by reordering the swimlanes. Reordering swimlanes is useful for non-Git repositories, if you want to show branches in a certain order. However, ordering swimlanes is vital for Git repositories, as it is the only way of determining which branch a commit is displayed in, when a commit belongs to multiple branches.

Git Branches and Changesets in FishEye

Before considering how Git repositories are visualised in the commit graph, it is important to understand how FishEye relates Git changesets to branches.

In FishEye 2.6 and later, FishEye considers the ancestry of a Git changeset when determining which branch it is a part of. Branches can effectively be considered as pointers to changesets. Hence, merging and branching can change the branches that a changeset is considered part of.

For example, if a branch 'fisheye-2.6' is merged back to the 'master' branch, then all changesets that were seen as part of the 'fisheye-2.6' branch only will also be considered to be part of the 'master' (e.g. the changeset will be seen as part of 'master' and 'fisheye-2.6' in the activity stream).

Viewing Git Changesets and Branches in the Commit Graph

The previous section describes how a changeset can be associated with multiple branches, due to its ancestry. Instead of showing the changeset in every branch swimlane on the commit graph, FishEye represents these changesets as described below.

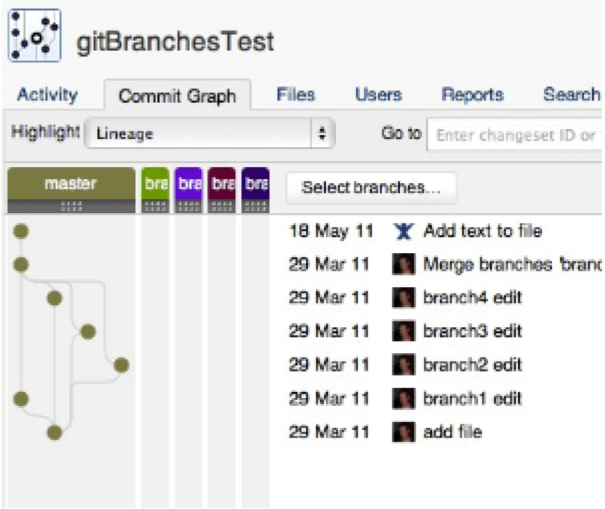
When you view the commit graph for a Git repository, FishEye works from the leftmost swimlane to the right doing the following:

- For each swimlane, FishEye checks if the commit is in that branch. If the commit is in the branch, a dot is shown representing the commit.
- If the commit is not in the branch, the dot for the commit is moved to the next column on the right.

For example, if the 'master' swimlane is to the left of another swimlane, e.g. 'fisheye-2.6' branch, there will be no changesets shown in the 'fisheye-2.6' swimlane, as all the commits will be picked up in the 'master' swimlane. However, if you move the 'fisheye-2.6' swimlane to the left of the 'master' swimlane, it will pick up all of the FishEye 2.6 commits.

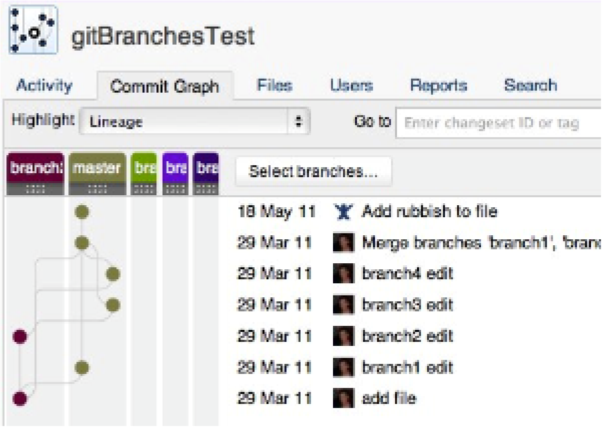
This allows you to visually isolate changesets in the desired branches by reordering the swimlanes. For example, if you want to see the lineage of a branch, 'fisheye-2.6', but not 'fisheye-2.5' after both branches have previously been merged to 'master', you could arrange your swimlanes to 'fisheye-2.6', 'master', 'fisheye-2.5' from left to right. You will be able to see the 'fisheye-2.6' changesets and where the merge back to 'master' was made. The 'fisheye-2.5' changesets will just be seen as part of the 'master' branch.

Screenshots below: Example of how ordering swimlanes affects the branches that changesets are displayed on (click to view full-size images)

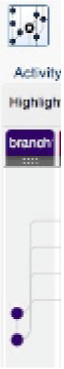


18 May 11 Add text to file
29 Mar 11 Merge branches 'branc
29 Mar 11 branch4 edit
29 Mar 11 branch3 edit
29 Mar 11 branch2 edit
29 Mar 11 branch1 edit
29 Mar 11 add file

1



18 May 11 Add rubbish to file
29 Mar 11 Merge branches 'branch1', 'branc
29 Mar 11 branch4 edit
29 Mar 11 branch3 edit
29 Mar 11 branch2 edit
29 Mar 11 branch1 edit
29 Mar 11 add file



2

Perforce Changesets and Branches

Why does FishEye say this changeset is on more than one branch? Why does that changeset have multiple parents?

Perforce allows a single changeset to include files on multiple branches, so FishEye marks those changesets as being on all of the branches involved.

When a changeset is on multiple branches FishEye may consider it to have multiple parents from the different branches.

FishEye does not track merges in Perforce, so merges are not shown in the graph.

Changeset branches and parents are only annotations at the changeset level --- the individual file revisions will each only have a single branch and at most one parent.

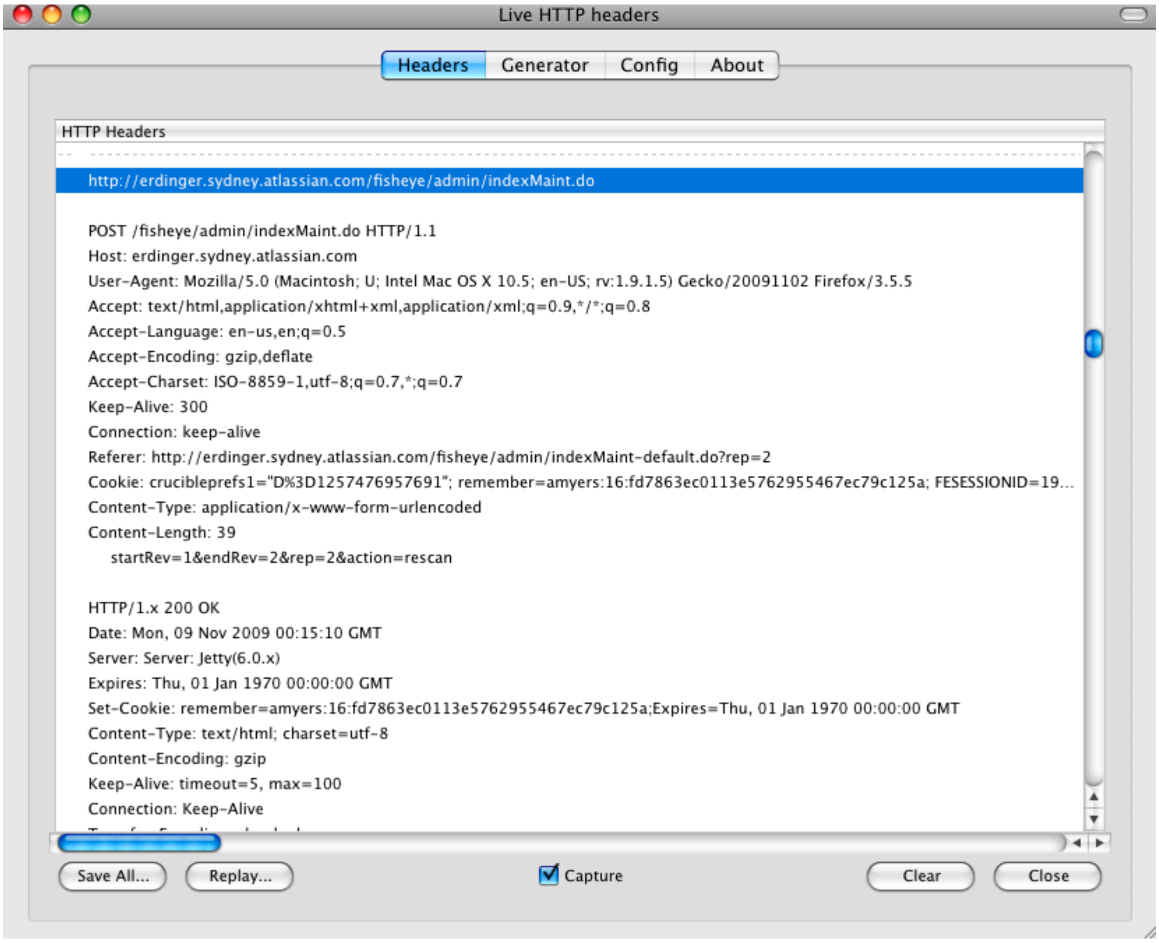
What SCM systems are supported by FishEye?

To see the list of SCM systems that is supported by FishEye, see Supported platforms.

Automating Administrative Actions in Fisheye

With some command line scripting and a tool like wget, and Live HTTP Headers for firefox you can automate actions. In this example, Fisheye will automatically rescan revision properties of an SVN when the commit message is updated to reference a new JIRA issue.

1. Enable live HTTP headers in firefox, then perform the action you want to perform automatically via the Fisheye Adminstration UI.
2. In the live HTTP headers window you should see some output similar to the following:



```
http://erdinger.sydney.atlassian.com/fisheye/admin/indexMaint.do

POST /fisheye/admin/indexMaint.do HTTP/1.1
Host: erdinger.sydney.atlassian.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; U; Intel Mac OS X 10.5; en-US; rv:1.9.1.5) Gecko/20091102 Firefox/3.5.5
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
Accept-Language: en-us,en;q=0.5
Accept-Encoding: gzip,deflate
Accept-Charset: ISO-8859-1,utf-8;q=0.7,*;q=0.7
Keep-Alive: 300
Connection: keep-alive
Referer: http://erdinger.sydney.atlassian.com/fisheye/admin/indexMaint-default.do?rep=2
Cookie: crucibleprefs1="D%3D1257476957691"; remember=amyers:16:fd7863ec0113e5762955467ec79c125a; FESESSIONID=19...
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 39
  startRev=1&endRev=2&rep=2&action=rescan

HTTP/1.x 200 OK
Date: Mon, 09 Nov 2009 00:15:10 GMT
Server: Server: Jetty(6.0.x)
Expires: Thu, 01 Jan 1970 00:00:00 GMT
Set-Cookie: remember=amyers:16:fd7863ec0113e5762955467ec79c125a;Expires=Thu, 01 Jan 1970 00:00:00 GMT
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
Content-Encoding: gzip
Keep-Alive: timeout=5, max=100
Connection: Keep-Alive
```

3. The important parts are the URL I've highlighted above (http://erdinger.sydney.atlassian.com/fisheye/admin/indexMaint.do) and any GET/POST parameters (`startRev=0&endRev=58&rep=2&action=rescan`)
4. Now we can construct a script with wget to automate this:

```
wget --keep-session-cookies --save-cookies cookie.txt
http://erdinger.sydney.atlassian.com/fisheye/admin/login.do
--post-data="origUrl=&adminPassword=admin"
wget --load-cookies cookie.txt
--post-data="startRev=0&endRev=58&rep=2&action=rescan"
http://erdinger.sydney.atlassian.com/fisheye/admin/indexMaint.do
```

With that you could generate a `post-revprop-change` hook in svn that will update the repositories automatically.

Installation & Configuration FAQ

FishEye Installation & Configuration FAQ

Can I deploy FishEye or Crucible as a WAR?

Unfortunately FishEye and Crucible can not be deployed as a WAR. FishEye has some special needs for performance reasons that are not easily supported on third-party containers. Whilst this is an often requested feature, there are no immediate plans to provide a WAR version of FishEye or FishEye+Crucible. However the upcoming separate edition of Crucible (i.e. without FishEye) may at some stage be available as a WAR.

Does Fisheye support SSL (HTTPS)?

FishEye has built-in SSL support from FishEye 2.4 onwards. Read FishEye SSL configuration for more information.

Improve FishEye scan performance

This page contains information about improving the performance of FishEye repository scans.

Background information

When you add a repository, FishEye needs to perform a once-off scan through the repository to build up its initial index and cache. This scan can take some time. Until this scan is complete, you may find that some data is not displayed. As a guide, FishEye should be able to process about 100KB-200KB per second on an averaged-size PC. If FishEye is accessing the repository over the network (e.g. over a NFS mount), then you should expect the initial scan to take longer.

General improvements

You can increase the speed of your scans using the following options:

- If your repository is non-local, set up a local repository mirror on the FishEye server. This will provide a major speed boost for anyone scanning a repository across a network.
- Exclude unused file types, unused directories and specific large files from FishEye.

Improve update performance during initial scan

One option is break large repositories into multiple smaller repositories. While this technique will not improve the overall initial scan time, it allows for all fully scanned repositories to be updated while the initial scan is still being performed on those remaining.

In FishEye 1.3.4 and later, the initial and incremental scans happen in separate, single threads. So, splitting the repositories will allow incremental scans to run concurrently alongside the initial scans. You may also wish to split projects into separate repositories, since permissions in FishEye are applied on a per-repository basis.

Improving initial scan performance for an SVN repository

The http/s protocol has the slowest performance during the initial scan. The svn protocol (svn://) is faster and the file protocol (file:///) is the fastest.
Therefore if you find your initial scan takes an extended amount of time (more than a day or two), you should consider switching over from the http/s protocol to the svn or file protocol to define the location of your SVN repository. (Use svnsync to mirror the repository onto the fisheye server, so that you can access it with the file protocol.)

```
E.g. Switch from
https://example.com/svn/project/
to
svn://example.com/svn/project/
or
file:///home/user/some/location/svn/project
```

In order for SVN protocol to work you need to have set up an svnserve based server.

More information on how to troubleshoot SVN indexing related issues can be found here.

Performance support

If you have implemented at least one of the suggestions above but are still experiencing slow performance, ask us for help:

1. First read the Tuning FishEye performance document.
2. Turn on debug logging using the command line debug flag.
3. Allow FishEye to continue its initial scan overnight.
4. Create a new support request in the FishEye project, including your server environment and log files with the problem description.

Migrating FishEye Between Servers

This page describes the process for migrating FishEye between servers.

If you have defined the `FISHEYE_INST` Environment Variable, then upgrades and migrations of your FishEye instance will be relatively simpler.

If you have defined `FISHEYE_INST`

1) Shut down your current FishEye server completely.
2) Copy the FISHEYE_INST directory to your destination server.
3) Copy and set up all of your Environment Variables from your source server to your destination server (remembering to set up your `FISHEYE_INST` directory to point to the location where you copied the data to in Step 2).
4) Install FishEye on your destination server.
5) Start FishEye. It should pick up your environment variables, and from that access your `FISHEYE_INST` directory, which contains your configuration.

If you have not defined `FISHEYE_INST` but would like to set it up

1) Shut down your current FishEye server completely.
2) Copy the following three items into to a new folder on your destination server (for example, `fisheye_inst`):

- `<FishEye home directory>/config.xml`
- `<FishEye home directory>/var`

- `<FishEye home directory>/cache`

3) Copy and set up all of your Environment Variables from your source server to your destination server. In addition to this, set up the `FISHEYE_INST` environment variable as follows, replacing the `/path/to/fisheye_inst` with the fully qualified path to the `fisheye_inst` folder you set up in Step 2:

```
export FISHEYE_INST=/path/to/fisheye_inst
```

4) Install FishEye on your destination server.
5) Start FishEye. It should pick up your environment variables, and from that access your `FISHEYE_INST` directory, which contains your configuration.

⚠ **External Databases**
Please note that the steps above will only move your FishEye configuration data. If you are using an external database, that configuration will assume that your database is accessible from the new server.

However if you want to make a copy of your server (You may want to create a copy, if you want a development server), then you will need to make a copy of your external database, and edit the `FISHEYE_HOME/config.xml` and update the database details to point to the copied database.

If you wish to migrate both FishEye and your external database to a different server, see Backing up and restoring FishEye data for more information.

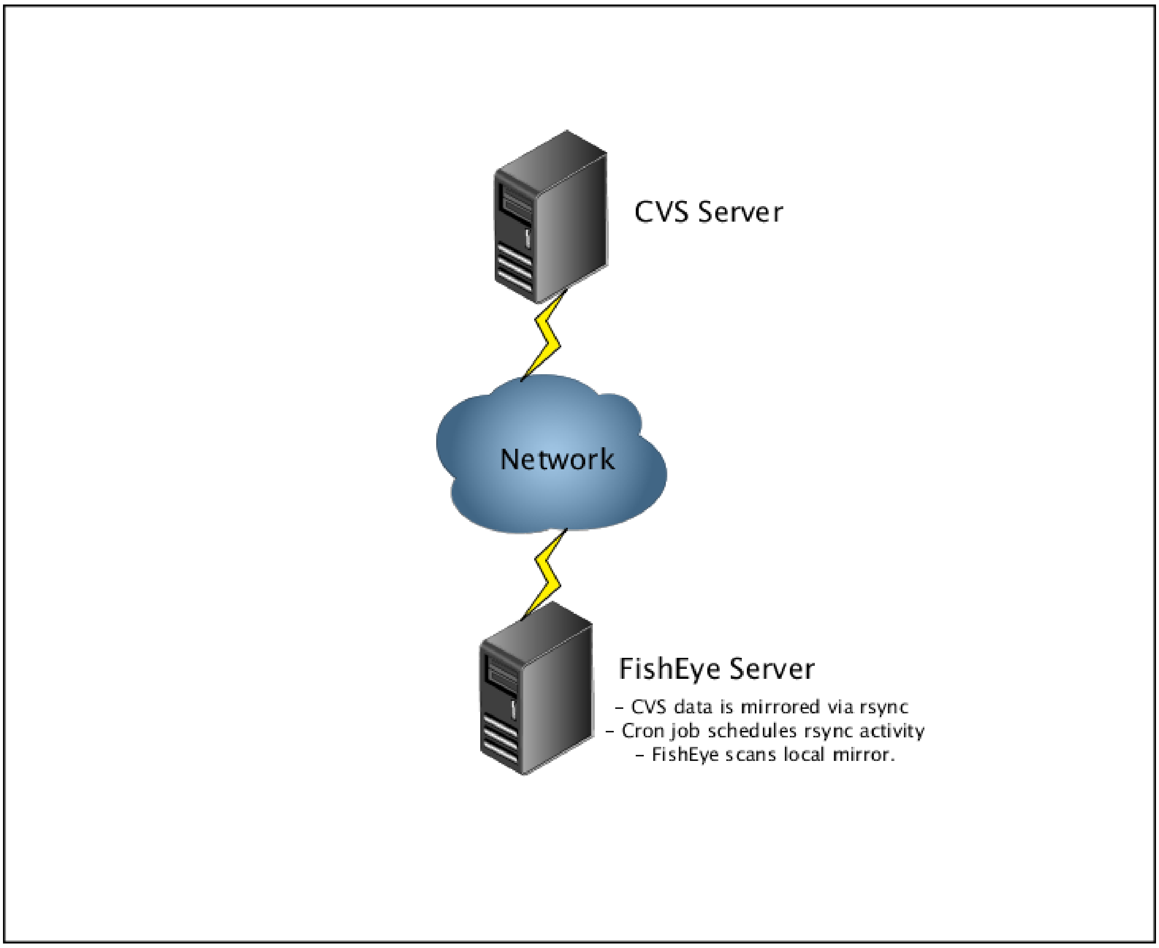
Setting up a CVS mirror with rsync

In situations where running FishEye on the same server as your CVS repository is not practical or possible, you can use the Linux utility 'rsync' to mirror the CVS repository contents onto the FishEye server.This is possible because CVS data is stored in a reasonably simple form in the file system.

We recommend this to achieve best performance when FishEye and CVS cannot be hosted on the same machine.

ⓘ This workaround requires the ability to SSH into both machines. Linux and Mac OS X operating systems have rsync built in. For Windows, you will need to install rsync.

Diagram: A scenario where rsync is required


CVS Server
Network
FishEye Server
- CVS data is mirrored via rsync
- Cron job schedules rsync activity
- FishEye scans local mirror.

To set up a CVS mirror with rsync:

1. You will need to set up a local directory on the FishEye server for the mirrored CVS content, ensuring that this server has ample disk space to store the current CVS database and any future space requirements.
2. We will refer to the CVS instance (on your CVS Server,) as `<CVS_HOME>` and the new 'mirror directory' (on your FishEye server) as `<MIRROR_HOME>`.
3. Type the following `rsync` command on the console at the command-line of the FishEye server:

```
rsync --backup <CVS_HOME> <MIRROR_HOME>
```

   A real-world example would look something like this:

```
rsync --backup user@cvs_server:/CVS_server/path/to/instance
/datastore/FishEye/cvs-mirror
```

4. Schedule the rsync command to run regularly with a cron job. Running hourly is a good default interval. Under Windows, use a native task scheduler.
5. With the cron job active, you will have established rsync to run an hourly comparison of the two directories and copy any changes across to the mirror directory as they occur. Note that running the rsync process will impact the FishEye server's performance (and also the CVS server's) to a certain degree.
6. In the FishEye admin interface, add the local 'mirror directory' as a new CVS repository and run the initial scan. As this is local data on the same file system, FishEye's scanning of this data will be optimal.
7. Adjust the FishEye Updater Full Scan period to one hour (the default is 15 minutes).
8. The rsync configuration is now complete. Monitor the disk space on both servers to ensure there is

adequate headroom for the mirroring process.

For more information on the syntax for rsync, visit the rsync home page.

What are the FishEye System Requirements?

Visit the FishEye Supported platforms.

How to reset the Administration Page password in Fisheye or Crucible

If you have forgotten or misplaced the password for the Admin page (`http://<FECRU_URL>:<FECRU_PORT>/admin`), you can reset it manually.

To manually reset the admin password, please edit your `FISHEYE_INST/config.xml` file (make a backup as well before editing).

You will see something like:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<config control-bind="127.0.0.1:8059" version="1.0"
admin-hash="352353256326369233A801FC3">
```

To reset the password to "**admin**", please change the `admin-hash` value so that it appears as `admin-hash="21232F297A57A5A743894A0E4A801FC3"`

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<config control-bind="127.0.0.1:8059" version="1.0"
admin-hash="21232F297A57A5A743894A0E4A801FC3">
```

Restart Fisheye for this to take effect. You should now be able to access the FishEye Admin page (`http://<FECRU_URL>:<FECRU_PORT>/admin`) with the password "**admin**". Please change this password immediately from the Admin area: click **Change Admin password** (under "Security Settings").

See also Best practices for FishEye configuration.

How Do I Confugure an Outbound Proxy Server for FishEye

The Java Virtual Machine provides support for outbound proxy servers. To take advantage of this some additional parameters need to be passed to the JVM via the FISHEYE_OPTS environment variable:

```
export FISHEYE_OPTS="-Dhttp.proxyHost=proxy.example.org -Dhttp.proxyPort=8080
-Dhttp.nonProxyHosts=*.foo.com|localhost -Dhttp.proxyUser=username
-Dhttp.proxyPassword=password"
```

See Environment variables for instructions on how to set these parameters.

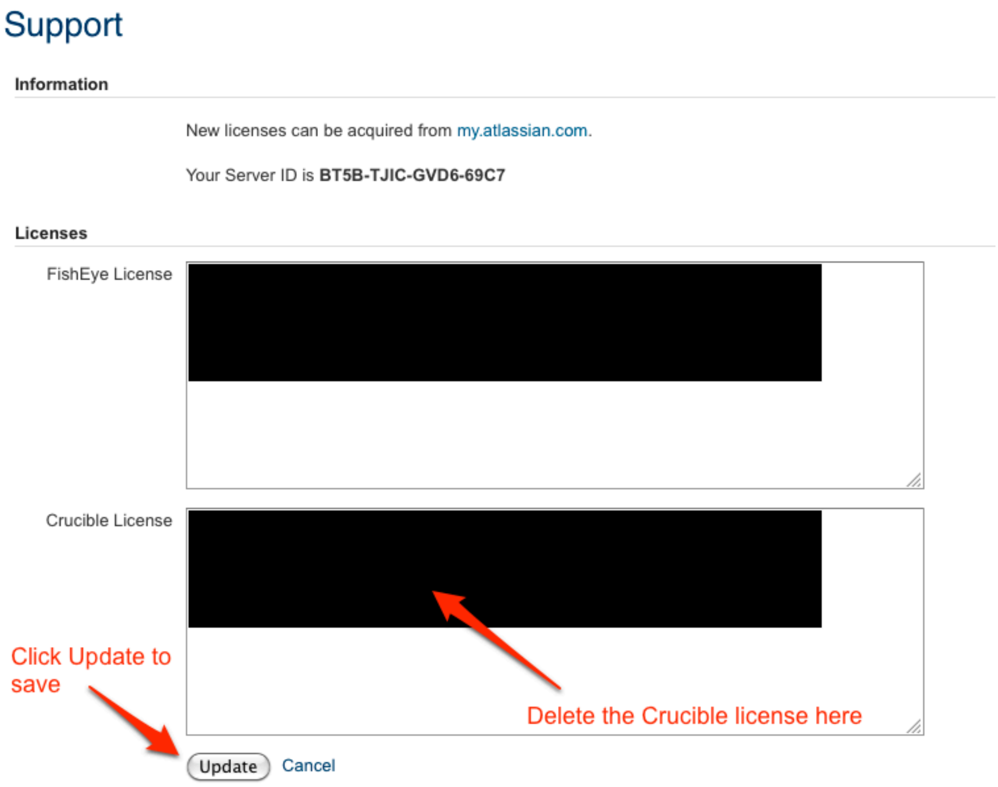
How to remove Crucible from FishEye 2.x or later

> ✓ Use the same process to remove FishEye and keep Crucible; just remove the FishEye license instead.
>
> Want to know What happens if I decide to stop using FishEye with Crucible?

To remove Crucible from a FishEye installation:

1. Go to the Admin area (choose **Administration** from your user menu) and click **System Info** (under "System Settings").
2. Click **Edit License** (in the "License" section).

3. Remove the Crucible license from this screen:



Support

Information

New licenses can be acquired from my.atlassian.com.

Your Server ID is **BT5B-TJIC-GVD6-69C7**

Licenses

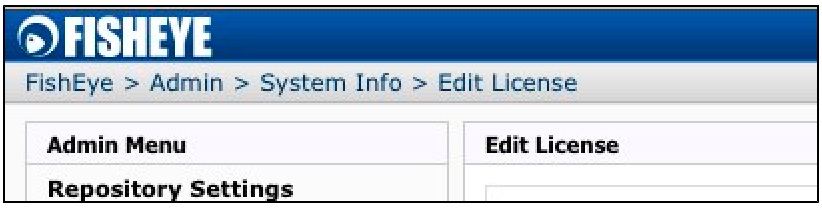
FishEye License [redacted]

Crucible License [redacted]

Click Update to save

Delete the Crucible license here

4. Click **Update** to save. Crucible will now be disabled and you will no longer see any reference to it in the application.



How to run Fisheye or Crucible on startup on Mac OS X

ⓘ This article is only provided as a guide and has only been tested on Mac OS X 10.5

⚠ launchd does not provide support for service dependencies so if you are using an external database, this may not work for you. Fisheye assumes the database is available when it starts, and the startup scripts will not wait for the database to become available.

You need to create a .plist file to create items that will start at boot time. Please refer to the following page for details:

-

Here is an example .plist that should work for Fisheye/Crucible:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE plist PUBLIC "-//Apple//DTD PLIST 1.0//EN"
"http://www.apple.com/DTDs/PropertyList-1.0.dtd">
<plist version="1.0">
<dict>
 <key>Label</key>
 <string>com.atlassian.fisheye</string>
 <key>ProgramArguments</key>
 <array>
  <string>/path/to/FISHEYE_HOME/bin/run.sh</string>
 </array>
        <key>OnDemand</key>
        <false/>
        <key>RunAtLoad</key>
        <true/>
 <key>StandardOutPath</key>
 <string>/path/to/FISHEYE_INST/var/log/fisheye.out</string>
 <key>StandardErrorPath</key>
 <string>/path/to/FISHEYE_INST/var/log/fisheye.out</string>
 <key>EnvironmentVariables</key>
 <dict>
  <key>FISHEYE_INST</key>  <string>/path/to/FISHEYE_INST/</string>
  <key>FISHEYE_OPTS</key>  <string>-Xms512m -Xmx1024m -XX:MaxPermSize=128m</string>
 </dict>

</dict>
</plist>
```

Customise the `/path/to/FISHEYE_INST/` and `/path/to/FISHEYE_HOME/` with the FISHEYE_INST and FISHEYE_HOME directories respectively and make any required modifications to FISHEYE_OPTS. Save the file as com.atlassian.fisheye.plist and then try and load it with:

```
[amyers@erdinger:fecru-2.1.3]$ launchctl load
com.atlassian.fisheye.plist
[amyers@erdinger:fecru-2.1.3]$ launchctl start com.atlassian.fisheye
```

Fisheye should now start up and you should be able to access it via your web browser.

Integration FAQ

The following FAQs relate to integrating FishEye with other Atlassian applications. You may also wish to refer to Troubleshooting JIRA FishEye Plugin in the FishEye Knowledge Base.

- How do I disable the FishEye tab panel for non-code projects?
- How do I enable debug logging for the JIRA FishEye plugin?
- How do I uninstall the JIRA FishEye plugin?
- How is the Crucible review tab panel for the FishEye JIRA plugin populated?
- What do I do if I discover a bug with the JIRA FishEye plugin?

How do I disable the FishEye tab panel for non-code projects?

By removing all users and groups from the **View Issue Source Tab** permission in your project's permission scheme, the Source and Reviews tabs will be effectively disabled for that project.

How do I enable debug logging for the JIRA FishEye plugin?

For Plugin versions prior to 3.0

You can enable DEBUG logging for the JIRA FishEye plugin temporarily (until JIRA is shutdown) by accessing the following URL in a web browser when logged in as an administrator:

```
http://YOUR-JIRA-BASE-URL/secure/admin/ConfigureLogging.jspa?loggerName=
com.atlassian.jira.ext.fisheye&levelName=DEBUG
```

To enable debug logging across JIRA restarts, update the **CLASS-SPECIFIC LOGGING LEVELS** section of your `WEB-INF/classes/log4j.properties` file by inserting the following:

```
log4j.category.com.atlassian.jira.ext.fisheye = DEBUG, console, filelog
log4j.additivity.com.atlassian.jira.ext.fisheye = false
```

and restarting JIRA.

For Plugin versions 3.0+

You can enable DEBUG logging for the JIRA FishEye plugin temporarily (until JIRA is shutdown) by accessing the following URL in a web browser when logged in as an administrator:

```
http://YOUR-JIRA-BASE-URL/secure/admin/ConfigureLogging.jspa?loggerName=
com.atlassian.jirafisheyeplugin&levelName=DEBUG
```

To enable debug logging across JIRA restarts, update the **CLASS-SPECIFIC LOGGING LEVELS** section of your `WEB-INF/classes/log4j.properties` file by inserting the following:

```
log4j.category.com.atlassian.jirafisheyeplugin = DEBUG, console, filelog
log4j.additivity. com.atlassian.jirafisheyeplugin = false
```

and restarting JIRA.

How do I uninstall the JIRA FishEye plugin?

Plugin versions prior to 3.0

To uninstall, simply remove the `jira-fisheye-plugin-*.jar` from your `WEB-INF/lib` directory.

Plugin version 3.0+

To uninstall, simply remove any `jira-fisheye-plugin-*.jar` jars from your `WEB-INF/classes/com/atlassian/jira/plugin/atlassian-bundled-plugins.zip` and `%JIRA_HOME%/plugins/installed-plugins` directory.

How is the Crucible review tab panel for the FishEye JIRA plugin populated?

The Crucible 'Reviews' tab is populated differently depending on the version of the FishEye JIRA plugin you are using:

- **Prior to Version 2.3** of the plugin, a review is displayed on the Crucible tab panel if (and only if) it contains a revision that is displayed on the FishEye tab panel. Having the issue key in the description *will not* automatically link it to the issue.
- In **Version 2.3+**, you can configure the Crucible tab panel to use the method described above and/or *search for issue keys in the title/description of reviews*.

ⓘ If you associate reviews with JIRA issues from the Crucible user interface, they will not necessarily show up in the issue tab panel. We are working on this issue (see FISH-316), but in the meantime, a workaround is to include the related issue key in the title of the review.

What do I do if I discover a bug with the JIRA FishEye plugin?

If you need assistance or think you've encountered a bug with the JIRA FishEye plugin, please raise an issue in the JIRA FishEye Plugin project.

Licensing FAQ

FishEye Licensing FAQ

Are anonymous users counted towards FishEye's licence limits?

The short answer is no. If you are using FishEye in your organisation but most users require only anonymous access (that is, you have not set access restrictions on the content in your repositories), then an unlimited number of anonymous users can be accomodated regardless of the FishEye licence you are using.

Users accessing FishEye anonymously are, for all intents and purposes, *unlimited* users.

However, if your users require permissions and controlled access to specific content in your repositories, then they will need to log in to FishEye. Hence, these users will need to create accounts and will be factored into the licence limit.

Restrictions on FishEye Starter Licenses

This page explains the limitations of the FishEye Starter license and provides general information about using this license in production.

On this page:

What is a Starter License?

Starter licenses are low-cost licenses that allow small teams to make use of Atlassian products (see more information). FishEye Starter licenses were introduced with the release of FishEye 2.0.5 (October 2009).

What are the Starter License restrictions?

FishEye Starter Licenses are restricted to no more than:

- 10 users in FishEye
- 10 committers total per repository
- 5 repositories

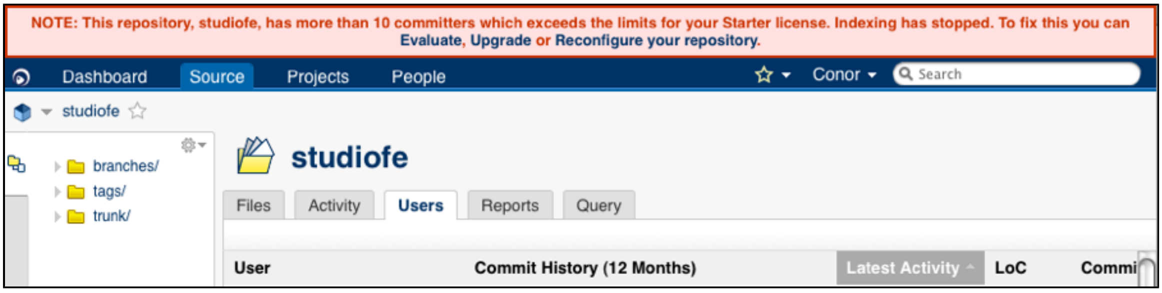
What happens if I exceed the Starter License limits?

If you have more than five repositories, FishEye will prevent more than five repositories from being enabled at any given time. Administrators can control which five repositories are enabled.

If you exceed more than ten committers in a repository, a warning will appear at the top of pages for the entire system, stating the following:

> *NOTE: This repository, (repository-name) has more than ten committers which exceeds the limts for your Starter license. Indexing has stopped. To fix this, you can 'Evaluate', 'Upgrade' or 'Reconfigure your repository'.*

Screenshot: Warning for Starter License Limits



NOTE: This repository, studiofe, has more than 10 committers which exceeds the limits for your Starter license. Indexing has stopped. To fix this you can Evaluate, Upgrade or Reconfigure your repository.

The links in this warning will lead you to the following solutions:

Evaluate

30-day evaluation licenses are available to allow you to try out FishEye and other Atlassian products. You can select a license that allows more users than your current license.

Upgrade

You can upgrade your license at any time (via the Atlassian online store), which will remove the committer and repository limits which apply to the Starter License. Please ensure to restart your repository, after the license upgrade, to ensure the changes are picked up for the new committer limit.

Reconfigure your repository

This option lets you configure your repository to remain within the limits of the Starter License. You can take the following actions to reduce the scope of FishEye's indexing:

1. **Change the repository definition to look at a subset of your repository**
   Typically this involves setting the path within your repository that you wish FishEye to index. Read more.
2. **Exclude parts of the repository**
   You can exclude portions of your repository that you are not interested in. Committers that are active in only these areas will not appear in FishEye and not be included in the committer count. Read more.
3. **Set a starting point**
   Some of the FishEye SCM integrations allow you to configure a starting revision from which to start indexing. All commits prior to this starting point are not included in FishEye and do not contribute to the committer count. Read more.
4. **Map Committers**
   If your developers have not correctly configured their committer names for Git or Mercurial, they may have committed with multiple identities. It is then possible to remap these to correct the problem. See the knowledge base article, Git or Hg Repository exceeds number of allowed Committers

Once you have reconfigured your repository, you will need to re-index the repository, allowing you to remain under the limits of the Starter license.

Frequently Asked Questions

Question	Answer

What happens when the 11th unique committer is encountered during indexing?	For all SCMs other than CVS FishEye will index all revisions up to but not including the revision that introduced the 11th committer. Since CVS is indexing is file-by-file based, FishEye will index files until it reaches the committer limit. Remaining files in the repository are not indexed. This means only files which have been indexed will be displayed in changesets and changesets may be incomplete.
What happens when a FishEye instance with a Starter license is started, using existing indexes with more than five repositories?	FishEye will only start indexing on the first five repositories. An administrator can use admin UI to adjust which repositories are enabled and hence control the five repositories that are started. FishEye should then be restarted.
What happens when a FishEye instance with a Starter license is started, using existing indexes with one or more repositories with more than ten committers?	FishEye will display all information currently indexed but for each repository that has reached the ten committer limit, no further revisions will be indexed.
What happens on upgrade from a Starter license, if indexing has been paused due to the committer limit being reached?	On restart of FishEye, indexing will resume for all repositories. Each repository can restarted individually to avoid restarting FishEye. Due to the nature of CVS indexing, we recommend reindexing any CVS repositories which have reached the committer limit prior to the license upgrade.
What happens when upgrading from a Starter license, when repositories have not started due to the repository limit being reached?	On restart of FishEye, all enabled repositories will start. Each repository can restarted individually to avoid restarting FishEye.
What happens if my evaluation license has expired and I upgrade to a Starter license, however I have exceeded the Starter license limitations?	As described above, a maximum of five repositories will start and for any repository with more than 10 committers, no further indexing will occur. All existing indexed content is retained and can be viewed.
What happens when downgrading to a Starter license, where the repository limit has been exceeded?	A maximum of five of your configured repositories will start running. The remainder will not start but will continue to be available.
What happens when downgrading to a Starter license, where the committer limit has been exceeded for one or more repositories?	No further indexing will occur for the repositories where the committer limit has been exceeded.

Repository Management FAQ

FishEye Repository Management FAQ

- Setting the root location for internal repositories
- Migrating repositories to a changed root location
- Repairing a broken hierarchy of forks
- Permanent authentication for Git repositories over HTTP(S)

Setting the root location for internal repositories

ⓘ If you have already created internal repositories, you must **migrate them when you update the**

repositories root attribute - see Migrating repositories to a changed root location.

For security reasons, you can not change the path that internal repositories are created under via the FishEye administration UI. Instead, you must edit the `config.xml` file directly.

Steps to update your repositories root:

1. Shut down your FishEye server.
2. Make a **backup copy of your `config.xml` file**.
3. Edit your `config.xml` and change the `repositories-root` attribute of the `<repository-management>` element to the new location. This must be an *absolute path* to the directory where you wish to store internal repositories created by FishEye.
4. If you are migrating existing repositories, follow the steps at Migrating repositories to a changed root location.
5. Migrate any existing backup procedures that you have set up for your managed repositories.
6. Restart your FishEye server. The new root will be automatically created if it doesn't already exist.

Related Links

- Setting the root location for internal repositories
- Migrating repositories to a changed root location
- Repairing a broken hierarchy of forks
- Permanent authentication for Git repositories over HTTP(S)

Migrating repositories to a changed root location

> ⓘ This describes how to migrate existing internal repositories when following the instructions at Setting the root location for internal repositories.

Before you restart your FishEye server after modifying the `repositories-root` attribute of the `<repository-management>` element in your `config.xml` file, you will need to migrate any existing repositories to the new location.

Steps to migrate your existing managed repositories:

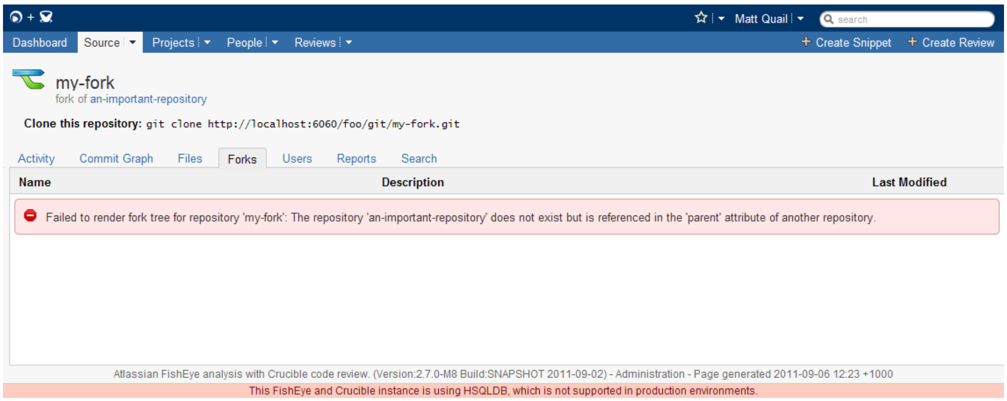
1. Follow the steps at Setting the root location for internal repositories up until the reference to migrating existing repositories.
2. Copy all of the directories in your current `repositories-root` (by default, this is in the `%FISHEYE_INST%/manged_repos` directory) to the new location that you have specified.
3. Open your `config.xml` file for editing.
4. Update the `location` attribute of each `<git>` element that is the child of a managed `<repository>` element to reference the updated repository location under the new repositories root. Managed `<repository>` elements have the attribute `managed="true"`.
5. Continue following the steps at Setting the root location for internal repositories.

Related Links

- Setting the root location for internal repositories
- Migrating repositories to a changed root location
- Repairing a broken hierarchy of forks
- Permanent authentication for Git repositories over HTTP(S)

Repairing a broken hierarchy of forks

If you see the error message "`Failed to render fork tree for repository 'my-fork': The repository 'my-repository' does not exist but is referenced in the 'parent'` `attribute of another repository."` on your repository's **Forks** tab...



my-fork

fork of an-important-repository

Clone this repository: `git clone http://localhost:6060/foo/git/my-fork.git`

Name	Description	Last Modified

Failed to render fork tree for repository 'my-fork': The repository 'an-important-repository' does not exist but is referenced in the 'parent' attribute of another repository.

Atlassian FishEye analysis with Crucible code review. (Version:2.7.0-M8 Build:SNAPSHOT 2011-09-02) - Administration - Page generated 2011-09-06 12:23 +1000

This FishEye and Crucible instance is using HSQLDB, which is not supported in production environments.

...or see one of the following errors in your logs...

```
[java] 2011-09-06 12:24:51,093 WARN - The repository 'my-repository'
does not exist but is referenced in the 'parent' attribute of another
repository.

 [java] 2011-09-06 12:24:51,093 WARN - Repository 'my-fork' has
'my-repository' set as parent, but no repository found named
'my-repository'
```

...you may need to repair some `parent` attribute references in your `config.xml` file.

Steps to repair your `config.xml` file:

1. Stop your FishEye instance.
2. Make a **backup copy of your `config.xml` file**.
3. Grep or otherwise search your `config.xml` for references to the repository that is missing (the name `my-repository` is used in the example above)
4. From the results of the above search, remove any `parent` attributes that reference the missing repository, e.g. `<repository parent="my-repository" name="my-fork">` should be modified to read `<repository name="my-fork">.`
5. Restart your FishEye instance and browse to the **Forks** tab for the effected repository.

Related Links

- Setting the root location for internal repositories
- Migrating repositories to a changed root location
- Repairing a broken hierarchy of forks
- Permanent authentication for Git repositories over HTTP(S)

Permanent authentication for Git repositories over HTTP(S)

Currently, FishEye only supports HTTP or HTTPS for pushing and pulling from managed Git repositories. Git has no method of caching the user's credentials, so you need to re-enter them each time you perform a clone, push or pull.

Fortunately, there is a mechanism that allows you to specify which credentials to use for which server: the `.netrc` file.

Warning!
Git uses a utility called cURL under the covers, which respects the use of the .netrc file. Be aware that other applications that use curl to make requests to servers defined in your `.netrc` file will also now be

authenticated using these credentials. Also, this method of authentication is potentially unsuitable if you are accessing your FishEye server via a proxy, as all curl requests that target a path on that proxy server will be authenticated using your `.netrc` credentials.

> ⚠ **Warning!**
> cURL will not match the machine name in your .netrc if it has a username in it, so make sure you edit your `.git/config` file in the root of your clone of the repository and remove the user and '@' part from any clone url's (url fields) that look like `https://user@machine.domain.com/...` so instead they look like `http://machine.domain.com/...`

Linux or OSX

1. Create a file called `.netrc` in your home directory (`~/.netrc`). Unfortunately, the syntax requires you to store your passwords in plain text - so make sure you modify the file permissions to make it readable only to you.
2. Add credentials to the file for the server or servers you want to store credentials for, using the format below. You may use either IP addresses or hostnames, and you **do not** need to specify a port number, even if you're running FishEye on a non-standard port.

```
machine fisheye1.mycompany.com
login myusername
password mypassword
machine fisheye2.mycompany.com
login myotherusername
password myotherpassword
```

3. And that's it! Subsequent `git clone`, `git pull` and `git push` requests will be authenticated using the credentials specified in this file.

Windows

1. Create a text file called `_netrc` in your home directory (e.g. `c:\users\kannonboy\_netrc`). Curl has problems resolving your home directory if it contains spaces in its path (e.g. `c:\Documents and Settings\kannonboy`). However, you can update your `%HOME%` environment variable to point to any old directory, so create your `_netrc` in a directory with no spaces in it (for example `c:\curl-auth\`) then set your `%HOME%` environment variable to point to the newly created directory.
2. Add credentials to the file for the server or servers you want to store credentials for, using the format from the **Linux or OSX** section above.

Related Links

- Setting the root location for internal repositories
- Migrating repositories to a changed root location
- Repairing a broken hierarchy of forks
- Permanent authentication for Git repositories over HTTP(S)

Subversion FAQ

FishEye Subversion FAQ

- Configuring Start Revision based on date — For Subversion repositories Fisheye has the ability to configure a Start Revision parameter to allow you to only index content from a given point in your repository.
- Errors 'SEVERE assert' or 'Checksum mismatch' — SVNKit may have problems with older version Subversion servers - versions 1.1.x and prior.
- FishEye fails to connect to the Subversion repository after a short time of successful operation. — On Unix systems, the svn:// protocol is usually handled by inetd or xinetd. These daemons apply, by default, a connection per second limit to incoming connections. Any connections above this rate are rejected by the server.
- How can FishEye help with merging of branches in Subversion? — In merge management, the main advantages of FishEye come from its search functionality. If you record the revisions merged when you check in a merge result, you can find this information in FishEye easily for the next merge operation.
- Subversion Changeset Parents and Branches
- SVN Authentication Issues — If multiple repositories have been defined in FishEye for the same SVN Server and those repositories use different credentials, FishEye may not use the correct credentials.
- What are Subversion root and tag branches?
- Why do I need to describe the branch and tag structure for Subversion repositories? — In Subversion, branches and tags are defined by convention, based on their path within a repository, and not directly defined by the repository. A few different layout alternatives are commonly used. It is also possible that you are using your own custom layout. As a result you need to describe to FishEye which paths in your repository are used as branches and tags.
- Why don't all my tags show up in FishEye?

Configuring Start Revision based on date

For Subversion repositories Fisheye has the ability to configure a **Start Revision** parameter to allow you to only index content from a given point in your repository.

Quite often users will find it helpful to index from a revision on a given date. For example, you may want to only index SVN data in the past year. To determine the revision based on date, you can use the following command:

```
svn log -r {YYYY-MM-DD}:HEAD <SVN_URL> -l 1
```

The output of this command will the revision number closest to the date that you provide.

Errors 'SEVERE assert' or 'Checksum mismatch'

When using SVNKit, you may see errors in the FishEye log such as 'SEVERE: assert #B' or 'Checksum mismatch'.

SVNKit may have problems with older version Subversion servers - versions 1.1.x and prior. If this is the case you should either use the native JavaHL layer or upgrade your Subversion server to a more recent version.

FishEye fails to connect to the Subversion repository after a short time of successful operation.

If you use the `svn://` protocol to access a Subversion repository, you may notice that FishEye fails to connect to the repository after a short time of successful operation.

On Unix systems, the `svn://` protocol is usually handled by `inetd` or `xinetd`. These daemons apply, by default, a connection per second limit to incoming connections. Any connections above this rate are rejected by the server.

Two options for fixing this problem:

- Ask your system administrator increase the connection rate allowed for the svn connection by updating the `xinetd` configuration, or
- Specify a connection per second limit in your FishEye repository definition, to prevent FishEye from exceeding the `xinetd` limits.

How can FishEye help with merging of branches in Subversion?

FishEye gives you a logical view of your branched files so you can see activity on a single file across multiple branches/trunk.

In merge management, the main advantages of FishEye come from its search functionality. If you record the revisions merged when you check in a merge result, you can find this information in FishEye easily for the next merge operation.

As an example, let's say you have a branch `dev` created at revision `1300` from `trunk`. Development has proceeded on both `trunk` and `dev`. At some point you wish to add the latest `trunk` changes into the `dev` branch. Let's say that is at revision 1400. When you check in the results of this merge, you would use some standard format checkin comment such as:

```
merge from trunk to dev 1300:1400
```

When you come to do the next merge, say at revision 1500, you can use FishEye search to find this checkin comment and know what the starting point for the merge should be. You can then check this in as:

```
merge from trunk to dev 1400:1500
```

Merges back to `trunk` from the `dev` branch are managed in the same way.

Subversion Changeset Parents and Branches

Why do some changesets have more than one branch? Why do these changesets have more than one parent?

In Subversion, a single changeset can have files and directories that are on different branches, as defined by the SVN tag and branch structure. In this situation, the changeset is considered to be on all of the branches of its constituent file revisions. If a changeset is on more than one branch it can have a parent changeset of each of its branches, giving the changeset multiple parents.

FishEye does not track SVN merges, so merges are not indicated on the graph.

When I create a complex branch, how does FishEye determine which is its parent changeset? When I create a complex tag, how does FishEye decide which changeset to tag?

In Subversion, a *simple* branch or tag is created by copying a source directory, e.g. copying "`/trunk`" to "`/branches/branch1`" or "`/tags/tag1`". The tag or branch is considered *complex* if a part of the copied directory is replaced with another version, e.g."`/trunk`" is copied to "`/tags/tag1`", and then "`branches/branch1/dir1`" is copied to "`/tags/tag1/dir1`".

For the purpose of the commit graph, FishEye looks at where the root directory was copied from, to determine where the branch or tag originated. In the example above, the label "`tag1`" would be applied to the latest changeset on trunk when the tag was created, even though part of the tag was copied from branch1. This only affects the annotation of the changeset, not the file revisions that are tagged — the tagged file revisions are still those on `trunk` or `branch1` as appropriate.

SVN Authentication Issues

If multiple repositories have been defined in FishEye for the same SVN Server and those repositories use different credentials, FishEye may not use the correct credentials.

FishEye does not control directly when authentication information is used to access Subversion repositories. It delegates this operation to the JavaHL layer in use. JavaHL will then ask FishEye to supply credentials when required, using a callback. The default JavaHL layer shipped with FishEye, SVNKit, can cache credentials at the server level rather than at the repository level.

When experiencing this problem, FishEye can be configured to use the native JavaHL implementation, which will correctly apply the appropriate credentials.

The simplest solution is to have the same credentials for accessing the Subversion Server.

Alternatively, SVNKit can be tricked into thinking that different servers are being used. For each connection to a repository a hostname in the *hosts* file can be defined.
All these entries then point to the same IP address of the SVN Server, but to SVNKit they look like different servers, thus bypassing the problem.

Example *hosts* entries (replace the IP address with the address of the SVN Server):

```
123.45.6.78  account1
123.45.6.78  account2
```

Replace these new server names in the SVN URLs:

```
http://account1/svn/project-a/
http://account2/svn/project-b/
```

What are Subversion root and tag branches?

FishEye identifies branches and tags in your Subversion repository by applying your specified SVN tag and branch structure.

The "root:" branch

Any files or directories that fall outside the tag and branch structure are identified as being on the special branch, "`root:`". Some directories will almost always fall outside this structure. In general, root directories of branches are considered to be on the "`root:`" branch. This means that any changeset in which a branch is created is considered to be on branch, "`root:`". Additionally, any files or directories that fall outside the defined structure will be assigned branch, "`root:`". If you're seeing a lot of files and changesets on "`root:`", you may need to update your branch and tag structure in FishEye and rescan your repository, or exclude parts of your repository that don't follow your defined structure.

"tag:" branches

When FishEye detects that a tag has been created, it looks at the files that were tagged and adds the tag as an annotation to those file revisions. No file revisions are created at this point.

If a tag is modified after it has been created and committed, FishEye promotes the tag to a branch to preserve the history of the modification. For example, a user may create the tag "`build1`" by copying "`trunk`" to "`tags/build1`". If they then modify contents of `tags/build1`, a new branch "`tag:build1`" will be created for the modification.

Why do I need to describe the branch and tag structure for Subversion repositories?

In Subversion, branches and tags are defined by convention, based on their path within a repository, and not directly defined by the repository. A few different layout alternatives are commonly used. It is also possible that you are using your own custom layout. As a result you need to describe to FishEye which paths in your repository are used as branches and tags.

It is very important that you correctly define in FishEye the layout you are using. If you do not, FishEye will not know which paths represent tags and branches. This will prevent FishEye from relating different versions of the same logical file across separate paths within your repository. It will also mean that FishEye's cache will be much larger as each tagged path will be indexed separately. This will result in an increase in the initial scan time and may reduce runtime performance.

If you are having trouble using Subversion tags, see How tags work in Subversion.

Why don't all my tags show up in FishEye?

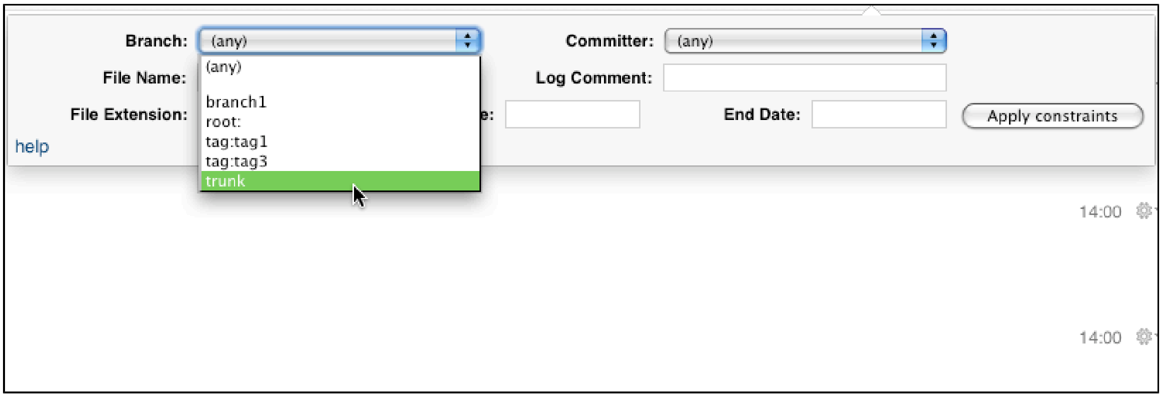
This page gives a detailed technical explanation of why certain issues affect Subversion users.

On this page:

Introduction

When accessing Subversion via FishEye, you may see references to tags in the branches drop-down menu. In the example below, we can see **tag1** and **tag3** in the drop-down menu but not **tag2**:

Screenshot: The Branches Drop-Down Menu in FishEye



Branch: (any)

Committer: (any)

In actual fact, the branches drop-down menu shows only branch names. It does not show tags, but in some instances FishEye will synthesise a branch name to record certain operations. To understand how this occurs, you will need some background knowledge on Subversion tagging (introduced in the following segments of this page).

How Subversion Processes Tags and Branches

In Subversion, tags are only a convention and are typically the result of a copy operation from the trunk to a tag area in the tags directory. When FishEye processes this copy operation, it recognises that the destination is a tag directory and tags the source file on trunk with the name of the tag.

i.e. FishEye is interpreting the Subversion copy to a tag directory as a tagging operation on the trunk files.

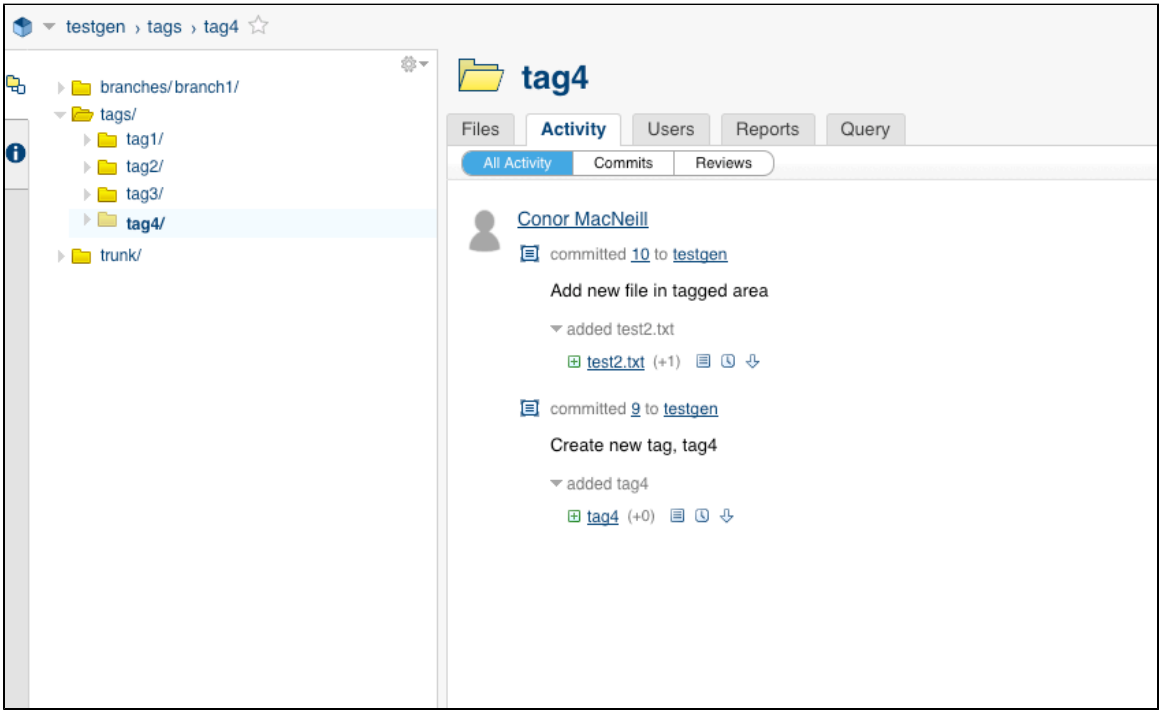
For regular changes in your Subversion repository, FishEye records each change against a branch where the change took place. If, however, after tagging, you make a change to a file in the tagged area, you are making a change outside trunk or a recognized branch. FishEye records such changes by creating an artificial branch name and associating that branch name with the change. The branch name is derived from the tag name by prepending "tag:" (in other words, the characters "tag:" appear as the first part of the name). The same thing will occur if you create a new file in the tagged area which does not come from an existing branch or trunk.

This is the reason you see some of your tags in the branch drop down. It means that for those tags, you have made a modification after the tagging operation.

An Example from a Live Subversion Repository

For example, consider **tag4** in this screenshot:

Screenshot: Subversion Tag Changes in FishEye



Conor MacNeill

committed 10 to testgen

Add new file in tagged area

added test2.txt

test2.txt (+1)

committed 9 to testgen

Create new tag, tag4

added tag4

tag4 (+0)

There are two changes here. The first creates the tag and the second adds a new file in the tagged area. This will result in the creation of an artificial branch, called "**tag:tag4**" within FishEye.

Avoid Modifications in the Tag Area

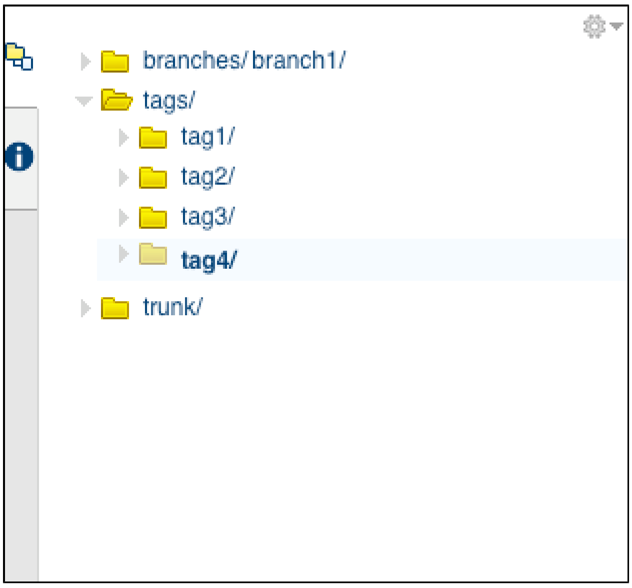
In general, it's not good practice to make changes in the tag areas of a Subversion repository. Such changes can easily get lost if they are not applied to trunk or a current branch. It is preferable to make the change in trunk or a branch and then create a new tag to capture the update. Nevertheless, since Subversion tagging is merely a convention, this is sometimes convenient. FishEye handles this situation as described above.

Conclusion

In general a lot of systems have a large number of tags which would make the drop-down unworkable. This is the reason the tag field is a text-entry box below the branch drop-down menu in FishEye.

Since tags and branches are based on location convention in Subversion, the constraint is less effective than on other SCMs. You can always see the tag or branch you are interested in, based on its location in the repository. For example, the subdirectory list here shows all tags:

Screenshot: Subdirectory Listing in FishEye



ⓘ If you want to constrain to a tag, enter the tag name in the tag field of the constraint filter.

Support Policies

Welcome to the support policies index page. Here, you'll find information about how Atlassian Support can help you and how to get in touch with our helpful support engineers. Please choose the relevant page below to find out more.

- Bug Fixing Policy
- How to Report a Security Issue
- New Features Policy
- Patch Policy
- Security Advisory Publishing Policy
- Security Patch Policy
- Severity Levels for Security Issues

To request support from Atlassian, please raise a support issue in our online support system. To do this, visit support.atlassian.com, log in (creating an account if need be) and create an issue under FishEye. Our friendly support engineers will get right back to you with an answer.

Bug Fixing Policy

Summary

- Atlassian Support will help with workarounds and bug reporting.
- Critical bugs will generally be fixed in the next maintenance release.
- Non critical bugs will be scheduled according to a variety of considerations.

Report a Bug

Raising a Bug Report

Atlassian Support is eager and happy to help verify bugs — we take pride in it! Please open a support request in our support system providing as much information as possible about how to replicate the problem you are experiencing. We will replicate the bug to verify, then lodge the report for you. We'll also try to construct workarounds if they're possible.

Customers and plugin developers are also welcome to open bug reports on our issue tracking systems directly. Use http://jira.atlassian.com for the stand-alone products and http://studio.atlassian.com for JIRA Studio and

Atlassian OnDemand.

When raising a new bug, you should rate the priority of a bug according to our JIRA usage guidelines. Customers should watch a filed bug in order to receive e-mail notification when a "Fix Version" is scheduled for release.

How Atlassian Approaches Bug Fixing

Maintenance (bug fix) releases come out more frequently than major releases and attempt to target the most critical bugs affecting our customers. The notation for a maintenance release is the final number in the version (ie the 1 in 3.0.1).

If a bug is critical (production application down or major malfunction causing business revenue loss or high numbers of staff unable to perform their normal functions) then it will be fixed in the next maintenance release provided that:

- The fix is technically feasible (i.e. it doesn't require a major architectural change).
- It does not impact the quality or integrity of a product.

For non-critical bugs, the developer assigned to fixing bugs prioritises the non-critical bug according to these factors:

- How many of our supported configurations are affected by the problem.
- Whether there is an effective workaround or patch.
- How difficult the issue is to fix.
- Whether many bugs in one area can be fixed at one time.

The developers responsible for bug fixing also monitor comments on existing bugs and new bugs submitted in JIRA, so you can provide feedback in this way. We give high priority consideration to security issues.

When considering the priority of a non-critical bug we try to determine a 'value' score for a bug which takes into account the severity of the bug from the customer's perspective, how prevalent the bug is and whether roadmap features may render the bug obsolete. We combine this with a complexity score (i.e. how difficult the bug is). These two dimensions are used when developers self serve from the bug pile.

Further reading

See Atlassian Support Offerings for more support-related information.

How to Report a Security Issue

Finding and Reporting a Security Vulnerability

If you find a security bug in the product, please open an issue on http://jira.atlassian.com in the relevant project.

- Set the priority of the bug to 'Blocker'.
- Provide as much information on reproducing the bug as possible.
- Set the security level of the bug to 'Developer and Reporters only'.

All communication about the vulnerability should be performed through JIRA, so that Atlassian can keep track of the issue and get a patch out as soon as possible.

> ⓘ If you discover a security vulnerability, please attempt to create a test case that proves this vulnerability locally before opening either a bug or a support issue. When creating an issue, please include information on how the vulnerability can be reproduced; see our Bug Fixing Policy for general bug reporting guidelines. We will prioritise fixing the reported vulnerability if your report has information on how the vulnerability can be exploited.

Further reading

See Atlassian Support Offerings for more support-related information.

New Features Policy

Summary

- We encourage and display customer comments and votes openly in our issue tracking system, http://jira.atlassian.com.
- We do not publish roadmaps.
- Product Managers review our most popular voted issues on a regular basis.
- We schedule features based on a variety of factors.
- Our Atlassian Bug Fixing Policy is distinct from our Feature Request process.
- Atlassian provides consistent updates on the top 20 feature/improvement requests (in our issue tracker systems).

How to Track what Features are Being Implemented

When a new feature or improvement is scheduled, the 'fix-for' version will be indicated in the JIRA issue. This happens for the upcoming release only. We maintain roadmaps for more distant releases internally, but because these roadmaps are often pre-empted by changing customer demands, we do not publish them.

How Atlassian Chooses What to Implement

In every major release we *aim* to implement highly requested features, but it is not the only determining factor. Other factors include:

- **Customer contact**: We get the chance to meet customers and hear their successes and challenges at Atlassian Summit, Atlassian Unite, developer conferences, and road shows.
- **Customer interviews**: All product managers at Atlassian do customer interviews. Our interviews are not simply to capture a list of features, but to understand our customers' goals and plans.
- **Community forums**: There are large volumes of posts on answers, of votes and comments on jira.atlassian.com, and of conversations on community forums like groups on LinkedIn.
- **Customer Support**: Our support team provides clear insights into the issues that are challenging for customers, and which are generating the most calls to support
- **Atlassian Experts**: Our Experts provide insights into real-world customer deployments, especially for customers at scale.
- **Evaluator Feedback**: When someone new tries our products, we want to know what they liked and disliked and often reach out to them for more detail.
- **In product feedback**: The JIRA Issue Collectors that we embed our products for evaluators and our Early Access Program give us a constant pulse on how users are experiencing our product.
- **Usage data:** Are customers using the features we have developed?
- **Product strategy:** Our long-term strategic vision for the product.

How to Contribute to Feature Development

Influencing Atlassian's release cycle

We encourage our customers to vote on feature requests in JIRA. The current tally of votes is available online in our issue tracking system, http://jira.atlassian.com. Find out if your improvement request already exists. If it does, please vote for it. If you do not find it, create a new feature or improvement request online.

Extending Atlassian Products

Atlassian products have powerful and flexible extension APIs. If you would like to see a particular feature implemented, it may be possible to develop the feature as a plugin. Documentation regarding the plugin APIs is available. Advice on extending either product may be available on the user mailing-lists, or at Atlassian Answers.

If you require significant customisations, you may wish to get in touch with our partners. They specialise in extending Atlassian products and can do this work for you. If you are interested, please contact us.

Further reading

See Atlassian Support Offerings for more support-related information.

Patch Policy

Patch Policy

Atlassian will only provide software patches in extremely unusual circumstances. If a problem has been fixed in a newer release of the product, Atlassian will request that you upgrade your instance to fix the issue. If it is deemed necessary to provide a patch, a patch will be provided for the current release and the last maintenance release of the last major version only.

Patches are issued under the following conditions:

- The bug is critical (production application down or major malfunction causing business revenue loss or high numbers of staff unable to perform their normal functions).
  AND
- A patch is technically feasible (i.e., it doesn't require a major architectural change)
  OR
- The issue is a security issue, and falls under our Security Patch Policy.

Atlassian does not provide patches for non-critical bugs.

Provided that a patch does not impact the quality or integrity of a product, Atlassian will ensure that patches supplied to customers are added to the next maintenance release. Customers should watch a filed bug in order to receive e-mail notification when a "Fix Version" is scheduled for release.

Patches are generally attached to the relevant http://jira.atlassian.com issue.

Further reading

See Atlassian Support Offerings for more support-related information.

Security Advisory Publishing Policy

Publication of Security Advisories

When a critical severity security vulnerability in an Atlassian product is discovered and resolved, Atlassian will inform customers through the following mechanisms:

- We will post a security advisory in the latest documentation of the affected product at the same time as releasing a fix for the vulnerability.
- We will send a copy of all posted security advisories to the **'Technical Alerts' mailing list** for the product concerned.
  Note: To manage your email subscriptions and ensure you are on this list, please go to my.atlassian.com and click 'Communications Centre' near the top right of the page.
- If the person who reported the vulnerability wants to publish an advisory through some other agency, such as CERT, we will assist in the production of that advisory and link to it from our own.

If you want to track non-critical severity security vulnerabilities, you need to monitor the issue trackers for the relevant products on http://jira.atlassian.com. For example, https://jira.atlassian.com/browse/JRA for JIRA and https://jira.atlassian.com/browse/CONF for Confluence. Security issues in trackers will be marked with a "security" label. All security issues will be listed in the release notes of the release where they have been fixed, similar to other bugs.

One of the ways to monitor updates to security issues is subscribing to the results of a sample search via email or RSS.

Further reading

See Atlassian Support Offerings for more support-related information.

Security Patch Policy

Product Security Patch Policy

Atlassian makes it a priority to ensure that customers' systems cannot be compromised by exploiting vulnerabilities in Atlassian products.

Scope

This page describes when and how we release security patches and security upgrades for our products. It does not describe the whole of disclosure process that we follow. It also excludes OnDemand, since OnDemand will always be patched by Atlassian without additional notifications.

Critical vulnerabilities

When a **Critical** security vulnerability is discovered by Atlassian or reported by a third party, Atlassian will do all of the following:

- Issue a new, fixed release for the current version of the affected product as soon as possible, usually in a few days.
- Issue a binary patch for the current release.
- Issue a binary patch for the latest maintenance release of the previous version of the product.
- Patches for older versions or releases normally will not be issued.

Patches will be attached to the relevant JIRA issue. You can use these patches as a "stop-gap" measure until you upgrade your installation in order to fully fix the vulnerability.

Non-critical vulnerabilities

When a security issue of a **High, Medium or Low** severity is discovered, Atlassian will do all of the following:

- Include the fix into the next scheduled release, both for the current and previous maintenance versions.
- Where practical, provide new versions of plugins or other components of the product that can be upgraded independently.

You should upgrade your installation in order to fix the vulnerability.

Other information

Severity level of vulnerabilities is calculated based on Severity Levels for Security Issues.

Visit our general Atlassian Patch Policy as well.

Examples

Example 1: A critical severity vulnerability is found in a (hypothetical current release) JIRA 5.3.2. The last bugfix release in 5.2.x branch was 5.2.3. In this case, a patch will be created for 5.3.2 and 5.2.3. In addition, new bugfix releases, 5.3.3 and 5.2.4, which are free from this vulnerability, will be created in a few days.

Example 2: A high or medium severity vulnerability is found in the same release as in the previous example. The fix will be included into the currently scheduled releases 5.3.3 and 5.2.4. Release schedule will not be brought forward and no patches will be issued. If the vulnerability is in a plugin module, then a plugin upgrade package may still be supplied.

Further reading

See Atlassian Support Offerings for more support-related information.

Severity Levels for Security Issues

Severity Levels

Atlassian security advisories include a severity level. This severity level is based on our self-calculated CVSS score for each specific vulnerability. CVSS is an industry standard vulnerability metric. You can learn more about CVSS at FIRST.org web site.

CVSS scores are mapped into the following severity ratings:

- Critical
- High
- Medium
- Low

An approximate mapping guideline is as follows:

CVSS score range	Severity in advisory
0 – 2.9	Low
3 – 5.9	Medium
6.0 – 7.9	High
8.0 – 10.0	Critical

Below is a summary of the factors which illustrate types of vulnerabilities usually resulting in a specific severity level. Please keep in mind that this rating does not take into account details of your installation.

Severity Level: Critical

Vulnerabilities that score in the critical range usually have most of the following characteristics:

- Exploitation of the vulnerability results in root-level compromise of servers or infrastructure devices.
- The information required in order to exploit the vulnerability, such as example code, is widely available to attackers.
- Exploitation is usually straightforward, in the sense that the attacker does not need any special authentication credentials or knowledge about individual victims, and does not need to persuade a target user, for example via social engineering, into performing any special functions.

For critical vulnerabilities, is advised that you patch or upgrade as soon as possible, unless you have other mitigating measures in place. For example, if your installation is not accessible from the Internet, this may be a mitigating factor.

Severity Level: High

Vulnerabilities that score in the high range usually have some of the following characteristics:

- The vulnerability is difficult to exploit.
- Exploitation does not result in elevated privileges.
- Exploitation does not result in a significant data loss.

Severity Level: Medium

Vulnerabilities that score in the medium range usually have some of the following characteristics:

- Denial of service vulnerabilities that are difficult to set up.
- Exploits that require an attacker to reside on the same local network as the victim.

- Vulnerabilities that affect only nonstandard configurations or obscure applications.
- Vulnerabilities that require the attacker to manipulate individual victims via social engineering tactics.
- Vulnerabilities where exploitation provides only very limited access.

Severity Level: Low

Vulnerabilities in the low range typically have very little impact on an organisation's business. Exploitation of such vulnerabilities usually requires local or physical system access.

Further reading

See Atlassian Support Offerings for more support-related information.

Troubleshooting

FishEye Troubleshooting

- After I commit a change to my CVS repository, it takes a long time before it appears in FishEye. — If you do not have a CVSROOT/history file, then a commit will not appear in FishEye until after FishEye has done a periodic full scan of your repository. You can configure the period of this scan in the Admin pages.
- FishEye freezes unexpectedly — If your FishEye 2.0 or 2.0.1 instance freezes unexpectedly, this could be caused by a known issue with FishEye and MySQL database technology.
- Generating a Thread Dump Externally — If FishEye stops responding or is showing poor performance, providing thread dumps to support can help diagnose the problem.
- I have installed FishEye, and the inital scan is taking a long time. Is this normal? — As a guide, FishEye should be able to process about 100KB-200KB per second on an averaged-size PC. If FishEye is accessing the repository over the network (e.g. over a NFS mount), then you should expect the initial scan to take longer.
- I have installed FishEye, but there is no data in the Changelog. — When you add a repository, FishEye needs to scan through the repository to build up its index and cache. This scan can take some time. Until this scan is complete, you may find that some data is not displayed.
- Initial scan and page loads are slow on Subversion — It's possible that you've mis-configured your tag and branch structure and caused FishEye to process some or all files as trunk files. You should recheck your tag configuration.
- It seems that FishEye's HTTP Header is Too Small
- JIRA Integration Issues
- Message 'org.tigris.subversion.javahl.ClientException svn Java heap space' — The Java heap space needs to be increased to an acceptable size. See the FishEye Tuning documentation for more information.
- On my Red Hat Linux system, after running for several days FishEye freezes and does not accept any more connections. — On some Linux systems (particularly RH9), there are socket problems between the JVM and the kernel. To fix this, you need to set the LD_ASSUME_KERNEL environment variable before starting FishEye.
- Problems with very long comments and MySQL migration — There is a known issue with FishEye 2.0.x and very long comments when migrating your database to MySQL.
- URLs with encoded slashes don't work, especially in Author constraints — If the author names in your repository contain slashes or back-slashes, and you are using Apache, you may run into a problem where these characters are incorrectly escaped.

FishEye Knowledge Base

See the troubleshooting guides and technical announcements in the FishEye knowledge base.

After I commit a change to my CVS repository, it takes a long time before it appears in FishEye.

If possible, FishEye will monitor and parse the `CVSROOT/history` file in your repository to quickly work out what has changed. You may want to check with your CVS administrator to ensure this feature of CVS is turned on.

If you do not have a `CVSROOT/history` file, then a commit will not appear in FishEye until after FishEye has done a periodic full scan of your repository. You can configure the period of this scan in the Admin pages.

FishEye freezes unexpectedly

Issue Symptoms

If your FishEye 2.0 or 2.0.1 instance freezes unexpectedly, this could be caused by a known issue with FishEye and MySQL database technology.

This issue manifests itself in some FishEye pages returning a server timeout error. To identify the issue, check the FishEye error log. For this issue, the following output will appear in the error log:

```
2009-07-15 15:34:45,555 ERROR [btpool0-519] fisheye.app
HibernateUtil-commitTransaction - Commit fail msg-0:Could not execute
JDBC batch update
2009-07-15 15:34:45,556 ERROR [btpool0-519] fisheye.app
HibernateUtil-commitTransaction - Commit fail msg-1:Lock wait timeout
exceeded; try restarting transaction
2009-07-15 15:34:45,557 ERROR [btpool0-519] fisheye.app
HibernateUtil-commitTransaction - Commit failed rolling back.
...
...
Caused by: java.sql.BatchUpdateException: Lock wait timeout exceeded;
try restarting transaction
 at
com.mysql.jdbc.ServerPreparedStatement.executeBatch(ServerPreparedStatem
ent.java:647)
 at
com.mchange.v2.c3p0.impl.NewProxyPreparedStatement.executeBatch(NewProxy
PreparedStatement.java:1723)
 at
org.hibernate.jdbc.BatchingBatcher.doExecuteBatch(BatchingBatcher.java:4
8)
 at
org.hibernate.jdbc.AbstractBatcher.executeBatch(AbstractBatcher.java:246
)
 ... 163 more
```

The FishEye error log can be found under `FISHEYE_INST/var/log/fisheye-error.log.YYYY-MM-DD` .

See the JIRA issue for more information.

Workaround

Until the issue is solved, the suggested course of action is to restart your FishEye instance. This will return FishEye to normal operation.

The FishEye development team is actively working on a solution and this be part of an upcoming point release of FishEye.

Requesting Support

If you require assistance in resolving the problem, please raise a support request under the FishEye project.

Generating a Thread Dump Externally

If FishEye stops responding or is showing poor performance, providing thread dumps to support can help diagnose the problem.

If you were asked by Atlassian technical support to create the thread dump, please take 4 thread dumps with a time interval in between (eg. 30 secs) so we can see some patterns. Attach the log file to the support ticket.

Generating a Thread Dump for Windows

If you are **not** running FishEye via run.bat, click on the console and press `<CTRL>+BREAK`

Generating a Thread Dump on Linux, including Solaris and other Unixes

Find the process ID of the JVM and use the **ps** command to get list of all processes:

```
kill -3 <pid>
```

Note: This will not kill your server (so long as you included the "-3" option, no space in between).
The thread dump will be printed to FishEye's standard output (fisheye.out).
If you have trouble generating the thread dumps with this method, then use the method "Generating a Thread dump for Windows" as they can also apply for linux, etc.

Jstack

Sun JDK 1.5 and above ship with native tool called `jstack` to perform thread dump. To use the tool find the Proccess ID and execute the command:

```
jstack <ProccessID>
```

Output

Standard logging for FishEye is sent to the `FISHEYE_INST/var/log/fisheye-debug.log.*` files, in the `FISHEYE_INST` directory. Thread dumps are an exception since they dump the threads of the entire application server - they'll appear in the `FISHEYE_INST/var/log/fisheye.out` file. You can search for the term "thread dump" in the log file for the beginning of the dump.

Thread Dump Tools

- Samurai
- Thread Dump Analyzer TDA TDA 2.2 Final can be obtained from `java.net`

I have installed FishEye, and the inital scan is taking a long time. Is this normal?

When you add a repository, FishEye needs to scan through the repository to build up its index and cache. This scan can take some time. Until this scan is complete, you may find that some data is not displayed.

As a guide, FishEye should be able to process about 100KB-200KB per second on an averaged-size PC. If FishEye is accessing the repository over the network (e.g. over a NFS mount), then you should expect the initial scan to take longer.

For more details, see Improve FishEye scan performance.

I have installed FishEye, but there is no data in the Changelog.

When you add a repository, FishEye needs to scan through the repository to build up its index and cache. This scan can take some time. Until this scan is complete, you may find that some data is not displayed.

As a guide, FishEye should be able to process about 100KB-200KB per second on an averaged-size PC. If FishEye is accessing the repository over the network (e.g. over a NFS mount), then you should expect the initial scan to take longer.

Initial scan and page loads are slow on Subversion

Background Information

When you add a repository, FishEye needs to perform a once-off scan through the repository to build up its initial index and cache. This scan can take some time. Until this scan is complete, you may find that some data is not displayed. As a guide, FishEye should be able to process about 100KB-200KB per second on an averaged-size PC. If FishEye is accessing the repository over the network (e.g. over a NFS mount), then you should expect the initial scan to take longer. Read on if your scan appears to be considerably slower than expected.

Solutions

It's possible that you've mis-configured your tag and branch structure and caused FishEye to process some or all files as trunk files. You should recheck your tag configuration.

If that fails, then the Atlassian support team will be happy to help you with this issue. Please sign up for a support account if you don't have one already, then login and create a FishEye support request.

Users with very large or non-local repositories may be able to improve their FishEye scan performance.

It seems that FishEye's HTTP Header is Too Small

If you are receiving errors about FishEye's HTTP header being too small, it is adjustable. See the page on Setting JVM System Properties for instructions.

JIRA Integration Issues

Users are mapped to their own accounts when using Trusted Applications.

If you (or the general account used for JIRA access, if not using Trusted Applications) do not have the permissions to carry out the JIRA actions linked from FishEye, an error will occur. Depending on the error returned from JIRA, FishEye may not display the error correctly or display it at all, simply reporting that "An error has occurred". To investigate what the error was, you can access the FishEye debug log, named `fisheye-debug.log.YYYY-MM-DD` under the `dist.inst/var/log` folder of your FishEyee installation and look for the date and time when your error took place. Here, you will be able to follow the links and see what error the JIRA instance was producing by clicking through to JIRA.

Message 'org.tigris.subversion.javahl.ClientException svn Java heap space'

When adding a new repository and on the initial scan, you may receive messages similar to this in the logs: `org.tigris.subversion.javahl.ClientException: svn: Java heap space`
The Java heap space needs to be increased to an acceptable size. See the FishEye Tuning documentation for more information.

On my Red Hat Linux system, after running for several days FishEye freezes and does not accept any more connections.

On some Linux systems (particularly RH9), there are socket problems between the JVM and the kernel. To fix this, you need to set the `LD_ASSUME_KERNEL` environment variable before starting FishEye.

Add the following code to the script that starts FishEye:

```
export LD_ASSUME_KERNEL=2.4.1
```

Problems with very long comments and MySQL migration

Issue Symptoms

There is a known issue with FishEye 2.0.x and very long comments when migrating your database to MySQL.In some circumstances, this might result in truncation of very long comments, causing data loss.

Depending on your configuration, you may see an error message like this while migrating to MySQL, causing the migration to fail:

```
2009-07-16 16:56:12,390 ERROR [ThreadPool1] fisheye.app
com.cenqua.crucible.actions.admin.database.DBEditHelper-doGet -
Database migration failed:
java.sql.BatchUpdateException: Data truncation: Data too long for column
'cru_message' at row 1
java.sql.BatchUpdateException: Data truncation: Data too long for column
'cru_message' at row 1
```

ℹ You may not see the message if you are running MySQL with default settings.

For more information, see the JIRA issue.

Workaround

If your data contains very long comments or review descriptions (longer than 21,845 multibyte unicode characters), consider avoiding use of MySQL until this issue is resolved fully. Alternatively, use PostgreSQL or the default (built-in) HSQLDB database.

The FishEye developers are actively working on a solution to this problem and it will be addressed in an upcoming FishEye point release.

Requesting Support

If you require assistance in resolving the problem, please raise a support request under the FishEye project.

URLs with encoded slashes don't work, especially in Author constraints

If the author names in your repository contain slashes or back-slashes, and you are using Apache, you may run into a problem where these characters are incorrectly escaped. By default Apache explicitly forbids encoded slashes or back-slashes in URLs. You can change this behavior with the following httpd.conf directive:

```
AllowEncodedSlashes On
```

This directive is documented here.

Contributing to the FishEye Documentation

Would you like to share your FishEye hints, tips and techniques with us and with other FishEye users? We welcome your contributions.

On this page:

Blogging your Technical Tips and Guides – Tips of the Trade

Have you written a blog post describing a specific configuration of FishEye or a neat trick that you have discovered? Let us know, and we will link to your blog from our documentation. More....

Contributing Documentation in Other Languages

Have you written a guide to FishEye in a language other than English, or translated one of our guides? Let us know, and we will link to your guide from our documentation. More....

Updating the Documentation Itself

Have you found a mistake in the documentation, or do you have a small addition that would be so easy to add yourself rather than asking us to do it? You can update the documentation page directly

Getting Permission to Update the Documentation

Please submit the **Atlassian Contributor License Agreement.**

Our Style Guide

Please read our short guidelines for authors.

How we Manage Community Updates

Here is a quick guide to how we manage community contributions to our documentation and the copyright that applies to the documentation:

- **Monitoring by technical writers.** The Atlassian technical writers monitor the updates to the documentation spaces, using RSS feeds and watching the spaces. If someone makes an update that needs some attention from us, we will make the necessary changes.
- **Wiki permissions.** We use wiki permissions to determine who can edit the documentation spaces. We ask people to sign the Atlassian Contributor License Agreement (ACLA) and submit it to us. That allows us to verify that the applicant is a real person. Then we give them permission to update the documentation.
- **Copyright.** The Atlassian documentation is published under a Creative Commons CC BY license. Specifically, we use a Creative Commons Attribution 2.5 Australia License. This means that anyone can copy, distribute and adapt our documentation provided they acknowledge the source of the documentation. The CC BY license is shown in the footer of every page, so that anyone who contributes to our documentation knows that their contribution falls under the same copyright.

RELATED TOPICS

Tips of the Trade
Author Guidelines
Atlassian Contributor License Agreement

Tips of the Trade

Below are some links to external blog posts and articles containing technical tips and instructions on setting up and using FishEye. This page presents an opportunity for customers and community authors to share information and experiences.

The references here are specific to FishEye and are technical 'how to' guides written by bloggers who use FishEye. For more general information on source repository insight, best practices and business cases, please refer to the Atlassian website.

> **Please be aware that these are external blogs and articles.**
> Most of the links point to external sites, and some of the information is relevant to a specific release of

FishEye. Atlassian provides these links because the information is useful and relevant at the time it was written. Please check carefully whether the information is still relevant when you read it, and whether it is relevant to your version of FishEye. Unless explicitly stated, Atlassian does not offer support for third-party extensions or plugins. The information in the linked blog posts has not been tested or reviewed by Atlassian. We recommend that you test all solutions on a **test** server before trying them on your production site.

On this page:

- Using a reverse proxy to Fisheye from Tomcat 5+ – Blog
- Diary of a FishEye Hacker – Part 1 and Part 2

Technical Tips
Using a reverse proxy to Fisheye from Tomcat 5+ – Blog • By: Dieter Wimberger, on his Coalevo blog. • About: How to use a reverse proxy to Fisheye from Tomcat 5. • Date and FishEye version: 21 Jan 2008; FishEye 1.4.2. • Related documentation: Integrating with Other Web Servers.

Plugin Development
Diary of a FishEye Hacker – Part 1 and Part 2 • By: Dan Hardiker, on the Adaptavist blog • About: How to write a FishEye reporting plugin that provides a framework for alternative views on the repository data • Date and FishEye version: 6 May 2008; FishEye 1.5 • Related documentation: FishEye Development Hub

Have you written a technical tip for FishEye?
Add a comment to this page, linking to your blog post or article. We will include it if the content fits the requirements of this page.

Feedback?
Your first port of call should be the author of the linked blog post. If you want to let us know how useful (or otherwise) a linked post is, please add a comment to this page.

Other Sources of Information

FishEye documentation
Atlassian website
Atlassian Answers
Atlassian Blog
FishEye plugins

FishEye Documentation in Other Languages

Below are some links to FishEye documentation written in other languages. In some cases, the documentation may be a translation of the English documentation. In other cases, the documentation is an alternative guide written from scratch in another language. This page presents an opportunity for customers and community authors to share documentation that they have written in other languages.

Please be aware that these are external guides.

Most of the links point to external sites, and some of the information is relevant to a specific release of FishEye. Atlassian provides these links because the information is useful and relevant at the time it was written. Please check carefully whether the information is still relevant when you read it, and whether it is relevant to your version of FishEye. The information in the linked guides has not been tested or reviewed by Atlassian.

On this page:

- No guides yet

None
No guides yet We do not yet have any guides to link here. Be the first to suggest one!

Adding Your Own Guide to this Page

Have you written a guide for FishEye in another language? Add a comment to this page, linking to your guide. We will include it if the content fits the requirements of this page.

Giving Feedback about One of the Guides

If you have feedback on one of the guides listed above, please give the feedback to the author of the linked guide.

If you want to let us know how useful (or otherwise) one of these guides is, please add a comment to this page.

Other Sources of Information

FishEye documentation
Atlassian website
Atlassian blog
FishEye plugins

FishEye Resources

Resources for Evaluators

- Free Trial
- Feature Tour

Resources for Administrators

- FishEye Knowledge Base
- FishEye FAQ
- Tips of the Trade
- Guide to Installing an Atlassian Integrated Suite
- The big list of Atlassian gadgets

Downloadable Documentation

- FishEye documentation in PDF, HTML or XML formats

Plugins

- FishEye Developer Documentation
- Add-ons for FishEye

Support

- Atlassian Support
- Support Policies

Forums

- FishEye Forum
- FishEye Developers Forum

Mailing Lists

- Visit http://my.atlassian.com to sign up for mailing lists relating to Atlassian products, such as technical alerts, product announcements and developer updates.

Feature Requests

- Issue Tracker and Feature Requests for FishEye

Glossary

Code repository or SCM (Source Code Management) software terminology can be confusing. This page provides definitions for some of the most commonly used terms.

On this page:

FishEye and its documentation uses the following terms:

Branch

A branch is an independent stream of work in a repository. For example, you might copy a set of files in the repository into a new branch, where you can carry on with a separate stream of work without cluttering up the main production area on trunk.

Different SCMs handle branching and merging in different ways. The common aspects allow users to create a branch in which to make changes which do not affect the files in other branches and the trunk development stream. These changes can then be merged into the trunk in a controlled fashion when a development unit of work is complete. Branches can also be used for experimental changes so that these do not affect the main development.

Changeset

A changeset is a collection of changes to files in a repository which are committed to the repository in a single operation with a single commit message. Not all SCMs support atomic commit operations. For these SCMs, FishEye will determine the file revisions which make up the changeset using a reliable heuristic (set of rules).

Different SCMs use different terms for the concept of a changeset, such as "changelist", which is generally interchangeable with changeset.

Commit

A commit is a single entry of content (usually source code) into a repository. It can be a single file or comprised of multiple file versions.

Committer

A committer is a user of an SCM repository who is adding content to the repository (where it will be permanently archived). Typically, a committer is a programmer who is committing source code but SCMs can also store other files such as documents, images and schematics.

CSID

An abbreviation for 'Changeset ID', this is a code that is used to reference every set of files that is committed to a repository. For example, if you commit three files to a repository, they are collectively a changeset, and will share the one CSID. CSIDs normally appear as a number, for example '**31905**'. In FishEye, CSIDs appear as links that you can click to visit the '**Changeset View**', which shows a list of the files in the left column, and the file contents or diffs in the right hand pane. In some circumstances you can hover your mouse over the CSID to see the '**Changeset Hover**' dialog, which displays the commit message, author, timestamp and files in the changeset.

Head

The "head" revision is the latest change to be made to a file in either a trunk or a branch part of a repository.

Linker

FishEye can render issue IDs or Bug IDs that appear in commit messages or comments as hyperlinks to the relevant issue/bug in your issue/bug tracker. The "linker" patterns used to detect the ID substrings can be configured separately for each repository. See Linkers.

Repository

A repository is a area managed by an SCM where you store a set of related files, typically from a project or set of projects. The SCM is responsible for version controlling the files in the repository and maintaining their change history. A repository will contain the trunk and all branches for the files of the various projects. A single SCM instance can typically house multiple repositories.

SCM

SCM (Source Code Management) software is a category of computer software that archives complex sets of files, for example, all the source code comprised in a large multi-part software project. SCM systems keep copies of every version of every file, allowing you to completely restore and build any version of the software from any point in time.

Committers typically add new versions of code to the SCM once it is tested and approved by peer code review o r quality assurance.

Each instance of an SCM can host multiple repositories.

Slurp

"Slurping" is a term that is synonymous with "repository scanning". FishEye must do intensive scans of the contents of repositories (SCM systems) in order to provide its lightning-fast web-based browsing of their contents. This can be referred to as a *slurp*, or *slurping*.

Tag

In SCM terminology, a "tag" is a label that is added to a number of files, to capture their collective state at a particular moment in time. A typical tag would be a specific software version number, that could be referenced to see all the files that belong to a specific version build of a software project.

Trunk

In SCM terminology, the "trunk" is the central part of the version control "tree". For example, you might copy a set of files in the repository into a new branch, where you can do new experimental work without cluttering up the main production area on trunk.