Space Details

Key:	FISHEYE
Name:	FishEye 1.6
Description:	Latest documentation for FishEye, your view into your source code repository
Creator (Creation Date):	(Sep 05, 2007)
Last Modifier (Mod. Date):	edawson (Sep 23, 2008)

Available Pages

        - Troubleshooting
            - After I commit a change to my CVS repository, it takes a long time before it appears in FishEye.
            - Fix Out of Memory errors by increasing available memory
            - I have installed FishEye, and the inital scan is taking a long time. Is this normal?
            - I have installed FishEye, but there is no data in the Changelog.
            - Initial scan and page loads are slow on Subversion
            - Message 'org.tigris.subversion.javahl.ClientException svn Java heap space'
            - On my Red Hat Linux system, after running for several days FishEye freezes and does not accept any more connections.
            - URLs with encoded slashes don't work, especially in Author constraints
    - FishEye User's Guide
        - 1. Fisheye Quick Start Guide
        - 2. Using the FishEye Screens
            - Browsing through a Repository
            - FishEye Charts
            - Searching the Repository
            - Viewing a File History
            - Viewing the Changelog
        - 3. Changing your User Profile
            - Re-setting your Password
        - 4. EyeQL Reference Guide
        - 5. Antglob Reference Guide
        - 6. Date Expressions Reference Guide
- __newreleaseFishEye
- TreeNavigation

.bookmarks

This page last changed on Mar 03, 2008 by .

FishEye 1.4 Bookmarks

This page is a container for all the bookmarks in this space. Do not delete or move it or you will lose all your bookmarks.
Bookmarks in FishEye 1.4 | Links for FishEye 1.4

The 15 most recent bookmarks in FishEye 1.6

There are no bookmarks to display.

FishEye Documentation Home

This page last changed on Sep 23, 2008 by edawson.

Getting Started with FishEye 1.6	Using/Administering FishEye 1.6
About FishEye	Quick Start Guide
Feature Tour	Administrator's Guide
Online Demo	User's Guide
Download FishEye	EyeQL Reference Guide
Installation Guide	Support | Forums | FAQ
Release Notes	Development Hub
Upgrade Guide	JIRA FishEye Plugin

Previous Versions	PDF Format
FishEye 1.4 documentation FishEye 1.3 documentation FishEye 1.2 and older documentation	You can download the FishEye documentation in PDF format.

Recently Updated

by Matt Quail (15 minutes ago)

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by Edwin Dawson [Atlassian] (54 minutes ago)

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1.5 Perforce
by Edwin Dawson [Atlassian] (an hour ago)

1.1 Adding a Repository
by Edwin Dawson [Atlassian] (an hour ago)

FishEye Charts

About FishEye

This page last changed on Jan 03, 2008 by edawson.

Your source code repository contains so much useful information, but it is not always easy to extract, interpret or keep up to date.

How FishEye can Help

FishEye opens up your repository, helping you to understand your changing source code:

- Track changes to your own, your team's, or everyone's source code.
- Choose to be notified by email and/or RSS feeds.
- View the configurable changelog.
- Use the powerful search functionality
- Construct your own sophisticated queries with EyeQL and integrate the results with other tools via the FishEye API.
- Link to any artifact in your repository: commits, diffs, directories, file histories, revisions, source lines, and search results.
- Analyse your repository via:
  - Line graphs at every node from root to revision.
  - History charts showing branches and tags.
  - File annotations for age and ownership.

Starting Points

For an overview of FishEye's features, take the Feature Tour.

If you are installing FishEye for the first time, read the Quick Start Guide.

For FishEye troubleshooting information, see the FAQ.

What's New in FishEye?

See the FishEye Release Notes.

Known Limitations

- 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.
- When indexing the content of files, FishEye has an internal limit on the number of tokens/words in the file it can index. Any text past the one-millionth token/word in a file is ignored.

System Requirements

See the FishEye Installation Guide.

FishEye Administrator's Guide

This page last changed on Nov 08, 2007 by tim@atlassian.com.

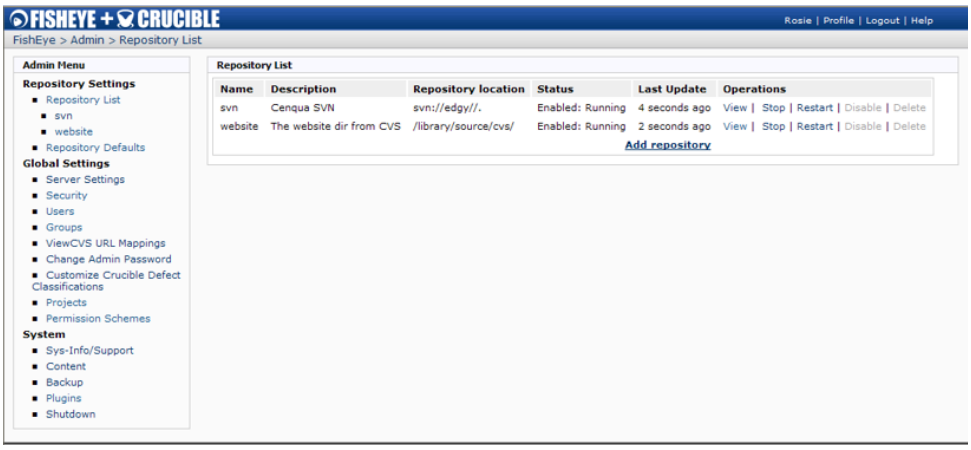
Once you have installed and configured FishEye, you can access the Administration pages at http://HOSTNAME:8060/admin/.

The FishEye 'Admin Menu' allows you to administer your FishEye instance and manage your repositories, as shown in the screenshot below.

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

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

Screenshot: FishEye Admin Menu and Repository List



Repository List

Name	Description	Repository location	Status	Last Update	Operations
svn	Cenqua SVN	svn://edgy//.	Enabled: Running	4 seconds ago	View | Stop | Restart | Disable | Delete
website	The website dir from CVS	/library/source/cvs/	Enabled: Running	2 seconds ago	View | Stop | Restart | Disable | Delete

Information in this Administrator's Guide:

- 1. Managing your Repositories
- 2. Setting up a Repository Client
- 3. Configuring ViewVC Compatibility
- 4. Setting up your Web Server
- 5. Configuring SMTP
- 6. Setting up your Users and Security
- 7. Backing Up and Restoring Config Data
- 8. Advanced Administration Options
- 9. Managing Plugins
- 10. Trusted Applications
- 11. Customising the Welcome Message
- 12. Customising Email Notifications
- 13. Software Update Notifications
- 14. Contacting Support directly via FishEye

1. Managing your Repositories

This page last changed on Sep 17, 2007 by smaddox.

1.1 Adding a Repository

This page last changed on Sep 23, 2008 by edawson.

Adding a repository to FishEye is a simple matter. Further configuration options are available once a repository has been added, depending upon the repository type.

ℹ Note that FishEye needs to build an index and cache of your repository. This begins when you first enable a repository, and may take some time to complete.

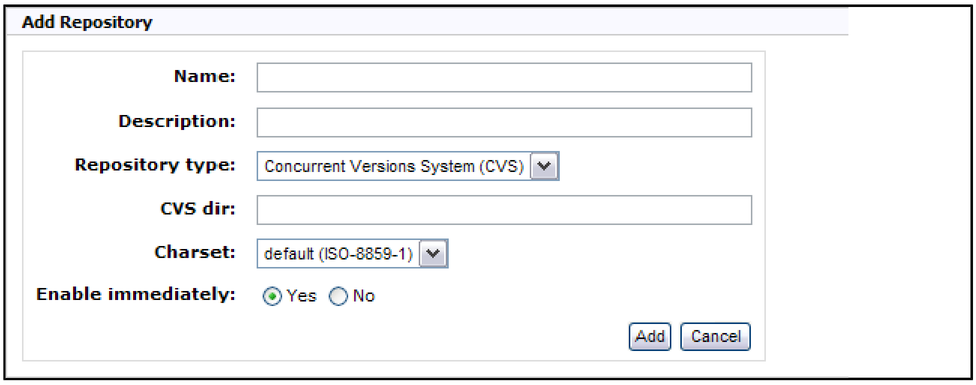
To add a repository,

1. From the 'Admin Menu', click the 'New' link next to 'Repository List', OR, click through to the 'Repository List' page and then click 'Add Repository'.
2. Select a 'Repository type' from the dropdown list.
3. Specific fields will appear on the 'Add Repository' screen, depending on the chosen repository type. Enter the repository details as prompted. You will find more information in the specific sections listed below.

FishEye currently supports the following repository types:

- CVS
- Subversion (SVN)
- Perforce

Screenshot: Adding a CVS Repository



Add Repository

Name:

Description:

Repository type: Concurrent Versions System (CVS)

CVS dir:

Charset: default (ISO-8859-1)

Enable immediately: ● Yes ○ No

1.2 Configuring Repository Details

This page last changed on Sep 25, 2007 by smaddox.

When adding or managing a repository, you can:

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

To access the details of a repository,

1. From the 'Admin Menu', choose one of the following:
    - Click 'Repository List' then click 'View' next to the repository name.
    - Or just click the repository name in the 'Admin Menu'.
2. Then click 'Edit Details' on the 'View Repository' page.

Repository details differ depending on the repository type. FishEye currently supports the following repository types:

- CVS
- Subversion (SVN)
- Perforce

1.3 Repository Options

This page last changed on Oct 01, 2007 by smaddox.

FishEye has configuration options for each repository and default settings that will affect all repositories.

- To access the settings for a specific repository, click the name of the repository in the 'Admin Menu', or click 'Repository List' and then click 'View' next to the repository name.
- To change settings that will affect all repositories, click 'Repository Defaults' in the 'Admin Menu'.

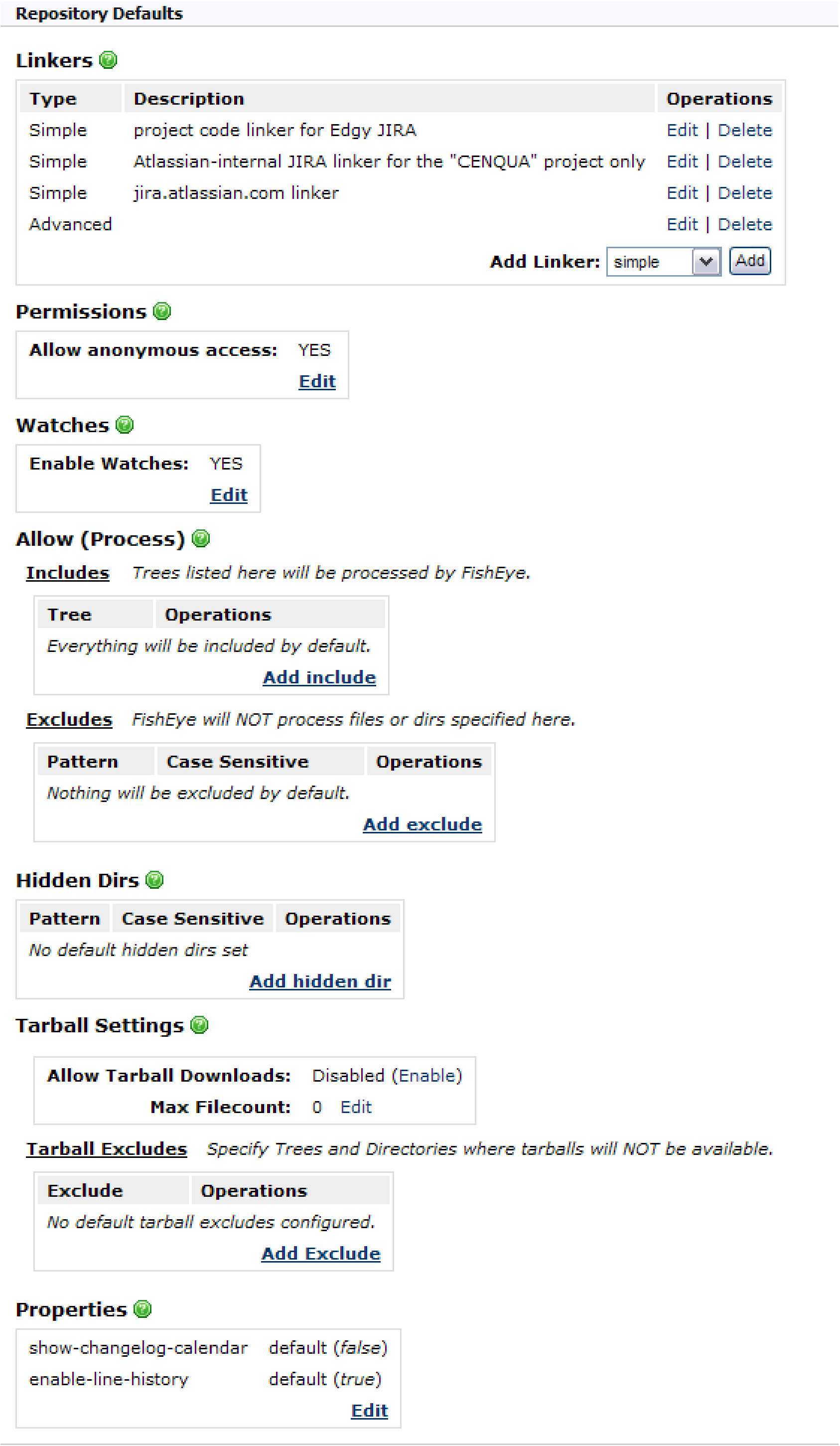
⚠ Some changes will require the repository to be restarted, while others will require the repository to be re-indexed. FishEye will advise you if this is the case when you make the change. You can restart a repository from the 'Repository List'.

Repository options:

- Allow (Process)
- Hidden Directories
- Indexer
- Linkers
- Properties
- Store Diff Info
- Tarball Settings
- Updater
- Watches

- Permissions

Screenshot: Repository Defaults



Repository Defaults

Linkers

Type	Description	Operations
Simple	project code linker for Edgy JIRA	Edit | Delete
Simple	Atlassian-internal JIRA linker for the "CENQUA" project only	Edit | Delete
Simple	jira.atlassian.com linker	Edit | Delete
Advanced		Edit | Delete

Add Linker: simple Add

Permissions

Allow anonymous access: YES
Edit

Watches

Enable Watches: YES
Edit

Allow (Process)

Includes *Trees listed here will be processed by FishEye.*

Tree	Operations
Everything will be included by default.	

Add include

Excludes *FishEye will NOT process files or dirs specified here.*

Pattern	Case Sensitive	Operations
Nothing will be excluded by default.		

Add exclude

Hidden Dirs

Pattern	Case Sensitive	Operations
No default hidden dirs set		

Add hidden dir

Tarball Settings

Allow Tarball Downloads:	Disabled (Enable)
Max Filecount:	0 Edit

Tarball Excludes *Specify Trees and Directories where tarballs will NOT be available.*

Exclude	Operations
No default tarball excludes configured.	

Add Exclude

Properties

show-changelog-calendar	default (*false*)
enable-line-history	default (*true*)

Edit

Allow (Process)

This page last changed on Jan 21, 2008 by edawson.

By default, FishEye will cache and index your whole repository, and present all of this information to users. You can control what parts of your repository FishEye will access, by setting the 'Allow (Process)' repository option.

Includes

The 'Includes' subsection 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.
Examples:

- 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.

Excludes

The 'Excludes' subsection 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. Examples:

- Excluding directories:

```
{/PROJECT2/*\*}
```

  The code above or just `/PROJECT2/` 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.

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.

Hidden Directories

This page last changed on Oct 01, 2007 by smaddox.

The 'Hidden Dirs' repository option allows you to mark unused (deprecated) directories as 'hidden'. Hidden directories will not appear in the FishEye user interface unless the user has specifically toggled 'Show hidden directories'. FishEye will still index and cache these directories.

This can be useful if you have old directories that you don't want cluttering the screens by default.

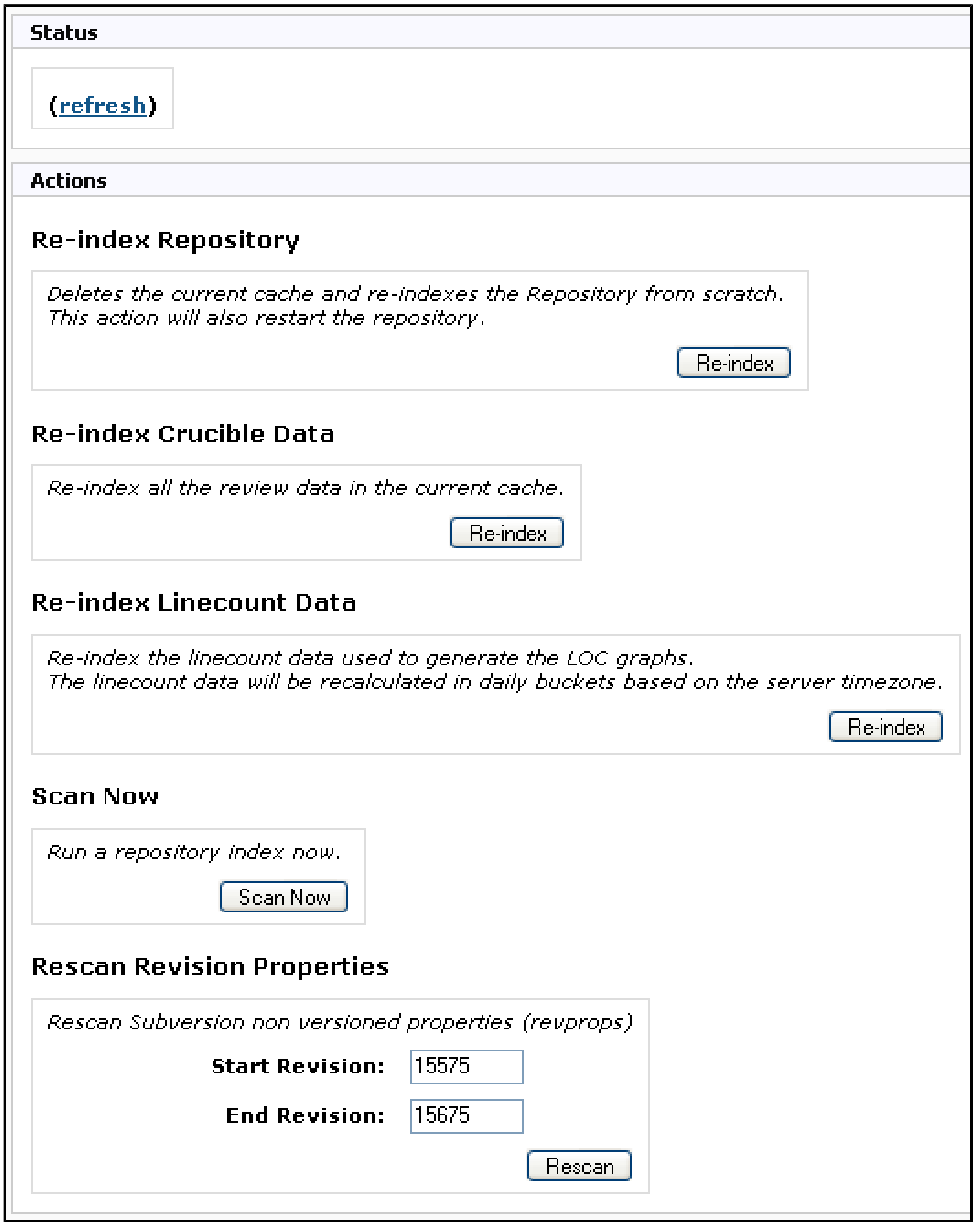
Indexer

This page last changed on Apr 17, 2008 by edawson.

The 'Indexer' repository option allows an administrator to manually trigger the following actions:

Action	Description
Refresh	Refreshes the status string, in the Status box. This will show the name of any repository task that FishEye is currently carrying out (if any). This may be helpful to monitor the progress of an initial indexing task or to diagnose problems (such as your repository server being out of action).
Re-index Repository	Delete the current cache and re-index the repository from the beginning. This action will also restart the repository.
Re-index Crucible Data	Re-index all the review data in the current cache.
Re-index Linecount Data	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.
Scan Now	Run a repository scan (also referred to as indexing) now. If the repository has already been indexed, it will be an incremental scan, otherwise an "initial" scan. This is especially useful if you have set the repository to not poll automaticially, or it is set with a long poll (interval) period.
Rescan Revision Properties	Rescan Subversion non versioned properties (revprops). SVN only. In Subversion it is possible to allow non-versioned properties (e.g. the check-in comment) 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.
Full Scan	CVS only. Scan the whole repository for any changes since the last scan.

Screenshot: FishEye Index Maintenance menu



Status

(refresh)

Actions

Re-index Repository

Deletes the current cache and re-indexes the Repository from scratch.
This action will also restart the repository.

Re-index Crucible Data

Re-index all the review data in the current cache.

Re-index Linecount Data

Re-index the linecount data used to generate the LOC graphs.
The linecount data will be recalculated in daily buckets based on the server timezone.

Scan Now

Run a repository index now.

Rescan Revision Properties

Rescan Subversion non versioned properties (revprops)

Start Revision: 15575

End Revision: 15675

Linkers

This page last changed on Jun 22, 2008 by pmoore.

FishEye can detect special substrings in commit messages, and hyperlink those substrings to other systems. The result is, when browsing commit messages or comments in FishEye, any issue IDs or Bug IDs that appear will be turned into hyperlinks, allowing you to easily click to see those referenced issues or pages.

This is particularly useful if you use an issue tracking system, and put the issue identifiers into your commit messages. The 'Linkers' repository option allows you to define the substrings and their related URLs.

Any linkers defined in the repository defaults are added to each individual repository.

Example Linkers

Here are some examples of how to create simple linkers.

JIRA examples

- 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.

About FishEye Regular Expressions

FishEye uses the Java regular expression language, which is based on Perl 5 regular expressions.

Note: If you want your regex to be case insensitive, put `(?i)` at the start of the regex.

To try out your regular expressions, you can use this online test page.

Properties

This page last changed on Jan 03, 2008 by edawson.

The 'Properties' repository option allows you to customise the behaviour of FishEye. Specifically, you can remove the graph and calendars from certain screens.

A property may be set either per repository or globally as a repository default. A repository default property is inherited by all repositories. A default property may be overridden at the repository level.

The following properties are supported:

Name	Possible Values	Default Value	Description	
show-changelog-calendar	true, false	false	If set to false, the calendar is disabled on the Changelog page. This may be required for performance reasons. The revision totals displayed per calendar day, month and year may be expensive to calculate. For repositories with a lot of historical data, disabling the calendar can result in significant performance improvements when viewing the Changelog page.	
enable-line-history	true, false	true	Allows you to disable (hide) the line-count history graph on the Browse and Changelog pages. This may be desirable if you have a large repository and generating the line graphs takes a long time.	

Store Diff Info

This page last changed on Apr 29, 2008 by edawson.

To find this setting, open the FishEye Admininistration Screen, then Repository Settings.

'Store Diff Info' is a value that can be toggled on or off. On is the default setting for new repositories. Repositories created before FishEye 1.5 will default to off.

After setting this value to on, a full re-index of your repository is required so that FishEye can collect diff info for all revisions in your repository.

Considerations for the Store Diff Info Setting

1. Required for per-author line graphs

Leaving this option off will disable per-author line graphs.

2. Re-index Required for Per-author Line Graphs

Diff info 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.

3. Perforce Repository Indexing Performance Impact

Turning 'Store Diff Info' on for Perforce repositories requires 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.

ⓘ CVS and Subversion repository scan times are not affected by this setting.

Tarball Settings

This page last changed on Oct 01, 2007 by smaddox.

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.

You can selectively disable the creation of tarballs for certain directories or directory trees.

Updater

This page last changed on Aug 19, 2008 by pkamal.

The 'Updater' repository option allows an administrator to manually trigger the actions described below, depending upon your repository type.

- Updater (Affects all version-control repositories)
- Updater (CVS)

Updater (Affects all version-control repositories)

Poll Period	How often FishEye will check to see if there have been any new commits into the SVN or Perforce repository. The default is 60 seconds. It is possible to set the period by units. For example: 10second, 1week. Valid units are 'second', 'minute', 'hour', 'day', 'week', 'month', 'year'. The default unit is days if only a number is added. ⚠ You can also set the value 'never', which creates a situation where scanning is purely manually controlled via the command line, or the Scan Now option on the Indexer Maintenance page, accessed by clicking 'Maintenance' on the 'View' page for each repository.

Updater (CVS)

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.

The default values should be fine for most repositories. Leave a value blank to use the default value.

Value	Description
History file	The location of the CVS history file. If relative, then it is relative to the CVS directory specified for this repository. Defaults to `./CVSROOT/history`.
Full scan period	How often FishEye will do a full scan of the repository. Defaults to 15 minutes. Specify an interval, such as '15 min', '2 hours', etc. A value of '0' disables the periodic full scan. (You can still use `fisheyectl fullscan` to cause a full scan to occur.)
Strip prefix	Prefix to strip off files found in the history file, to make them relative to this repository's CVS directory. Necessary 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 specified `/usr/local/cvsroot/foo/bar` as the CVS directory of this repository. You will need to give the history file as `../../CVSROOT/history` and set a strip prefix of `foo/bar`.

⚠ Once you have changed the value, you will need to restart fisheye. The period begins from when the initial index completes, i.e. when you restart, your repos will be scanned in order (depending on the number of threads you have configured) and when this scan completes this is the start of the period. E.g. you put 1 hour, then your next scan will begin 1 after your initial scan is complete.

Watches

This page last changed on Oct 01, 2007 by smaddox.

FishEye has a watch notification system that allows users to receive email notifications when commits are detected. The 'Watches' repository option allows you to disable this functionality in the Repository Defaults and on a per-repository basis.

> ⚠ Watch functionality requires a valid SMTP server to be configured.

1.4 CVS

This page last changed on Sep 26, 2007 by smaddox.

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:

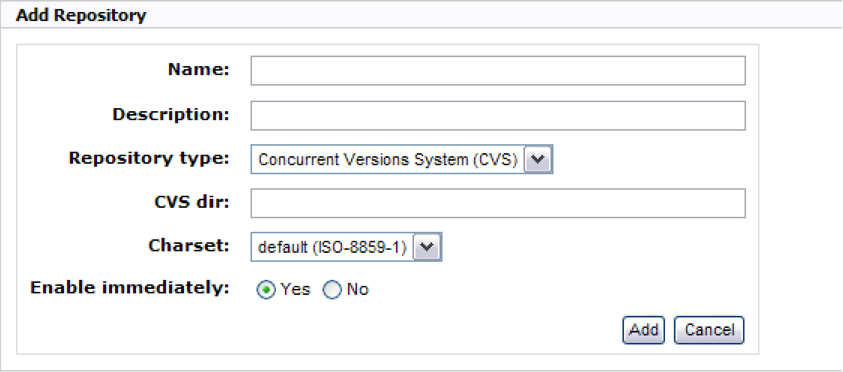
- Updater.
- Indexer.

⚠ To add a CVS repository, FishEye must have file system access to the repository.

CVS Repository Details

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.

Screenshot: Adding a CVS Repository



Add Repository

Name:

Description:

Repository type: Concurrent Versions System (CVS)

CVS dir:

Charset: default (ISO-8859-1)

Enable immediately: ● Yes ○ No

1.5 Perforce

This page last changed on Sep 23, 2008 by edawson.

When adding or managing a Perforce repository, you can:

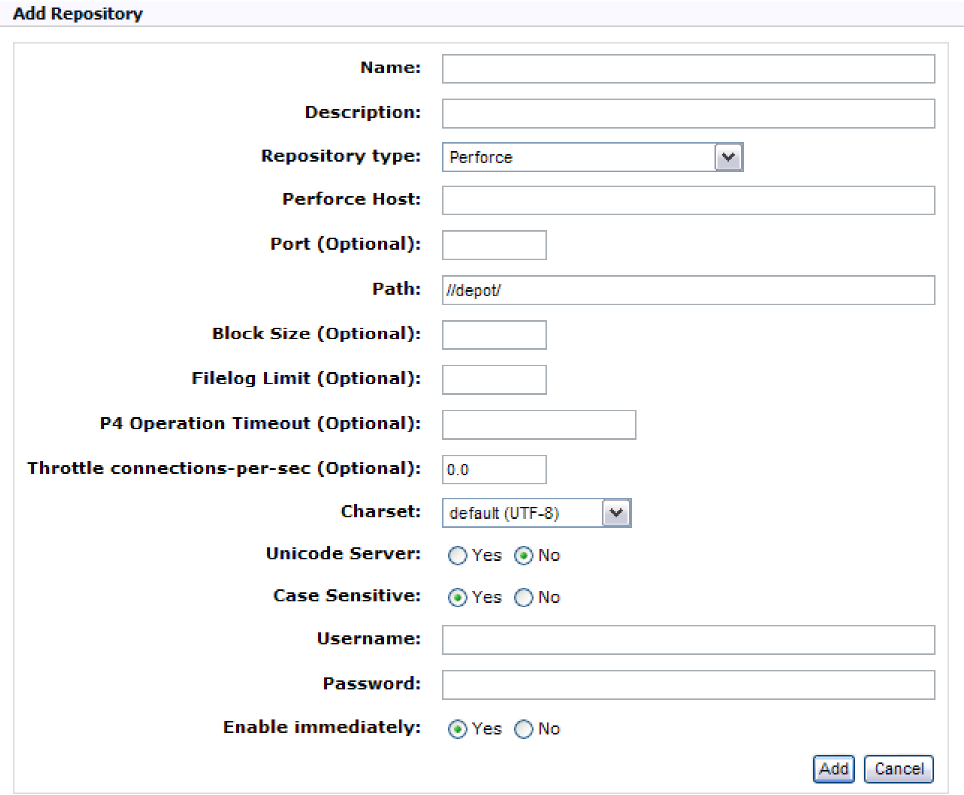
- Define repository details, as described below.
- Set FishEye's repository options.
- Set up a Perforce client.

Perforce Repository Details

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.
Perforce Host	The name of the server which provides the Perforce repository.
Port	The port the server is listening on. This field is optional. FishEye will default to the standard Perforce port (1666) if you do not specify a value here.
Path	The path within the Perforce depot that you wish to have FishEye 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.
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.
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.
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. 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.

Screenshot: Adding a Perforce Repository



Add Repository

Name:

Description:

Repository type: Perforce

Perforce Host:

Port (Optional):

Path: //depot/

Block Size (Optional):

Filelog Limit (Optional):

P4 Operation Timeout (Optional):

Throttle connections-per-sec (Optional): 0.0

Charset: default (UTF-8)

Unicode Server: ○ Yes ● No

Case Sensitive: ● Yes ○ No

Username:

Password:

Enable immediately: ● Yes ○ No

1.6 Subversion

This page last changed on Aug 18, 2008 by pkamal.

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

- Define repository details, as described below.
- Set FishEye's repository options.
- Set up a Subversion client.
- Grant permission to FishEye to scan your repository.
- Set up the correct branch and tag structure.

There are also the following SVN-specific actions:

- Updater.
- Indexer.
- Store Diff Info.

> 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. We recommend using the 'file://' protocol if possible.

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

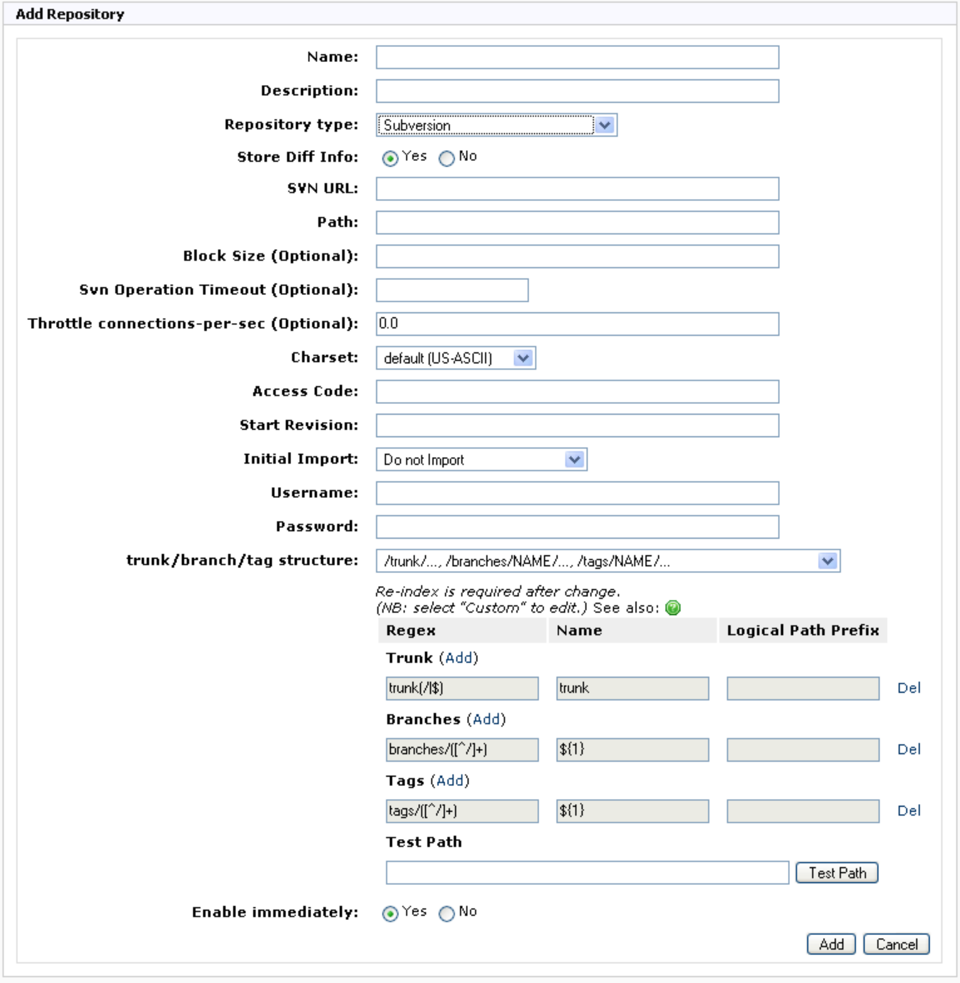
SVN Repository Details

Detail	Description
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.
Repository type	The type of repository - select "Subversion"
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
SVN URL	The Subversion URL to your repository, such has `svn://svn.foo.com/` or `file:///var/svn` (Please note that file protocol performs the fastest followed by svn and lastly by http/s. Therefore if 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.

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.
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, 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.
Username/Password	The credentials to use if your repository requires authentication.

trunk/branch/tag structure	Determines how FishEye attempts to understand the tag and branch structure of your Subversion repository. 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.

Screenshot: Adding a SVN Repository



Add Repository

Name:	
Description:	
Repository type:	Subversion
Store Diff Info:	● Yes ○ No
SVN URL:	
Path:	
Block Size (Optional):	
Svn Operation Timeout (Optional):	
Throttle connections-per-sec (Optional):	0.0
Charset:	default (US-ASCII)
Access Code:	
Start Revision:	
Initial Import:	Do not Import
Username:	
Password:	
trunk/branch/tag structure:	/trunk/..., /branches/NAME/..., /tags/NAME/...

Re-index is required after change.
(NB: select "Custom" to edit.) See also:

Regex	Name	Logical Path Prefix	
Trunk (Add)			
trunk(/|$)	trunk		Del
Branches (Add)			
branches/([^/]+)	${1}		Del
Tags (Add)			
tags/([^/]+)	${1}		Del

Test Path

Enable immediately:	● Yes ○ No

SVN fisheye.access

This page last changed on Oct 24, 2007 by rosie@atlassian.com.

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 does not exist or does not match that configured in FishEye, FishEye will immediately disconnect from the repository.

> ⚠ By default, FishEye will have access to your repository.

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 & Branch Structure

This page last changed on Jan 24, 2008 by edawson.

Since tags and branches in Subversion are implemented via directory copies, they are not really first-class concepts. You can describe what your tag/branch structure looks like, and FishEye will display that information as it would for CVS. 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 in the repository. Each path is classified as either a trunk, branch, tag or root path. 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.

⛔ 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 will need to do a complete re-scan of the repository. You can do this from the Indexer option.

For more information on tag/branch layout, see Repository Layout in the Subversion documentation, or How Tags Work in Subversion if you are having trouble.

Common layouts

There are two common repository layouts that you can choose from in FishEye. These layouts are described in Repository Layout in the Subversion documentation.

The first is where there are top level `trunk`, `branches` and `tags` directories. This is called '/trunk/..., /branches/NAME/..., /tags/NAME/...' in FishEye.

The second is where the `trunk`, `branches` and `tags` directories are one level down, under each top-level project directory. This is called '/project/trunk/..., /project/branches/NAME/..., /project/tags/NAME/...' in FishEye.

Custom layouts

You can describe to FishEye any custom tag/branch structure you have. If you want to use one of the common layouts as a basis, first select it from the dropdown, then select 'Custom' to edit/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/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. For any given file, the first rule that matches is used.

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.

How Tags Work in Subversion

This page last changed on Jan 24, 2008 by edawson.

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.

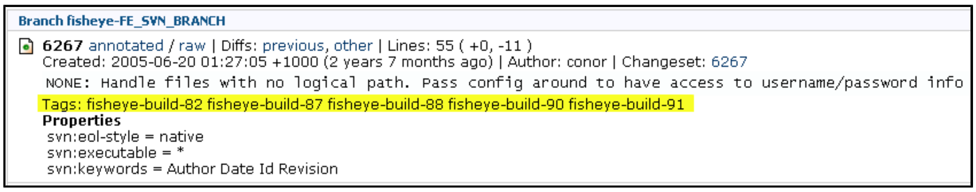
Discovering your Subversion Tag & Branch Structure

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 & Branch Structure.

2. Setting up a Repository Client

This page last changed on Sep 17, 2007 by smaddox.

- CVS Client
- Perforce Client
- Subversion Client

CVS Client

This page last changed on Apr 14, 2008 by edawson.

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 Configuring FishEye to access your CVS repository for more information.

Perforce Client

This page last changed on Aug 13, 2008 by edawson.

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. To specify the exact path of the `p4` executable, click 'Server Settings' in the FishEye 'Admin Menu'.

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.

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

This page last changed on Aug 13, 2008 by edawson.

FishEye can communicate with any Subversion server running version 1.1 or later, but it needs to use a Subversion client to do so.

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.

- 1. SVNkit Client
- 2. Native Subversion Client

⚠ 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.

1. SVNkit Client

This page last changed on Jan 20, 2008 by edawson.

SVNkit 1.1.4 is included in the current FishEye package (version 1.4.2 onwards), 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 below in FishEye's log, you will need to either swap to use the native client or upgrade your Subversion server to 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.

2. Native Subversion Client

This page last changed on Jun 13, 2008 by edawson.

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

  ```
  yum install subversion-javahl
  ```

  from 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

  ```
  apt-get install libsvn-javahl
  ```

  from 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

You can configure your Subversion client in the Server Settings section of the FishEye Administration screens, or by editing the `<svn-config>` section of your `config.xml`. If you change these settings, you need to restart FishEye.

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.

	Note: 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.

Example (change path locations as required)

```
<svn-config jar="/usr/share/subversion/lib/svn-javahl.jar" jnilib="/usr/lib64/libsvnjavahl-1.so"/>
```

3. Configuring ViewVC Compatibility

This page last changed on Jan 20, 2008 by edawson.

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
```

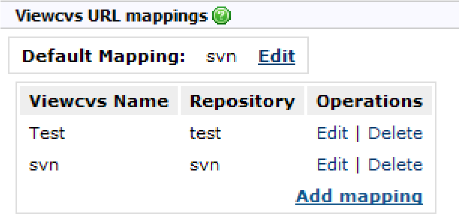
can be viewed in FishEye at

```
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

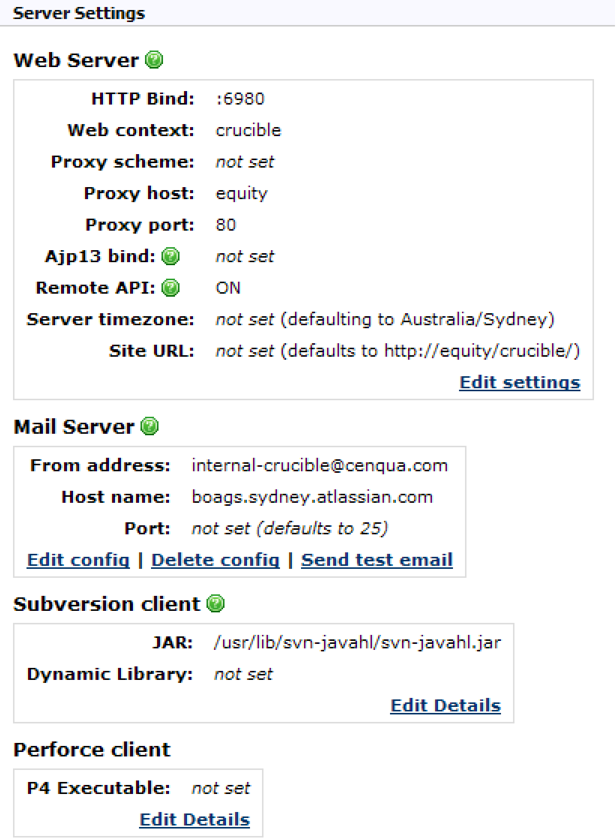
4. Setting up your Web Server

This page last changed on Mar 16, 2008 by edawson.

To configure the server settings, click 'Server Settings' on the 'Admin Menu'.

- Configuring the FishEye Web Server
- Integrating with Other Web Servers

Screenshot: Configuring Server Settings



Server Settings

Web Server ✓

HTTP Bind:	:6980
Web context:	crucible
Proxy scheme:	*not set*
Proxy host:	equity
Proxy port:	80
Ajp13 bind: ✓	*not set*
Remote API: ✓	ON
Server timezone:	*not set* (defaulting to Australia/Sydney)
Site URL:	*not set* (defaults to http://equity/crucible/)

Mail Server ✓

From address:	internal-crucible@cenqua.com
Host name:	boags.sydney.atlassian.com
Port:	*not set (defaults to 25)*

Subversion client ✓

JAR:	/usr/lib/svn-javahl/svn-javahl.jar
Dynamic Library:	*not set*

Perforce client

P4 Executable:	*not set*

Configuring the FishEye Web Server

This page last changed on Aug 19, 2008 by pkamal.

To configure the server settings, click 'Server Settings' on the 'Admin Menu'.

> ⚠ You need to restart FishEye for any changes to these settings to take effect.

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

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/`.

Setting	Proxy scheme
Description	Can be set if you are forwarding through to FishEye from another web server.
Example	Valid settings are `http` and `https`.

Setting	Proxy host
Description	Can be set if you are forwarding through to FishEye from another web server.
Example	A valid setting would be `www.example.com`, where 'example' is the domain name of your web server.

Setting	Proxy port
Description	Can be set if you are forwarding through to FishEye from another web server.
Example	The port number of the web server, an integer from 0 through 32,765.

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

Setting	Remote API
Description	Enables/disables FishEye's Remote API. Clicking on the help link will take you to the API doc.
Example	'On' enables the Remote API.

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.

Setting	Site URL
Description	The base URL for this FishEye instance. If not specified, FishEye will attempt to determine this value.
Example	This is used whenever you have set FishEye up in a sub-folder on the web server, for example `www.example.com/apps/fisheye`.

See also Subversion Client settings.

Integrating with Other Web Servers

This page last changed on Apr 22, 2008 by mquail.

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, then you should set Proxy scheme to `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` directive, which requires the `mod_proxy` module. Add this section to your Apache configuration:

```
ProxyPass /fisheye http://FEHOST:8060/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.

5. Configuring SMTP

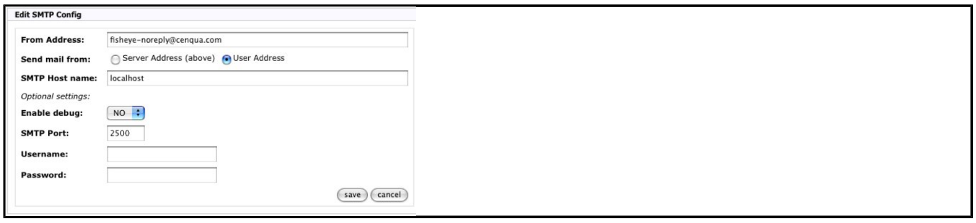
This page last changed on Sep 23, 2008 by edawson.

To configure SMTP settings, click 'Server Settings' on the 'Admin Menu'.

You can enter the following parameters:

From Address	The from email address used when FishEye sends an email, e.g. 'fisheye-noreply@example.com'
Send mail from	Selects either the 'Server Address' (default, as above) or the 'User Address', which selects the email address in the user's profile. (Note: this only applies to Crucible notifications. FishEye will always use the Server Address.)
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, defaults to 25. The port to connect to on the SMTP host.
Username & Password	Optional. Username and password for authenticated SMTP access.

Once you have configured SMTP, you can use the 'Send test email' link on the 'Server Settings' page to confirm the SMTP connectivity.
Screenshot: Configuring SMTP



Edit SMTP Config

From Address: fisheye-noreply@cenqua.com

Send mail from: ○ Server Address (above) ● User Address

SMTP Host name: localhost

Optional settings:

Enable debug: NO

SMTP Port: 2500

Username:

Password:

6. Setting up your Users and Security

This page last changed on Jan 03, 2008 by rosie@atlassian.com.

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.

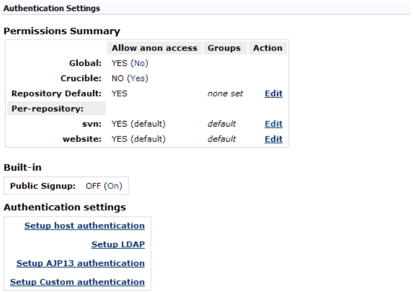
Anonymous access to FishEye is allowed by default. You can disable anonymous access at a global level and per repository.

For an overview of FishEye security, please see Understanding security.

To configure your authentication settings, click 'Users/Security' on the 'Admin Menu'.

> FishEye provides a pluggable architecture to allow arbitrary forms of authorisation and authentication.

Screenshot: Authentication Settings



Authentication Settings

Permissions Summary

	Allow anon access	Groups	Action
Global:	YES (No)		
Crucible:	NO (Yes)		
Repository Default:	YES	*none set*	Edit
Per-repository:			
svn:	YES (default)	*default*	Edit
website:	YES (default)	*default*	Edit

Built-in

Public Signup: OFF (On)

Authentication settings

Setup host authentication

Setup LDAP

Setup AJP13 authentication

Setup Custom authentication

Adding a User to a Group

This page last changed on Dec 04, 2007 by rosie@atlassian.com.

There are two types of FishEye user groups:

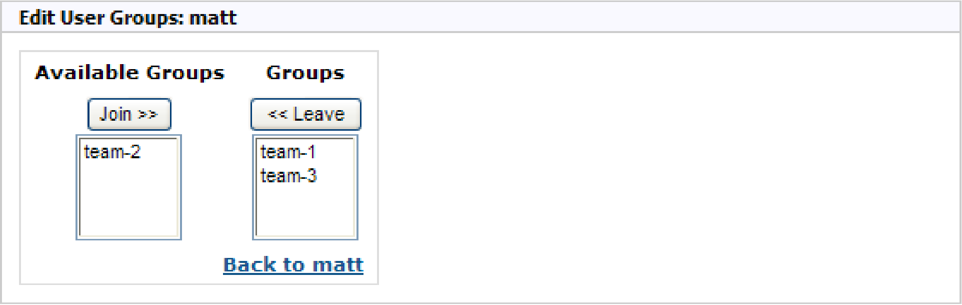
- 'Built-in' groups — these are stored in the FishEye database.
- 'External' groups — these are stored in an external directory (e.g. LDAP), if any are configured. See Configuring External Authentication Sources.

ℹ Note that for external directories, users can only be added to groups directly in the directory, so the method described below will not apply.

To add a user to a 'built-in' group,

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 '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.
4. The 'Edit User' screen will be displayed (for more information please see Editing a User's Details). Click the 'Edit Groups' link.
5. The 'Edit User Groups' screen will be displayed as shown in the screenshot below.
   - To add the user to a group, select the group in the 'Available Groups' column at left and click the 'Join' button.
   - To remove the user from a group, select the group in the 'Groups' column at right and click the 'Leave' button.
6. Click the 'Back to user' button.

Screenshot: Edit User Groups



Edit User Groups: matt

Available Groups	Groups
team-2	team-1 team-3

Associating a Group with a Repository

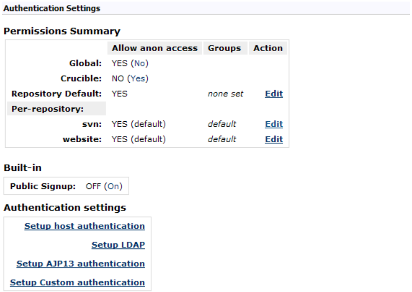
This page last changed on Jan 03, 2008 by rosie@atlassian.com.

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 security.

To associate a group with a repository,

1. Click 'Security' on the 'Admin Menu'.
2. The 'Authentication Settings' screen will be displayed (see screenshot below), showing a list of existing groups.
3. In the 'Permissions Summary' section, under 'Per-repository', click the 'Edit' link corresponding to the repository with which you wish to associate a group.
   ℹ Or, to associate a group with all repositories by default, click the 'Edit' link in the 'Repository Default' row.
4. The 'Edit Security' screen will be displayed. Select the relevant group and click the 'Join' button.
5. Click the 'Update' button to return to the 'Authentication Settings' screen.
6. Your new group will now appear in the 'Groups' column for your chosen repository.

Screenshot: Authentication Settings



Authentication Settings

Permissions Summary

	Allow anon access	Groups	Action
Global:	YES (No)		
Crucible:	NO (Yes)		
Repository Default:	YES	*none set*	Edit
Per-repository:			
svn:	YES (default)	*default*	Edit
website:	YES (default)	*default*	Edit

Built-in

Public Signup:	OFF (On)

Authentication settings

Setup host authentication

Setup LDAP

Setup AJP13 authentication

Setup Custom authentication

Configuring Anonymous Access

This page last changed on Dec 13, 2007 by rosie@atlassian.com.

Anonymous access to FishEye is allowed by default. You can disable anonymous access at the following levels:

- Global.
- Repository default.
- Per repository.

Note: in Crucible, anonymous access is also subject to individual project permissions (see Creating a Permission Scheme).

To configure anonymous access,

From the 'Admin Menu', choose one of the following options:

- 'Security' - Allows you to change anonymous access at all levels.
- 'Repository Defaults' - Allows you to change the default setting for repositories.
- A repository name - Allows you to change the setting for the specific repository.

Configuring External Authentication Sources

This page last changed on Aug 20, 2008 by edawson.

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 'Users/Security' on the 'Admin Menu'. Only one external authentication source can be setup and each repository has the choice of authenticating against that or the internal login. To change authentication sources, you will need to remove the settings that are already configured, by clicking the 'Remove' link. You will then be presented with the option to add a different authentication. FishEye currently supports:

- LDAP Authentication
- Host-Based Authentication - Implemented using PAM on Linux/Solaris/OS-X and Local/Domain Accounts on Windows
- AJPv13 Authentication
- Custom Authentication

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

AJPv13 Authentication

This page last changed on Oct 24, 2007 by rosie@atlassian.com.

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

Here is one example of how 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
```

Crowd Authentication

This page last changed on May 05, 2008 by smaddox.

Atlassian's Crowd identity management system can be integrated with FishEye. Please see the document Integrating Crowd with FishEye in the Crowd Administrator's Guide.
Note:

- In FishEye versions 1.4 and later, support for Crowd is built in and configuration is greatly simplified.
- In FishEye versions 1.3.x and earlier, using Crowd required installing a custom authentication plugin on your FishEye server. In version 1.4, the custom authentication plugin is no longer required or supported.

⚠ FishEye is bundled with the Crowd 1.3 client library, and therefore is intended to operate with Crowd 1.3 or later.

(hidden draft) Crowd Authentication

This page last changed on Apr 28, 2008 by edawson.

Custom Authentication

This page last changed on Sep 23, 2008 by mquail.

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 the 'Setup Custom authentication' link on the FishEye 'Admin' -> 'Users/Security' page.

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.ExampleFishEyeAuthenti`
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.

⚠ 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.

Forcing Imported Usernames to be Lowercase

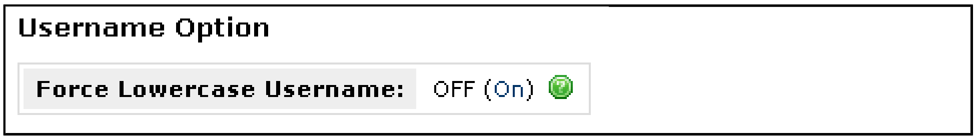
This page last changed on Apr 28, 2008 by edawson.

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)

Host-Based Authentication

This page last changed on Oct 24, 2007 by rosie@atlassian.com.

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 Linux/Solaris/OS-X, and NT-based authentication on Windows.

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.

LDAP Authentication

This page last changed on Jul 24, 2008 by edawson.

Global Settings

Global LDAP settings are:

URL	The URL of the LDAP server, e.g. `ldap://localhost:389`.
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.

Per-Repository Settings

You can give FishEye an LDAP filter 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 to have it apply to all repositories where not specified for the individual repository:

LDAP restriction	An LDAP filter used to check if a given user can access a given repository, e.g. `(&(uid=${USERNAME})(group=${REP}))`. The `${REP}` variable is replaced with the name of the repository in question.
Match Type	One of 'user' (default) or 'any'. This setting modifies the meaning of LDAP restriction. If set to 'user', then FishEye expects the filter to match the exact DN of the current user. If it does match, then the user has access to the repository. Commonly, if your user object contains the list of groups the user has access to, then you would use a 'user' match. If set to 'any', then the filter just needs to match one result for the user to have

	access to the repository. Commonly, if your group object contains the list of UID members, then you would use an 'any' match. In such a case, your LDAP restriction filter may look like this: `(&(uniquemember=${USERNAME})(cn=${REP},ou=groups,ou=com)(objectClass=groupofuniquenames))`. That is, return the group of which the current user is a member.

Active Directory

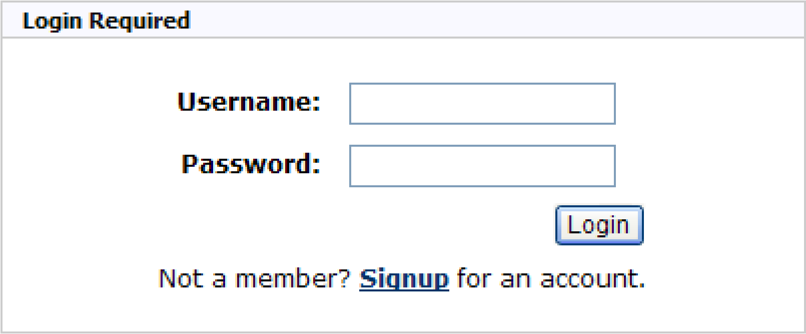
To have FishEye connect to an Active Directory server, use settings such as the following:

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`

Configuring Public Signup

This page last changed on Dec 04, 2007 by rosie@atlassian.com.

If you enable public signup for your FishEye system, visitors can create their own FishEye user accounts via the 'Signup' link on the login screen:



Login Required

Username:

Password:

Login

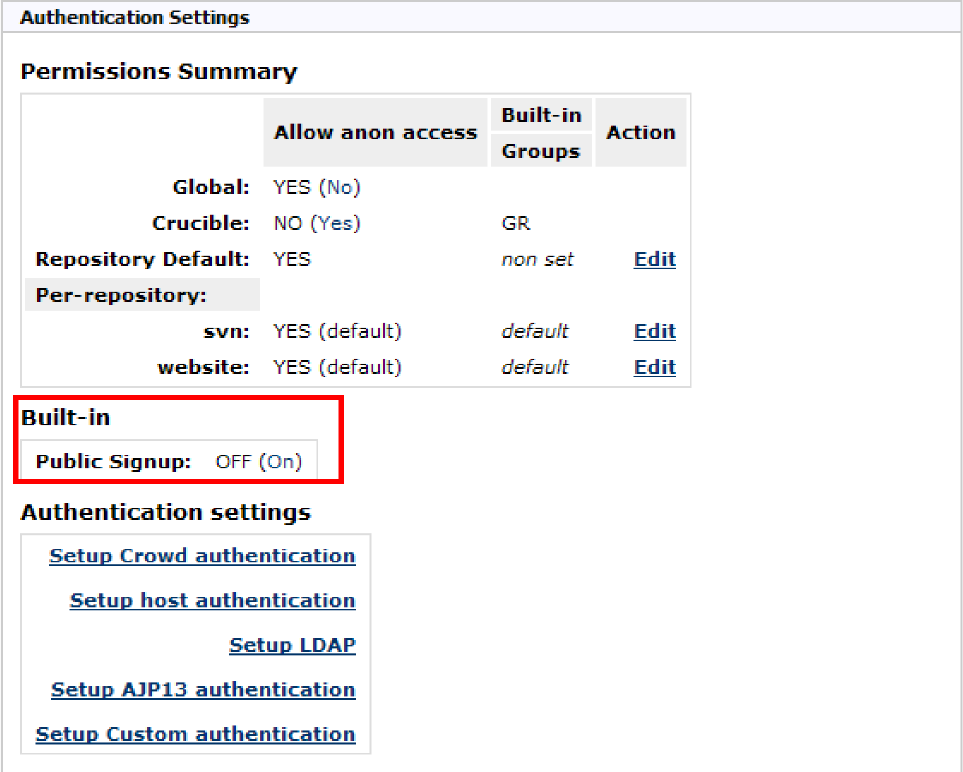
Not a member? **Signup** for an account.

Public signup is disabled by default.

To enable public signup,

1. Go to the FishEye 'Admin Menu'.
2. Click the 'Security' link in the left navigation column.
3. The 'Authentication Settings' page will be displayed (see screenshot below).
4. Next to 'Public Signup', click the 'On' link.
5. 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

Creating a Group

This page last changed on Jan 03, 2008 by rosie@atlassian.com.

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. LDAP), if any are configured. See Configuring External Authentication Sources.

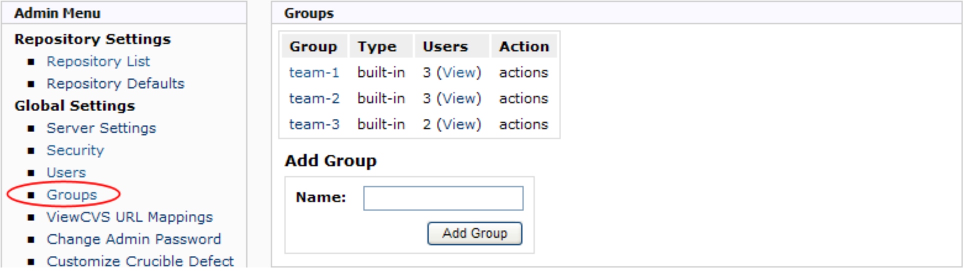
  ⓘ Note that 'external' groups can only be created in your external directory.

To add a 'built-in' group,

1. Click 'Groups' on the 'Admin Menu'.
2. The 'Groups' screen will be displayed (see screenshot below), showing a list of existing groups.
3. Type the name of your new group into the 'Name' field and click the 'Add Group' button at the bottom of the screen.
4. 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.

Screenshot: Groups



Group	Type	Users	Action
team-1	built-in	3 (View)	actions
team-2	built-in	3 (View)	actions
team-3	built-in	2 (View)	actions

Name:

Creating a User

This page last changed on Jan 03, 2008 by rosie@atlassian.com.

There are two types of FishEye user accounts:

- 'Built-in' user accounts — these are stored in the FishEye database.
- 'External' user accounts — these are stored in an external directory (e.g. LDAP), if any are configured. See Configuring External Authentication Sources.

⚠ Note re external directories:

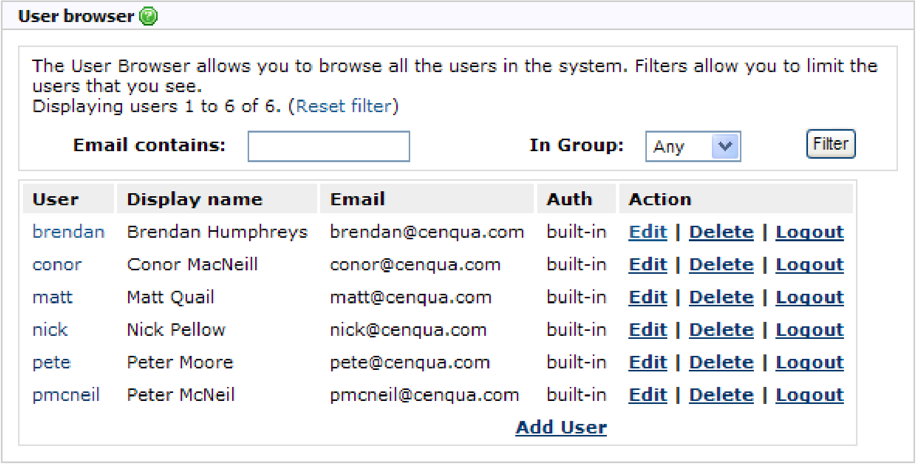
- new users can only be added in FishEye if they already exist in the external directory. FishEye does not modify your external directory.
- if you have enabled 'auto-add' for your external directory, users who don't exist in FishEye will be automatically added the first time they login to FishEye.

To add a new user,

1. Click 'Users' on the 'Admin Menu'.
2. The 'User Browser' screen will be displayed (see screenshot below). Click the 'Add User' button at the bottom of the screen.
3. The 'Add new user' screen will be displayed.
4. In the 'Username' field, type the user's login name. You can use the following characters:
   - letters and numbers
   - hyphen ('-')
   - underscore ('_')
   - 'at' sign ('@')
5. In the 'Display name' field, type the user's display-name.
6. (Optional) In the 'Email' field, type the user's email address. This address is where the user will receive notifications.
7. In the 'Auth Type' field, select either 'Built-in' or the name of the appropriate external directory where the user will be stored.
8. (For built-in users only) In the 'Password' and 'Confirm Password' fields, type the user's password.

   ℹ The user can easily change their own password later.
9. Click the 'Add' button.

Screenshot: User Browser



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

Deleting or deactivating a User

This page last changed on Dec 04, 2007 by rosie@atlassian.com.

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.

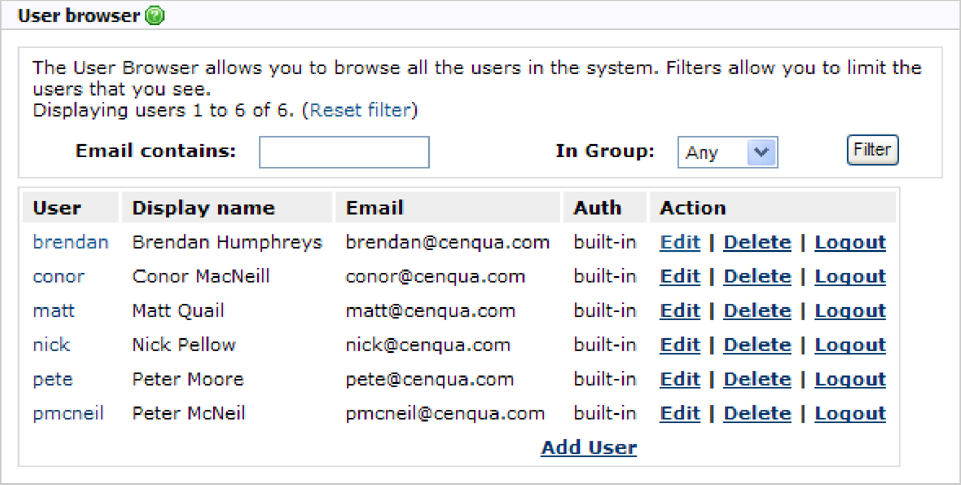
To deactivate a user's Crucible account,

1. Click 'Users' on the 'Admin Menu'.
2. The 'User Browser' screen will be displayed (see screenshot below), showing a list of users.
3. 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.
4. The 'Edit User' screen will be displayed. Deselect the 'Active Crucible user' check-box.
5. Click the 'Apply' button.

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 the 'Filter' button.

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 Filter

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

Editing a User's Details

This page last changed on Dec 04, 2007 by rosie@atlassian.com.

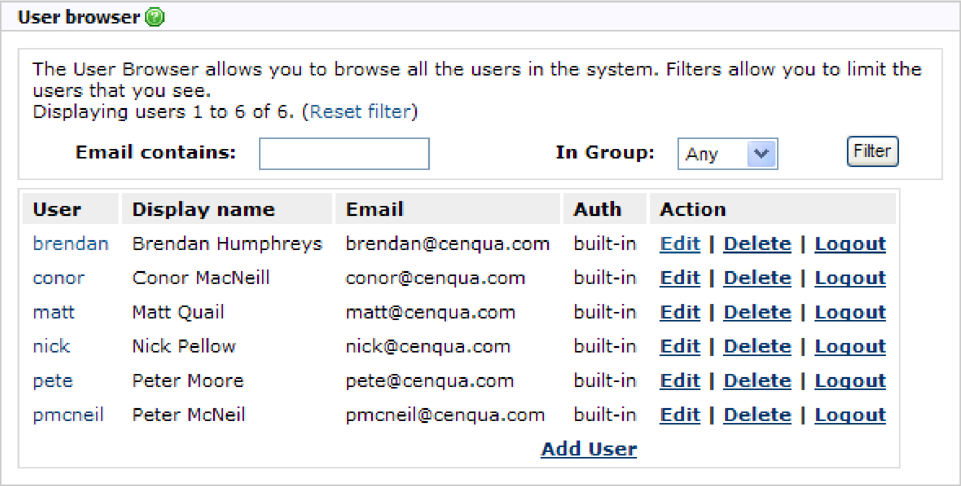
There are two types of FishEye user accounts:

- 'Built-in' user accounts — these are stored in the FishEye database.
- 'External' user accounts — these are stored in an external directory (e.g. LDAP), if any are configured. See Configuring External Authentication Sources.

To edit a user's details,

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 '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.
4. The 'Edit User' screen will be displayed. You can update the following fields:
   - 'Display Name' — type the user's display-name.
     ℹ To change the user's login name, see Renaming a User.
   - 'Email' — type the user's email address. This address is where the user will receive notifications.
   - 'Auth Type' — select either 'Built-in' or the name of the appropriate external directory where the user will be stored.
     ℹ By changing the 'Auth Type', you are moving the user to a different directory.
5. Click the 'Apply' button.

Screenshot: User Browser



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 Filter

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

Changing a User's Password

This page last changed on Dec 04, 2007 by rosie@atlassian.com.

There are two types of FishEye user accounts:

- 'Built-in' user accounts — these are stored in the FishEye database.
- 'External' user accounts — these are stored in an external directory (e.g. LDAP), if any are configured. See Configuring External Authentication Sources.

ⓘ You can only change the passwords of 'built-in' users.

To change a user's password,

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 'Edit' link.
   ⓘ 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.
4. The 'Edit User' screen will be displayed. Click the 'Change Password' link.
5. The 'Change Password' screen will be displayed. Type the new password and click the 'Apply' button.

Renaming a User

This page last changed on Dec 04, 2007 by rosie@atlassian.com.

There are two types of FishEye user accounts:

- 'Built-in' user accounts — these are stored in the FishEye database.
- 'External' user accounts — these are stored in an external directory (e.g. LDAP), if any are configured. See Configuring External Authentication Sources.

Renaming a user changes their login name. To change their Display Name, please see Editing a User's Details.

To rename a user,

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 'Edit' link.

   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.
4. The 'Edit User' screen will be displayed. Click the 'Rename' link.
5. The 'Rename user' screen will be displayed. Type the new username and click the 'Rename' button.

Granting Administrator Privileges

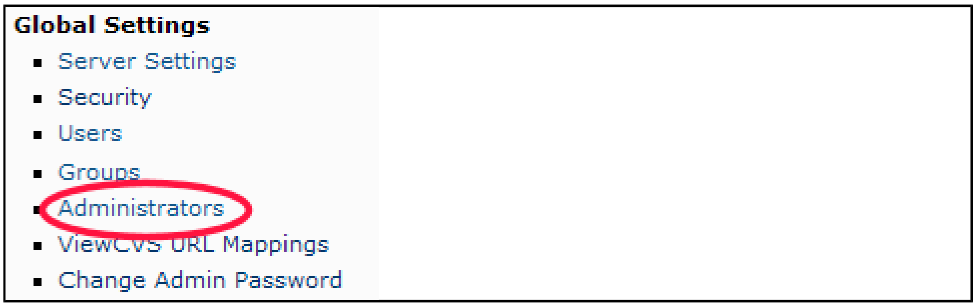
This page last changed on Sep 23, 2008 by edawson.

FishEye can now grant Admin privileges to users and groups. These 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.

Once logged in as admin, you have the following option in the Admin screen:

Screenshot: The Administrators Menu Option



Setting Admin privileges for individual users

To set user's Admin rights, log in as the Admin user and select 'Global Settings' > 'Administrators' from the left navigation bar.

To grant a user admin rights:

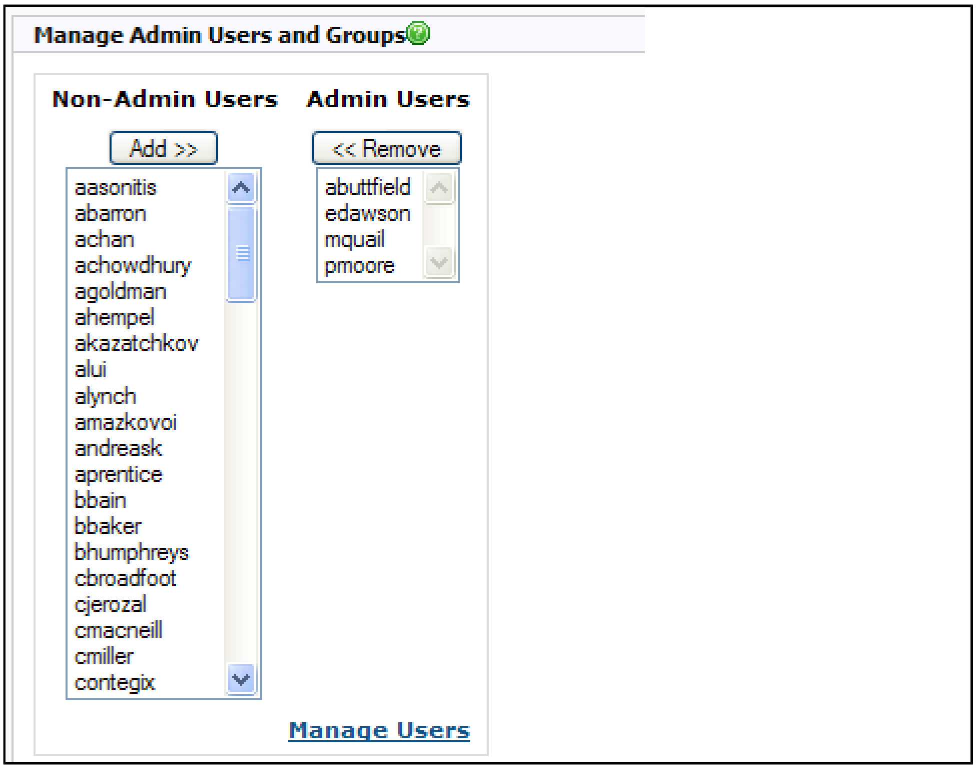
- Select the username in the 'Non-Admin Users' column.
- Click the 'Add' button.
- The username appears in the 'Admin Users' column.

To remove a user's admin rights:

- Select the username in the 'Admin Users' column.
- Click the 'Remove' button.
- The username appears in the 'Non-Admin Users' column.

⚠ Take care not to remove admin rights from your own account.

Screenshot: Setting User's Admin Settings



Manage Admin Users and Groups

Non-Admin Users

aasonitis
abarron
achan
achowdhury
agoldman
ahempel
akazatchkov
alui
alynch
amazkovoi
andreask
aprentice
bbain
bbaker
bhumphreys
cbroadfoot
cjerozal
cmacneill
cmiller
contegix

Admin Users

abuttfield
edawson
mquail
pmoore

Setting Admin privileges for groups

To set a group's Admin rights, log in as the Admin user and select 'Global Settings' > 'Administrators' from the left navigation bar.

To grant a group admin rights:

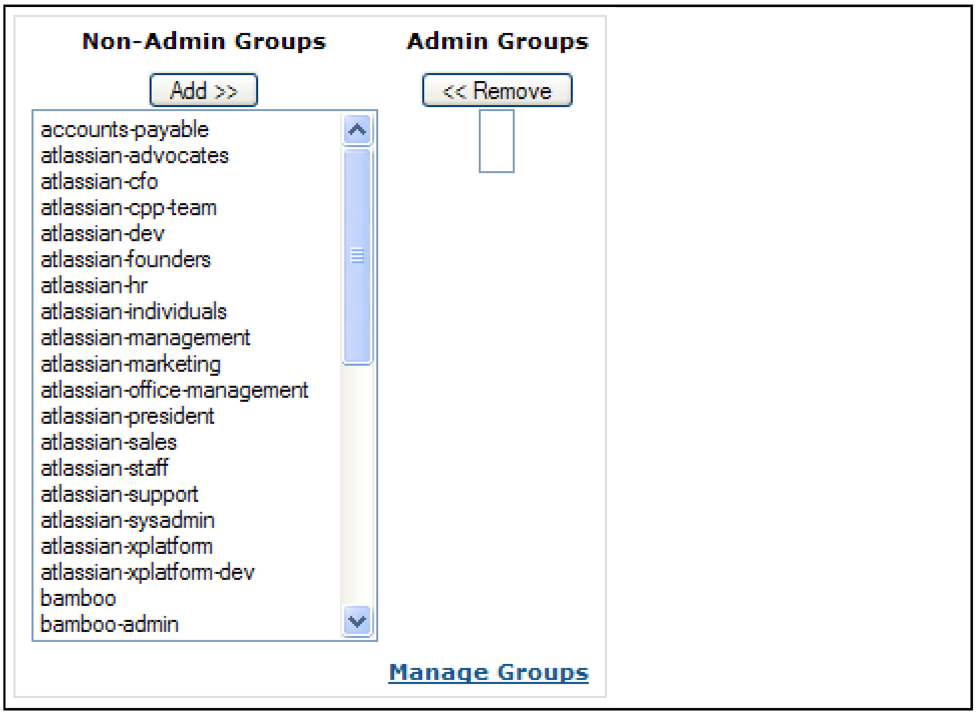
- Select the group name in the 'Non-Admin Groups' column.
- Click the 'Add' button.
- The group name appears in the 'Admin Groups' column.

To remove a group's admin rights:

- Select the group name in the 'Admin Groups' column.
- Click the 'Remove' button.
- The groups name appears in the 'Non-Admin Groups' column.

⚠ Take care not to remove admin rights from your own account.

Screenshot: Setting Group Admin Settings



accounts-payable
atlassian-advocates
atlassian-cfo
atlassian-cpp-team
atlassian-dev
atlassian-founders
atlassian-hr
atlassian-individuals
atlassian-management
atlassian-marketing
atlassian-office-management
atlassian-president
atlassian-sales
atlassian-staff
atlassian-support
atlassian-sysadmin
atlassian-xplatform
atlassian-xplatform-dev
bamboo
bamboo-admin

Load all users from Active Directory, LDAP or Atlassian Crowd

This page last changed on Sep 23, 2008 by edawson.

FishEye and Crucible can load an external user base stored in Active Directory, Atlassian Crowd, or any LDAP-compatible user repository.

1. Configuring your external source

You must firstly set up FishEye/Crucible to connect to your external user repository, either LDAP-based (including Active Directory) or Atlassian Crowd. Follow the steps in the documentation pages listed below and then return to Step 2 on this page.

- LDAP Authentication
- Crowd Authentication

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.

2. Loading external users

To load users from Atlassian Crowd;

1. From the 'Admin Menu', click 'Global Settings' then 'Security'.
2. Under Security, find the option 'Synchronise users with Crowd'. Select the 'Yes' option by clicking the radio button. Click 'Apply' to complete the process.
3. As soon as an option has been selected and 'Apply' has been clicked, users are immediately added to the user list.

Note that 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.

3. Setting the synchronise period

The 'synchronise period' option allows you to set the time interval when Fisheye or Crucible will synchronise with the LDAP directory. You can use intuitive settings such as '1m' for one minute, '1h' for one hour, and so on. Simply enter the time interval and click 'Apply'.

Understanding security

This page last changed on Dec 06, 2007 by rosie@atlassian.com.

The following flowchart shows how to determine whether a user is allowed to access a FishEye repository:

7. Backing Up and Restoring Config Data

This page last changed on Oct 03, 2007 by smaddox.

You can use one of the following methods to create a zip archive of all FishEye configuration files:

- Click 'Backup' on the 'Admin Menu'.
- Or use the `fisheyectl` script.

The FishEye backup and restore procedure requires you to use the `FISHEYE_INST` system variable.

A backup and restore allows you to move your FishEye instance to another location or host. It also allows you to upgrade to another version of FishEye without losing any configuration or user data.

Backup

The following files will be backed up:

- `config.xml`
- `fisheye.license`
- `var/data/data0.bin`

> ⚠ No repository cache data will be backed up.

Backup via the FishEye Administration Pages

1. Click 'Backup' on the 'Admin Menu'.
2. Click the 'Create Archive' button to create a .zip file in the `$FISHEYE_INST/backup` directory.

Backup via the Command Line

The `fisheyectl` script takes a `backup` command and an optional `filename` for the backup archive. See Command-Line Options.

Restore

To restore from a backup:

1. Stop the FishEye server.
2. Unzip the backup file (created above) into the `$FISHEYE_INST` directory.

For example, say you have a `backup_20060101120000.zip` in `/tmp` and you have stopped FishEye, the restore procedure would be something like this:

```
$ cd $FISHEYE_INST
$ unzip /tmp/backup_20060101120000.zip
```

8. Advanced Administration Options

This page last changed on Sep 18, 2007 by smaddox.

- Command-Line Options
- Configuring Indexing
- Customising FishEye's Look & Feel
- Environment Variables
- Tuning FishEye

Command-Line Options

This page last changed on Aug 25, 2008 by edawson.

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.

Options:

`--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.
`--debug-perf`	Print performance-related 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.
`--Xdisable-content-indexing`	Disable the generation of a full-text index for file content. This prevents urther 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.

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`.

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 or Perforce 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 [filename]
```

The `backup` command creates a zip archive containing important FishEye configuration files.

Options:

`filename`	Store the backup.zip to `filename`. Default is `$FISHEYE_INST/backup/backup_yyyyddMMHHmmss.zip`.

Configuring Indexing

This page last changed on Apr 20, 2008 by edawson.

Understanding How FishEye Indexes Repositories

FishEye's administration interface now 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 FishEye does when FishEye first accesses the repository, and
- Incremental indexing - the quick, background process that regularly scans repositories for changes.

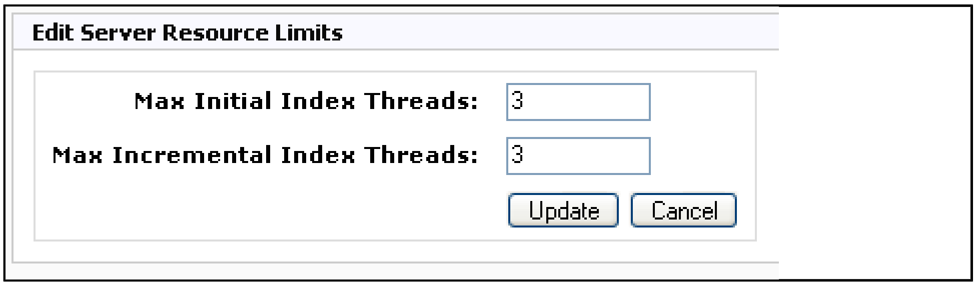
The number of threads available for these indexing operations is now configurable.

ℹ Prior to FishEye 1.5, a transient error during processing the initial indexing operation would cause a repository to move to the incremental indexing thread, even when a large amount of indexing remained. This would impact the incremental indexing of other repositories in the FishEye instance. In FishEye 1.5 this has been corrected. A repository will remain on the initial indexing thread until it has successfully completed the initial indexing operation.

Setting FishEye's Total Threads

To configure the number of threads FishEye uses for indexing, open the FishEye 'Admin Screen', then click 'Server Settings'. Now, click 'Edit Details' under 'Resource Limits'. You can increase the number of threads available for each indexing phase independently. Enter the desired number of threads for each process and Click 'Update'.

Screenshot: FishEye Multi-threading Configuration



Edit Server Resource Limits

Max Initial Index Threads: 3

Max Incremental Index Threads: 3

!

Choosing a Thread Setting

As 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 modes. This is equivalent to the functionality in FishEye prior to version 1.5.

For more information on managing FishEye's performance, see the FishEye Tuning page.

⚠ This feature was introduced in FishEye 1.5.

Customising FishEye's Look & Feel

This page last changed on Jan 13, 2008 by edawson.

FishEye enterprise license users have access to the HTML/JSP source of FishEye and can customise FishEye's look and feel.

FishEye Source Edition

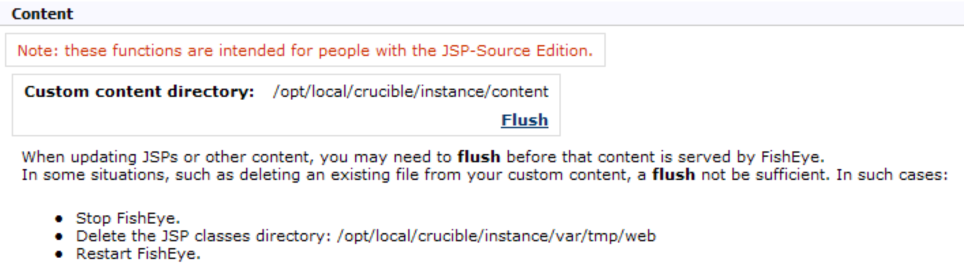
To use custom HTML/JSP content, you must be using a build of FishEye that contains the JSP source. These builds are named `fisheye-1.x.y-jspsource.zip` instead of the normal `fisheye-1.x.y.zip` bundle.

If you have a commercial license assigned to your account, you will see a 'source download' option on your download page.

Customising Content

You can modify any of the files in `FISHEYE_HOME/content/`. However we strongly recommend that you use separate `FISHEYE_HOME` and `FISHEYE_INST` directories (as described in the Installation Guide), and that you store your modified files in `FISHEYE_INST/content` (If you use `FISHEYE_INST/content`, you only need to keep your modified `JSP/HTML` 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 into the FishEye Administration screens, click 'Content' on the 'Admin Menu' and follow the instructions on the 'Content' page.
Screenshot: Content Page



Content

Note: these functions are intended for people with the JSP-Source Edition.

Custom content directory: /opt/local/crucible/instance/content

When updating JSPs or other content, you may need to **flush** before that content is served by FishEye.
In some situations, such as deleting an existing file from your custom content, a **flush** not be sufficient. In such cases:

- Stop FishEye.
- Delete the JSP classes directory: /opt/local/crucible/instance/var/tmp/web
- Restart FishEye.

Environment Variables

This page last changed on Aug 22, 2008 by pkamal.

Environment variables are system-wide settings that are required for certain applications. Instructions on Setting Environment Variables are here.
The following is a list of the environment variables used by FishEye.

JAVA_HOME

The JAVA_HOME environment variable is 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 the instructions on setting JAVA_HOME.

FISHEYE_OPTS

FishEye uses the FISHEYE_OPTS environment variable 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. With a Sun JVM, for example, you would use:

```
FISHEYE_OPTS=-Xmx256m
```

This would give FishEye a 256 MByte heap. See Tuning FishEye for more information.

It is possible to put other JVM options into the FISHEYE_OPTS environment variable. For example, the -Xrs options should be used if running FishEye as a service under Windows, to prevent the JVM closing when an interactive user logs out.

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

The FISHEYE_LIBRARY_PATH environment variable tells FishEye where it should look to load any additional native libraries.

FISHEYE_INST

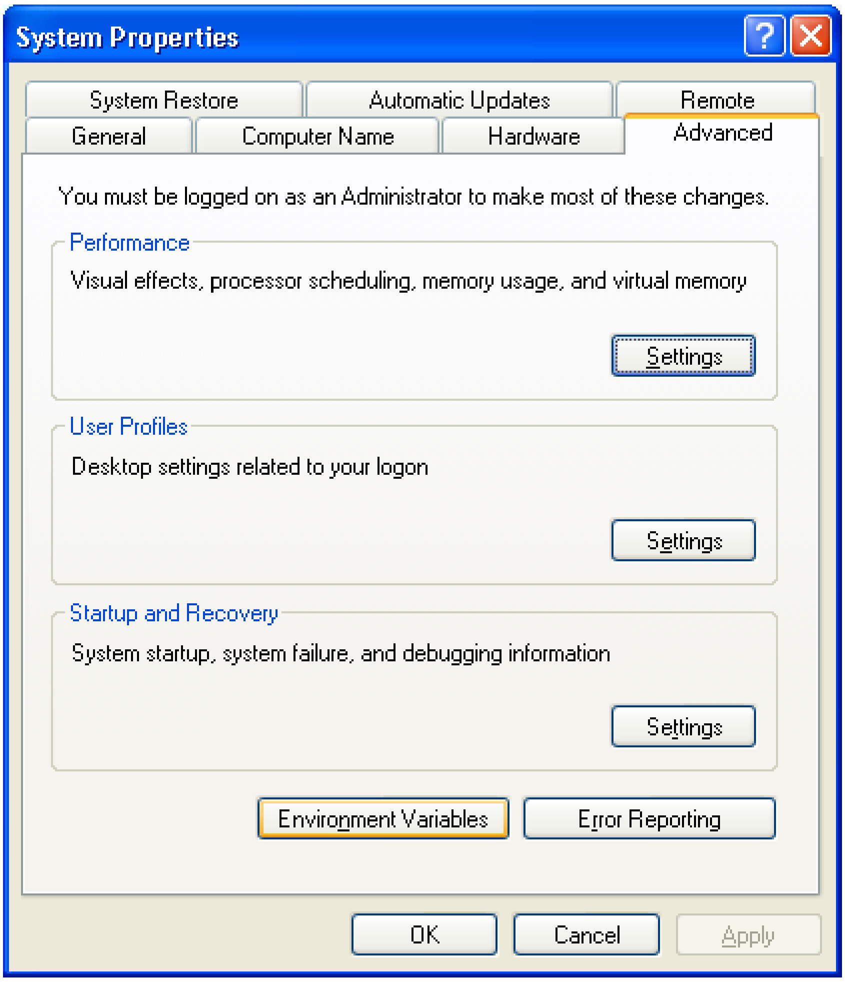
The FISHEYE_INST variable tells FishEye where to store its data. If you wish to separate FishEye's data from its application files in FISHEYE_HOME, you should use this variable. Read more about this variable in the Installation Guide.

Setting Environment Variables under Windows XP

(Linux instructions are here)

1. Click 'Start' > 'Control Panel' > 'System'.

Screenshot: System Properties under Windows XP Control Panel



You must be logged on as an Administrator to make most of these changes.

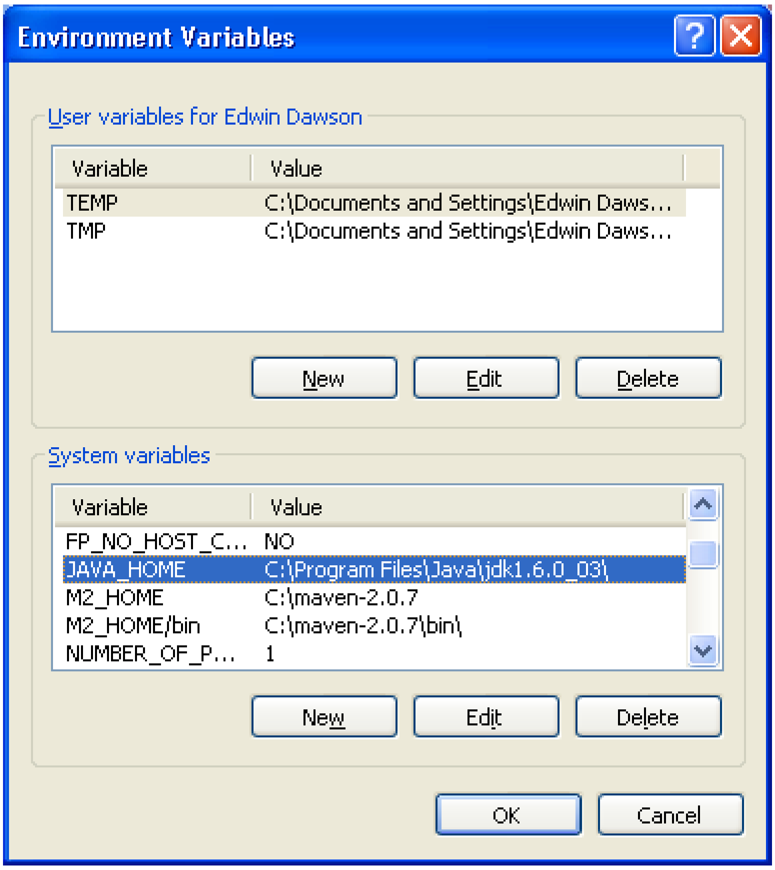
Visual effects, processor scheduling, memory usage, and virtual memory

Desktop settings related to your logon

System startup, system failure, and debugging information

2. Click the 'Advanced' tab.
3. Click the 'Environment Variables' button.

Screenshot: Environment Variables under Windows XP Control Panel



Variable	Value
TEMP	C:\Documents and Settings\Edwin Daws...
TMP	C:\Documents and Settings\Edwin Daws...

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

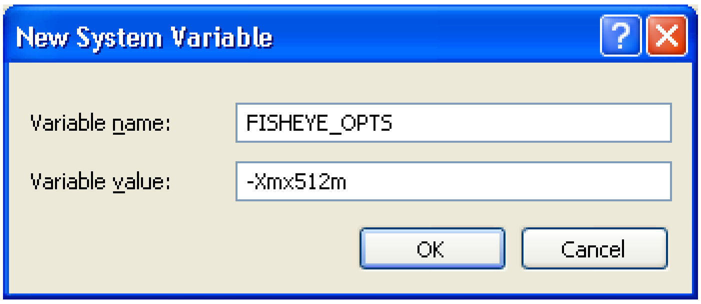
4. Click 'New'.
5. In the 'Variable name' field, enter the name of the environment variable, for example

```
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
```

Screenshot: Setting Environment Variables under Windows XP



Variable name: FISHEYE_OPTS

Variable value: -Xmx512m

7. Restart the computer.

Setting Environment Variables under Linux or UNIX based platforms

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.

ℹ If you are experiencing memory errors in FishEye, see Fix Out of Memory errors by increasing available memory.

Tuning FishEye

This page last changed on Jul 24, 2008 by pkamal.

This page contains information about improving FishEye's performance.
On this page:

- Configurable Indexing Threads
- Java Heap Size
- Improving Initial Scan Performance
- Background Information
- General Improvements
- Improve Update Performance during Initial Scan
- Improving Initial Scan performance for an SVN Repository
- Performance Support

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.

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, you will need to increase the heap size and restart FishEye. In this situation, try increasing your FISHEYE_OPTS variable to 512MB. Setting FISHEYE_OPTS is similar to the instructions for setting JAVA_HOME.
You can follow the same procedures, only using FISHEYE_OPTS in the 'Variable name' field, and using the following 'Variable value':

```
-Xmx512m
```

(this requires a reboot under Windows)

To do the same thing under the Linux console, you can type the following:

```
export FISHEYE_OPTS=-Xmx512m
```

This would need to be set to run on boot, or set in your FishEye startup script, if you have one.

For more information, read the detailed instructions on setting environment variables.

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 (in some cases weeks), you should consider switching over from the http/s protocol to the svn or file protocol to define the location of your SVN repository.

```
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.

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 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.

9. Managing Plugins

This page last changed on Sep 23, 2008 by edawson.

A FishEye plugin is a program that provides an extra piece of FishEye functionality.

You can create your own plugins (see the FishEye Development Hub), then install them into your FishEye system as follows:

To add a plugin,

1. Copy the JAR file to the `/FISHEYE_INST/var/plugins/user` directory. You can see the absolute path name of this directory under the plugins list.
2. Access the 'Admin Menu' and click 'Plugins'.
3. The 'Plugins' screen will be displayed (see screenshot below). Click the 'Check for new plugins in...' link.
4. Your newly added plugin will now appear in the list on the 'Plugins' screen.

To enable a plugin,

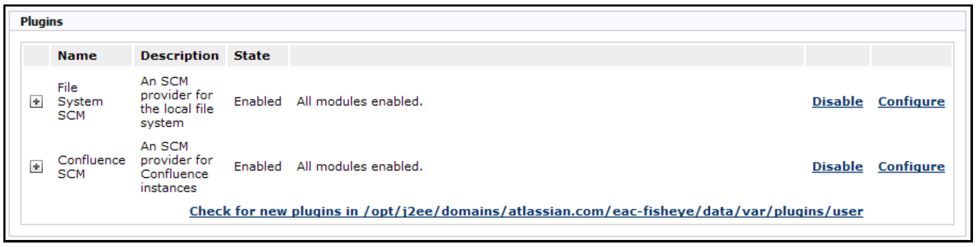
1. Click 'Plugins' on the 'Admin Menu'.
2. The 'Plugins' screen will be displayed (see screenshot below).
3. Locate the plugin you wish to enable, and click the 'Enable' link.
   - To view, enable or disable individual modules within a plugin, click the '+' sign at the left of the plugin's name.

To configure a plugin,

1. Click 'Plugins' on the 'Admin Menu'.
2. The 'Plugins' screen will be displayed (see screenshot below).
3. Locate the plugin you wish to enable, and click the 'Configure' link. This will show the configuration page for that plugin. If the plugin does not require configuration there will not be a 'Configure' link.
4. Read the documentation for that particular plugin to understand the process of configuring the plugin.

Some plugins require further configuration after they are enabled.

Screenshot: Plugin Management Screen



Plugins

	Name	Description	State			
⊞	File System SCM	An SCM provider for the local file system	Enabled	All modules enabled.	Disable	Configure
⊞	Confluence SCM	An SCM provider for Confluence instances	Enabled	All modules enabled.	Disable	Configure

Check for new plugins in /opt/j2ee/domains/atlassian.com/eac-fisheye/data/var/plugins/user

10. Trusted Applications

This page last changed on Mar 17, 2008 by edawson.

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. Trusted applications is a new feature in Crucible 1.2.2 and FishEye 1.4.2. At this time, JIRA 3.12 and Confluence 2.7 can be configured as trusted applications.

Note: FishEye and Crucible share the same trusted applications — an application trusted by FishEye is also trusted by Crucible.

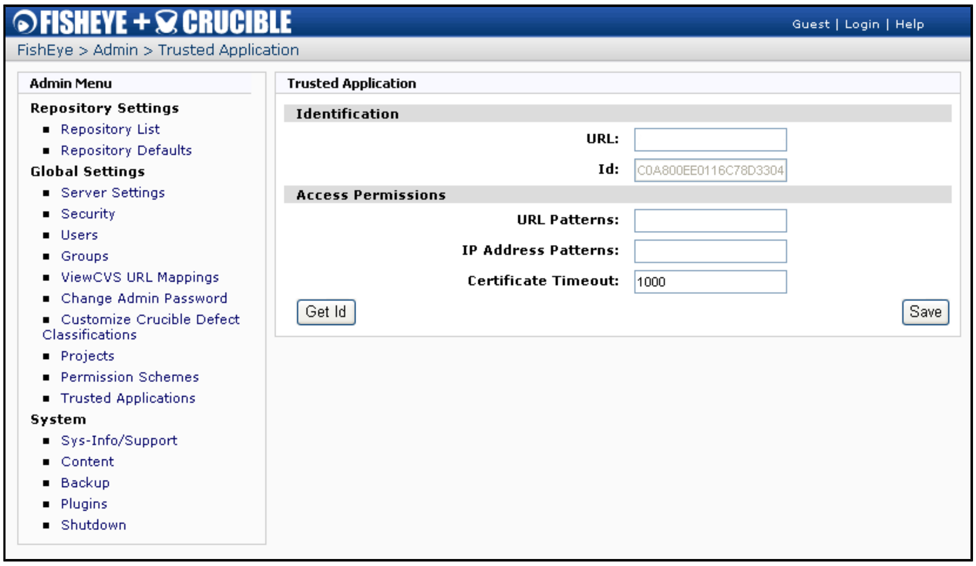
> ℹ Before you begin, note that configuring a trusted application requires the transmission of sensitive data. To prevent 'man-in-the-middle attacks', it is recommended that you use an encrypted SSL connection while configuring a trusted application.

Adding a Trusted Application

To add a trusted application to FishEye:

1. Access the 'Administration Screen'.
2. Click 'Trusted Applications' under 'Global Settings' on the left navigation bar.
3. Click 'Add a Trusted Application'. The 'Trusted Application' screen opens.

Screenshot: Trusted Application setup



Identification

URL:

Id: C0A800EE0116C78D3304

Access Permissions

URL Patterns:

IP Address Patterns:

Certificate Timeout: 1000

On this page, there are two areas, the 'Identification' area and the 'Access Permissions' area.

Configuring Identification Settings

Under the 'Identification' heading, there are two fields, 'URL' and 'Id'.

URL field

In this field is where you will enter the Trusted Application Public Key URL of the application you wish to trust. For example, if your application's base URL is;

```
'http://www.mycompany/jira/'
```

you would enter that into the URL field. Once you've done this, click the

button. FishEye will then retrieve the Trust Certificate Id from the other application and display it in the Id field. If this step fails, you may not have not entered the correct URL for the other application.

Id field

This field contains the Trust Certificate ID, once you have filled out the URL field correctly (see above) and clicked the

button.
The contents of this field are not editable.

(Note: The application you are trusting must support Trusted Applications also. JIRA 3.12 and Confluence 2.7 support this.)

Configuring Access Permissions

Under the Access Permissions heading, there are three fields, URL Patterns, IP Address Patterns and Certificate Timeout. These allow you to further restrict requests from a trusted application.

URL Patterns field

With this field, you can limit the access a trusted application has to FishEye. It it not necessary to specify anything for this field; in fact a blank value is a sensible default. The default behaviour is no restriction.

The text that you specify should not include your hostname, IP address or port number, rather it relates to folders on the server, that start with the text you provide.

For example, if you use this setting:

```
/foo
```

then FishEye will trust only the requests to FishEye URLs starting with `/foo`, e.g. `/foo/bar`, `/foobar` and `/foo/bar/baz/x`. You can specify multiple URLs by separating them with a comma.

> ℹ URL Patterns do not support wildcard characters or regular expressions in FishEye.

IP Address Patterns field

With this field, you can limit the trusted network addresses for other applications. You can use wildcards to specify a number range, and multiple addresses can be separated with commas. For example, if you use this setting:

```
192.168.*.*,127.0.0.0
```

then FishEye will only trust requests from machines with the IP addresses 192.168.anything.anything (a group of network addresses) and 127.0.0.0 (a single host). The default is no restriction.

Certificate Timeout field

With this field, you can set the number of milliseconds before the certificate times out. This feature's purpose is to prevent 'replay attacks'. For example, if an attacker intercepts a request, they may attempt to extract the certificate and send it again independently. With the certificate timeout, the application will be able to tell that this is no longer a valid request. The default value is 1000 (one second).

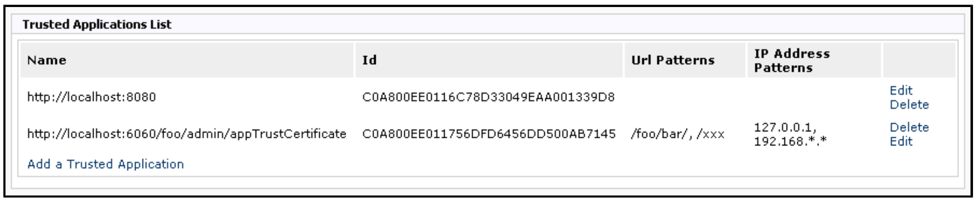
⚠ A shorter time out is more secure, but if set too short, it may cause valid requests to be rejected on slower networks.

Once you've finished entering the settings for the Trusted Application, click **Save** to confirm and activate the trust relationship.

Editing Trusted Application Settings

Once you have configured your trusted application(s), you can view the settings on the main 'Trusted Applications' page.

Screenshot: Trusted Applications list



Trusted Applications List

Name	Id	Url Patterns	IP Address Patterns	
http://localhost:8080	C0A800EE0116C78D33049EAA001339D8			Edit Delete
http://localhost:6060/foo/admin/appTrustCertificate	C0A800EE011756DFD6456DD500AB7145	/foo/bar/, /xxx	127.0.0.1, 192.168.*.*	Delete Edit

Add a Trusted Application

From this screen, you can click 'Edit' to make changes to the trusted application settings, or click 'Delete' to remove the trust relationship for that application.

11. Customising the Welcome Message

This page last changed on Apr 14, 2008 by edawson.

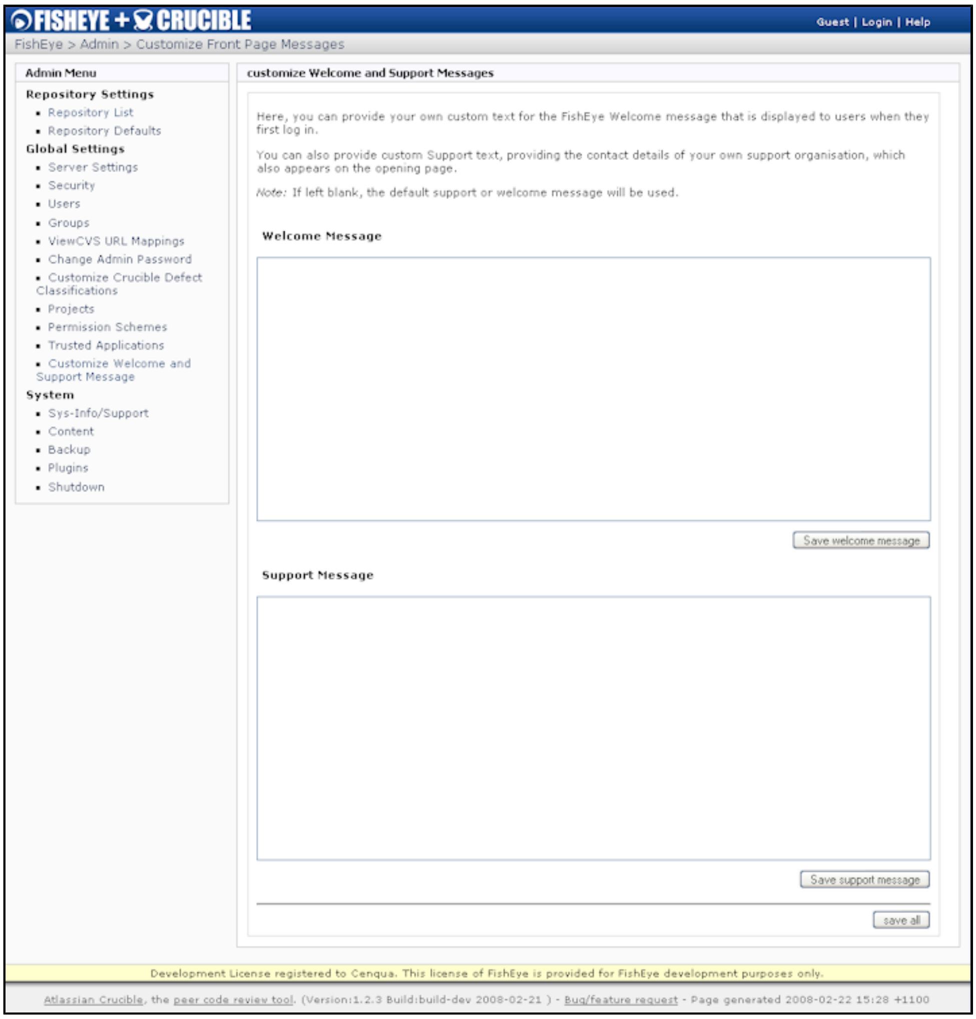
To customise the welcome message, access the administration page, and click 'Customize Welcome & Support Message' under 'Global Settings' on the left navigation bar.

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.

Development License registered to Cenqua. This license of FishEye is provided for FishEye development purposes only.

Atlassian Crucible, the peer code review tool. (Version:1.2.3 Build:build-dev 2008-02-21) - Bug/feature request - Page generated 2008-02-22 15:28 +1100

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>
```

12. Customising Email Notifications

This page last changed on Mar 28, 2008 by edawson.

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.

They templates are only for changing the appearance and order of certain content inside the messages.

> ⚠ 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.

Editing the Subject Line

1. Open the 'fisheye-notification-subject.ftl' template file from `FISHEYE_HOME/templates/` in a text editor.
2. Type in your new text for the email subject, ensuring that all of the content is contained within line 1 of the template. 'fisheye-notification-subject.ftl' is used as the subject template for all FishEye email notifications.
3. Save and close the file.
4. Restarting FishEye will activate the new templates.

Editing the Header

Header information will be included at the beginning of the email body text.

1. Open the 'fisheye-notification-header.ftl' template file from `FISHEYE_HOME/templates/` in a text editor.
2. Add your new header content. 'fisheye-notification-header.ftl' is used as the header template for all FishEye email notifications.
3. Save and close the file.
4. Restarting FishEye will activate the new templates.

Editing the Footer

Footer information will be included at the end of the email body text.

1. Open the 'fisheye-notification-footer.ftl' template file from `FISHEYE_HOME/templates/` in a text editor. 'fisheye-notification-footer.ftl' is used as the footer template for all FishEye email notifications.
2. Add your new footer content.
3. Save and close the file.
4. Restarting FishEye will activate the new templates.

After an edit, the change to the email template will take place immediately. No restart is required.

> ℹ 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/templates/` folder.

Template filename	Purpose
fisheye-notification-subject.ftl	Subject template
fisheye-notification-header.ftl	Header template
fisheye-notification-footer.ftl	Footer template
changeset-mail-html.ftl	HTML email template
changeset-mail-plain.ftl	Plain text email template

See also Customising Crucible Email Notifications.

Freemarker Data Model for Email Templates

This page last changed on Mar 31, 2008 by edawson.

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

13. Software Update Notifications

This page last changed on Sep 23, 2008 by edawson.

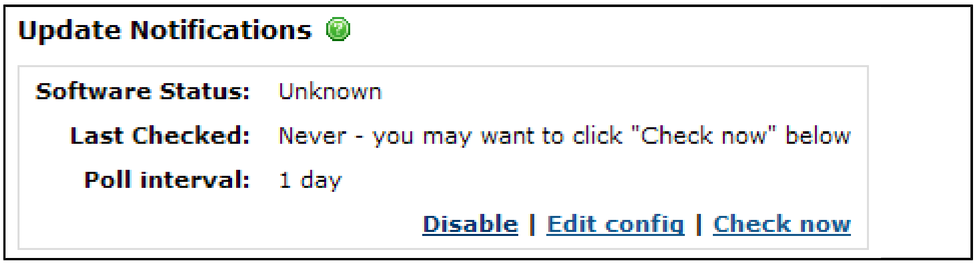
With the release of FishEye and Crucible 1.6, a feature has been added for detecting new versions of the program. In the Admin screen, you can set a background thread to poll Atlassian's servers and report when a new version of FishEye or Crucible has been released.

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



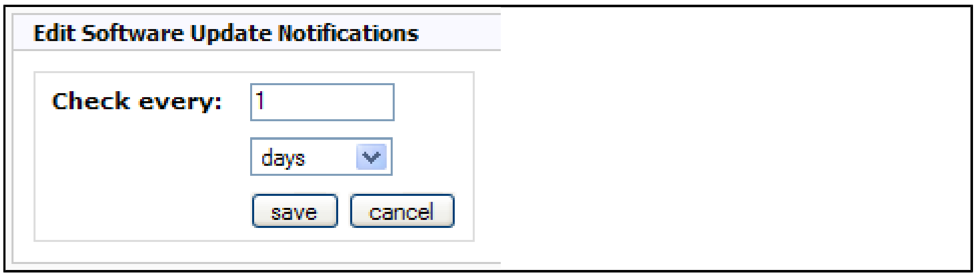
Update Notifications

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

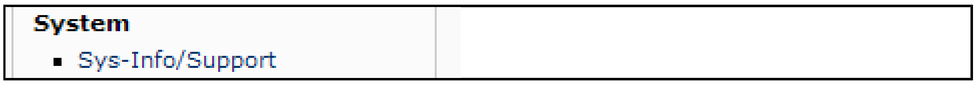
Check every: 1 days

14. Contacting Support directly via FishEye

This page last changed on Sep 22, 2008 by edawson.

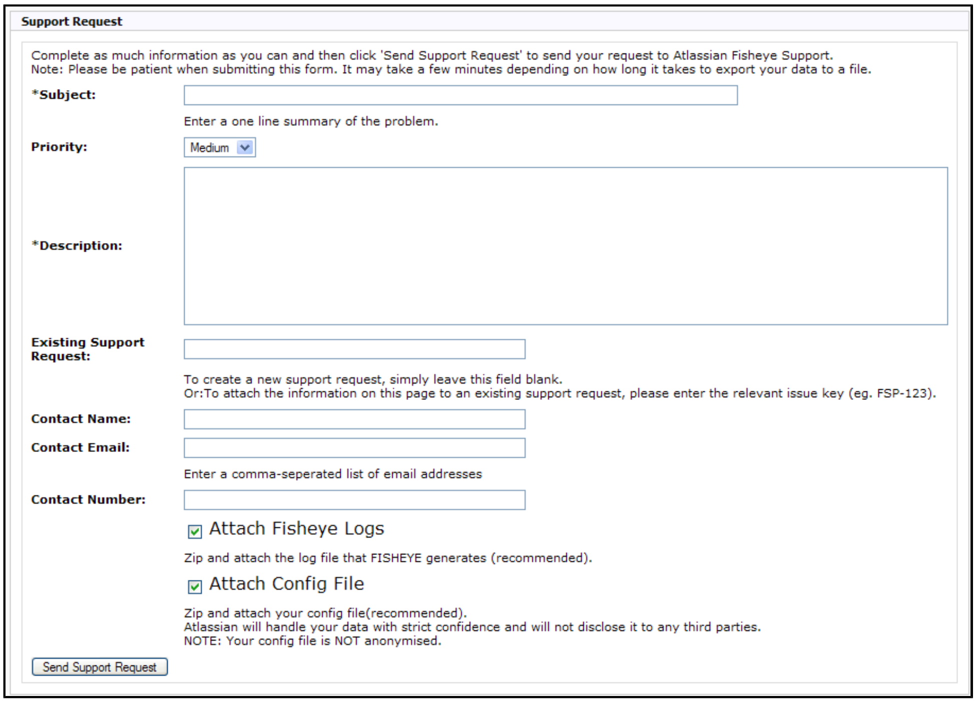
You can contact Atlassian support directly from the FishEye Admin interface.

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.

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.

FishEye Development Hub

This page last changed on Dec 03, 2007 by rosie@atlassian.com.

The FishEye Development Hub is for people who are looking to develop their own plugins. Specifically, you might like to develop a custom authenticator. Below are some resources to help you.

- Javadocs

- Developing Fisheye and Crucible Plugins — A Fisheye/Crucible plugin allows third parties to extend Fisheye and Crucible. In Fisheye 1.5 plugins add new RPC interfaces or servlets. Future versions will introduce further extension points.
  - Plugin Module Types
    - Servlet Plugin Module
    - SOAP RPC Plugin Module
    - Spring Component Plugin Module
- FishEye & Crucible Plugin Guide
- Fisheye Plugins
  - Developer Report Plugin — Primarily as a proof of concept, this plugin shows what I've found you can do with FishEye plugins – hopefully this will help and encourage more developers to dive in and see what they can do.
  - FishEye Client for Eclipse — Basic Fisheye Integration for Eclipse that includes a repository browser, history view and search capabilities
- The FishEye Remote API
- Writing SOAP Clients for Fisheye or Crucible RPC Plugins — This is an example of a SOAP client calling a Fisheye/Crucible SOAP RPC plugin

Also see the Crucible Development Hub.

Developing Fisheye and Crucible Plugins

This page last changed on Apr 22, 2008 by tom@atlassian.com.

⛔ The plugin functionality described here is not available in Fisheye 1.4. It is available in Fisheye 1.5.

Overview

A Fisheye/Crucible plugin allows third parties to extend Fisheye and Crucible. In Fisheye 1.5 plugins add new RPC interfaces or servlets. Future versions will introduce further extension points.

A plugin is packaged as a `jar` file, containing a plugin descriptor named `atlassian-plugin.xml` and the Java classes and resources which implement the extension. A single plugin contains one or more plugin modules, each of which defines a contribution to an extension point, such as a new servlet or a new SOAP service.

This jar file is placed in the etc/plugins sub directory of the Fisheye data directory.

Plugins can be enabled and disabled by the administrator using the administration user interface.

Further Information

- Plugin Module Types
    - Servlet Plugin Module
    - SOAP RPC Plugin Module
    - Spring Component Plugin Module

Plugin Module Types

This page last changed on Dec 16, 2007 by tom@atlassian.com.

⛔ The plugin functionality described here is not available in Fisheye 1.4. It will be available in Fisheye 1.5.

The following types of plugin modules are available to Fisheye/Crucible plugins

- Servlet Plugin Module
- SOAP RPC Plugin Module
- Spring Component Plugin Module

Servlet Plugin Module

This page last changed on Dec 16, 2007 by tom@atlassian.com.

Module Descriptor

A SOAP RPC plugin module descriptor looks like this:

```
<servlet name="My Servlet" key="myServlet" class="com.yoydyne.MyServlet">
        <description>Does things with stuff</description>
        <url-pattern>/my-servlet/*</url-pattern>
        <init-param>
            <param-name>foo</param-name>
            <param-value>abc</param-value>
        </init-param>
        ...
</servlet>
```

This makes your servlet available at the URL `http://<your server>/<your context>/plugins/servlet/my-servlet`.

The servlet instance is auto-wired by Spring, so it can have Spring beans injected from the Fisheye/Crucible context.

SOAP RPC Plugin Module

This page last changed on Apr 22, 2008 by edawson.

Module descriptor

A SOAP RPC plugin module descriptor looks like this:

```
<rpc-soap key="my.foo.service" path="/foo" class="com.yoydyne.rpc.FooServiceImpl"/>
```

The descriptor is simple, because much of the configuration is defined by JAX-WS annotations on the implementing class.

The descriptor above defines a SOAP endpoint at `http://<your server>/<your context>/service/foo`. The WSDL for the service is available at `http://<your server>/<your context>/service/foo?wsdl`

Service Implementation

The Java implementation looks like this:

```
@WebService(endpointInterface = "com.yoydyne.rpc.FooService", name = "Foo", serviceName = "Foo")
@SOAPBinding(style = Style.RPC, use = Use.LITERAL)
public class FooServiceImpl implements FooService, SecuredRpcService {
    @Autowired
    private TxTemplate txTemplate;

    public ReviewData createReview(String token, ReviewData review) {
        return reviewService.createReview(review);
    }

    public String doSomething(String token, String arg) {
        return txTemplate.execute(new TxCallback<String>() {
            public String doInTransaction(TransactionStatus status) {
                return "Logged in as " + txTemplate.getEffectivePrincipal();
            }
        });
    }

    public WebServiceContext getContext() {
        return context;
    }

    @Resource
    public void setContext(WebServiceContext context) {
            this.context = context;
    }
}
```

Note the following points from the code above:

1. The WebService annotation specifies the interface which this endpoint implements and the name of the endpoint in the generated WSDL
2. If your implementation extends SecuredRpcService then users must pass a valid login token to requests (unless they are using 10. Trusted Applications). Each method on your interface must take a String as its first parameter, and clients must pass a token returned by the login method of the `auth` SOAP endpoint. Your implementation ignores this parameter – it is processed by a Spring interceptor. If no valid token is provided, the current user will be the anonymous user.
3. The class is autowired by Spring, so it can use any Spring beans available in the Fisheye/Crucible Spring context. For example, the `TxTemplate` is automatically injected into the instance by Spring.

This could also have been achieved by defining a method `public void setTxTemplate(TxTemplate txTemplate) {...}` rather than using the `@Autowired` annotation.

4. All SOAP RPC endpoint implementations must include the setContext/getContext methods and the `@Resource` annotation on setContext.

Spring Component Plugin Module

This page last changed on Dec 16, 2007 by tom@atlassian.com.

Module Descriptor

To create a Spring component in a plugin configure a module like this:

```
<spring key="componentName" class="com.example.MyComponent">
  ... standard Spring configuration XML ...
</spring>
```

The above module is equivalent to having:

```
<bean id="componentName" class="com.example.MyComponent">
... standard Spring configuration XML ...
</bean>
```

in a Spring context file.

Note that the spring component modules are created in order of their declaration, and that a component created by an earlier module cannot depend on a component created by a later module.

FishEye & Crucible Plugin Guide

This page last changed on Sep 22, 2008 by edawson.

Introduction

FishEye/Crucible's plugin system allows users and developers to customise and extend FishEye/Crucible.

A plugin is a bundle of code, resources and a special configuration file that can be attached to a FishEye/Crucible server to add new functionality, such as a servlet plugin.

- Developers can write plugins for their own FishEye/Crucible server, or share plugins with other FishEye/Crucible users.

Plugins and Plugin Modules

Every plugin is made up of one or more plugin modules. A single plugin may do many things: a plugin module represents a single function of the plugin.

- Installing FishEye & Crucible plugins
- Writing FishEye & Crucible pages
- Creating Servlet Plugins for FishEye & Crucible
- Using the FishEye & Crucible API
- Accessing FishEye & Crucible components from plugin modules

Fisheye Plugins

This page last changed on Jun 19, 2008 by jnolen.

- Developer Report Plugin — Primarily as a proof of concept, this plugin shows what I've found you can do with FishEye plugins – hopefully this will help and encourage more developers to dive in and see what they can do.
- FishEye Client for Eclipse — Basic Fisheye Integration for Eclipse that includes a repository browser, history view and search capabilities

Developer Report Plugin

This page last changed on Jun 19, 2008 by jnolen.

⚠ This plugin is more of a platform for development and showing what is possible – with some better documentation / examples, I'm sure the reports could be enhanced to provide improved stats.

Name	Developer Report Plugin
Version	1.0
Product Versions	1.5.1
Author(s)	Dan Hardiker
Homepage	http://confluence.atlassian.com/display/CODEGEIST/Developer+Report+Plugin
Price	FREE
License	BSD
Source	http://svn.atlassian.com/fisheye/browse/public/contrib/fisheye/developer-report-plugin/trunk?%40hideDeletedFiles=Y
Download JAR	developer-report-plugin-1.0.jar
Download Source	trunk | 1.0

Description/Features

Primarily as a proof of concept, this plugin shows what I've found you can do with FishEye plugins – hopefully this will help and encourage more developers to dive in and see what they can do.

I am writing up my experiences as a Diary of a FishEye Hacker (and part 2), which includes suggestions to the FishEye developers and 3rd party developers alike.

Here's the general summary:

- Be prepared to be frustrated, very frustrated. There is no documentation or source and the 2 examples won't be much use. FishEye is so not ready for you to plugin to.
- If your a little crazy and very persistent, you can plugin your own XWork actions.
- I did not find a clean way to change the classloading for JSPs or Velocity files - so resources should go into somewhere unique in `$FISHEYE_INST/content`
- If you're careful, you can build your own `ContainerManager` / `ComponentManager` (as found in Confluence / JIRA)
- There is no decoration and JSP tags & includes are used heavily - I've not found it practical to try to reuse these components.
- There are no UI hooks outside of the Admin area, so if you're hoping to add a tab, or add a widget, or add a block somewhere from a plugin - think again.
- While the StateAware interface exists for plugins to use, no plugin module respects it.

Moral of this adventure?
If at first you don't succeed, grab a few beers. It helps prevent the throwing of laptop in anger effect.

I hope my code serves as a useful example and platform for bigger & better things, and my write up serves as a nudge (or kick up the ass) for the FishEye developers to make the API & plugin subsystem properly usable.

Why not just use Servlets?

Well, as anyone who is used to writing plugin actions in Confluence / JIRA should tell you, writing raw servlets is laborious. WebWork/XWork gives you a lot for free:

1. You get a command pattern implementation.
2. You can build your own actions & results, just like xwork/webwork1 plugins in Confluence/JIRA.
3. Your actions are wired and incoming parameters converted.
4. You get an OGNL stack for use, almost transparently.
5. You get a validation framework at your disposal.
6. You can add your own interceptors and result types in addition to the given ones.
7. You can build you actions in an openly testable way.

In short, you can build your plugins smaller, simpler and quicker, leading to more testable and maintainable code.

Usage

Simply navigate to `/devreport/home.do`, where `/` is the root of your FishEye installation.

Using `/fisheye/` as your context is pretty standard, so you may need to use `http://www.domain.dom/fisheye/devreport/home.do`.

Installation

1. Copy the `developer-report-plugin-xxx.jar` to the `var/plugins` folder
2. Restart FishEye (you might get away with reloading the plugins in the Admin UI, but I wouldn't recommend it)

Uninstallation

Please note that this plugin does some fairly hefty things, such as:

1. It burrows it's way through Spring
2. It tinkers with class loaders
3. It rewrites the XWork/WebWork configuration
4. It hijacks XWork object creation
5. It extracts it's resources into `$FISHEYE_INST/content/devreport`

All of theses will be reverted by simply removing the plugin and restarting FishEye, with the notable exception of:

1. You may wish to delete the `$FISHEYE_INST/content/devreport` folder

TODO List

State	Task
✓	Fix up the report (it needs sorting and limiting)
✓	Write some tests (model + action tested)
⚠	Find some Valium

Version History

1.0 - Initial Version

Screenshots

Error trying to draw image gallery org.apache.velocity.exception.MethodInvocationException: Invocation of method 'requireResource' in class $Proxy40 threw exception java.lang.NullPointerException @ /com/atlassian/confluence/plugins/macros/advanced/gallery-default.vm[1,21]

Other Adaptavist Entries

Attachment Download Plugin — Adds a servlet so you can download attachments from a page without needing to know the ID.

Custom News — An alternative to Confluence's blog posts macro to aid with customisation

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Insert Picture Plugin — A in-place image management widget for Confluence to help with image attachment manipulation

JIRA Visitor Plugin — If you've ever found yourself commenting simultaneously as someone else with the same information, or been faced with the dreaded "workflow has already changed" message, or just thought "I wonder if anyone else is viewing this issue right now" - then this is for you.

Plugin Message Client — A library which when included as an extracted dependancy will allow java communication between the classloaders of the installed plugins

Ranking Macro — Yet another macro for voting/rating/ranking pages, this one is uniquely different to the others by providing a macro for ranking pages with a 'was this page useful' style approach, tracking only positive answers

Statistical Analysis Plugin — Confluence has lacked a cluster-ready, enterprise scaleable, remotely accessible statistically gathering and analysis plugin ... not any more!

Synonym Plugin — A search extractor for Confluence to inject synonyms for acronyms, words or phrases into the index to aid with searching

User Security Management Plugin — An enhancement for the Confluence user management system, to prompt better security practices - including email verification and admin vetting of signups

FishEye Client for Eclipse

This page last changed on Jun 19, 2008 by jnolen.

Name	FishEye client for Eclipse
Version	1.0.0
Product Versions	Fisheye 1.5, Eclipse 3.4 (possibly works in 3.3)
Author(s)	Brock Janiczak
Homepage	
Price	free
License	BSD
JavaDocs	
IssueTracking	
Download JAR	fisheye-1.0.0.zip
Download Source	fisheye-src-1.0.0.zip

Description/Features

Basic Fisheye Integration for Eclipse that includes a repository browser, history view and search capabilities. The client is built on top of a pure OSGI bundle that can be used for other integration projects. The service bundle also contains an extensive object based query model that allows for easy composition of queries and processing of their results.

Usage

Installation

Download and unzip fisheye-1.0.0.zip into an extension location or straight into your Eclipse installation. Sorry, no update site.

Creating a connection to your fisheye repository

1. Open the fisheye view (in the fisheye category)
2. Add a connection to your repository note: your server must support remote anonymous connections

Viewing history of a file

1. Double click on a path in the repository view to see the history of the file
2. The history page supports linking with the selection in the repository browser

Searching for changes

1. Open the standard search dialog
2. Switch to the fisheye tab
3. Select a connection
4. select a repository
5. Enter search parameters

TODO

1. Heaps of stuff has been implemented in a non ideal way
2. Increase test coverage (most of the service bundle is tested)
3. Support authenticated servers
4. Icons needed in a lot of places
5. No validation on date inputs
6. Search results should be displayed in a tree using the appropriate grouping (selected on query page)
7. Include history log in search results
8. Link fisheye to a team provider to allow auto discovery of fisheye servers
9. Integrate with Crucible...

Version History

1.0.0 Initial Version

Screenshots

Error trying to draw image gallery org.apache.velocity.exception.MethodInvocationException: Invocation of method 'requireResource' in class $Proxy40 threw exception java.lang.NullPointerException @ /com/atlassian/confluence/plugins/macros/advanced/gallery-default.vm[1,21]

The FishEye Remote API

This page last changed on Sep 08, 2008 by edawson.

For developers who are interested in accessing the FishEye functionality remotely, this page describes the methods, data types and structures for accessing the FishEye Remote API.

This documentation is available offline as part of your FishEye installation, under

```
FISHEYE_HOME/crucible/api/
```

On the local HTML page, you will be able to see whether API Access is currently enabled or disabled on your FishEye instance. You will also be able to link to local code examples for REST and XML-RPC from the FishEye folders.

API mechanisms are REST-ful and XML-RPC.

XML-RPC API

The XML-RPC API can be accessed from

```
FISHEYE_HOME/crucible/api/xmlrpc
```

REST API

The REST API can be accessed from

```
FISHEYE_HOME/crucible/api/rest/
```

REST return values are always enclosed in a `<response>` root element.

Dates are IS0-8601, in the general form

```
YYYY-MM-DDTHH:MM:SS(Z|[+-]HH:MM)
```

The timezone is optional (GMT is used if omitted). The time component is also optional. The seconds component can contain a fractional part.

For XMLRPC, FishEye returns all dates in GMT using

```
YYYYMMDDTHH:MM:SS
```

Note that no timezone is used.

Authentication

FishEye may be configured to require authentication before accessing a repository. Most methods accept an authentication token parameter. To call a method anonymously, use the empty-string for this parameter.

An authentication token can be acquired (and released) using the `login()` and `logout()` methods.

Examples

The following code example files can be found in the API folder under your FishEye instance:

```
FISHEYE_HOME\content\api\
```

Browse to that folder and you will be able to access the files below:

- Python XML-RPC example: `xmlrpc_example.py`
- Python REST example: `rest_example.py`
- Java REST example: `RestClient.java`
- The open source FishEye Plugin for JIRA provides an example of querying using the API.

Methods

Log in

```
String login(String username, String password)
```

Description
Log in and create an authentication token. Returns the token if log in was successful, or returns an error otherwise.
REST

```
api/rest/login
```

XML-RPC

```
String login(String username, String password)
```

Log out

```
boolean logout(String auth)
```

Description
Disables the given auth token. Returns true in all cases.
REST

```
api/rest/logout
```

XML-RPC

```
boolean logout(String auth)
```

FishEye Version

```
String fisheyeVersion()
```

Description
Returns the version number of this FishEye instance.
REST

```
/api/rest/fisheyeVersion
```

XML-RPC

```
String fisheyeVersion()
```

Example Return Values
"1.3.8", "1.4"
Since
FishEye 1.4 / Crucible 1.2

Crucible Version

```
String crucibleVersion()
```

Description
Returns the Crucible version number if Crucible is installed. This API method will return an empty String if this isn't a Crucible instance.
REST

```
/api/rest/crucibleVersion
```

XML-RPC

```
String crucibleVersion()
```

Example Return Values
"1.2", "1.2.1", "" (if not a Crucible instance)
Since
FishEye 1.4 / Crucible 1.2

List Repositories

```
String[] listRepositories(String auth)
```

Description
Returns a list of repository names in this FishEye instance.
REST

```
api/rest/repositories
```

XML-RPC

```
String[] listRepositories(String auth)
```

List Paths

```
PathInfo[] listPaths(String auth, String rep, String path)
```

Description
Returns a list of paths immediately under the given path. A path represents either a file or a directory.
REST

```
api/rest/paths
```

XML-RPC

```
PathInfo[] getPaths(String auth, String rep, String path)
```

Get Revision

```
Revision getRevision(String auth, String rep, String path, String rev)
```

Description
Returns the details of a particular revision.
REST

```
api/rest/revision
```

XML-RPC

```
Revision getRevision(String auth, String rep, String path, String rev)
```

List Tags for Revision

```
String[] listTagsForRevision(String auth, String rep, String path, String rev)
```

Description
Returns the tags associated with particular revision as an array of strings.
REST

```
api/rest/tags
```

XML-RPC

```
RevisionTags listTagsForRevision(String auth, String rep, String path, String rev)
```

Path History

```
PathHistory listPathHistory(String auth, String rep, String path)
```

Description
Returns history of a particular path.
REST

```
api/rest/pathHistory
```

XML-RPC

```
PathHistory listPathHistory(String auth, String rep, String path)
```

Get Changeset

```
Changeset getChangeset(String auth, String rep, String csid)
```

Description
Gets the details of a particular changeset.
REST

```
api/rest/changeset
```

XML-RPC

```
Changeset getChangeset(String auth, String csid)
```

List Changesets

```
Changesets listChangesets(String auth, String rep, String path, Date start=null, Date end=null)
```

Description
Lists changes under a given path, optionally between two dates. Returned structure contains a list of changeset ids, from most-recent to least-recent.
REST

```
api/rest/changesets
```

XML-RPC

```
Changesets listChangesets(String auth, String rep, String path)
    Changesets listChangesets(String auth, String rep, String path, Date start)
    Changesets listChangesets(String auth, String rep, String path, Date start, Date end)
```

To get changes for the whole repository, use a path of "/"
If the start date is not specified, there is no lower bound.
If the end date is not specified, "now" is used.

FishEye has an internal limit of how many changesets it will return from this method (a few thousand). If this limit is exceeded, the return value will be truncated so that it contains the most-recent changesets. This value of this limit is contained in the return value.

EyeQL Query

```
query(String auth, String rep, String query)
```

Description
Execute an EyeQL query. For a "normal" query, returns a list of revision keys that matched to query. If the query contains a "return" clause, then returns a custom Row for each match. The contents of the Row will depend upon the "return" clause.
REST

```
api/rest/query
```

XML-RPC

```
RevisionKey[] query(String auth, String rep, String query)
```

or

```
Row[] query(String auth, String rep, String query)
```

Changeset Bounds

```
ChangesetBounds getChangesetBounds(String auth, String rep, String path=null, Date start=null, Date
 end=null)
```

Description
NOT IMPLEMENTED YET. Gets the details of a particular changeset.
REST

```
api/rest/changesetBounds
```

XML-RPC

```
ChangesetBounds getChangesetBounds(String auth, String rep)
    ChangesetBounds getChangesetBounds(String auth, String rep, Date start)
    ChangesetBounds getChangesetBounds(String auth, String rep, Date start, Date end)
    ChangesetBounds getChangesetBounds(String auth, String rep, String path)
    ChangesetBounds getChangesetBounds(String auth, String rep, String path, Date start)
    ChangesetBounds getChangesetBounds(String auth, String rep, String path, Date start, Date end)
```

Data Types and Structures

Data types used are the same as defined in XML-RPC.

Some methods return data structures. These map into XML-RPC as expected.

For REST calls, structs are encoded as XML elements of the same name (but all lowercase). Members are encoded as sub-elements, or as attributes as indicated below.

RevisionKey

```
struct RevisionKey {
      String path; // (REST: attribute)
      String rev; // (REST: attribute)
    }
```

PathInfo

```
struct PathInfo {
      String name;    // (REST: attribute)
      boolean isFile; // (REST: attribute)
      boolean isDir; // (REST: attribute)
      boolean isHeadDeleted; // (REST: attribute)
    }
```

Revision

```
struct Revision {
      String path; // (REST: attribute)
      String rev; // (REST: attribute)
      String author; // (REST: attribute)
      Date date; // (REST: attribute)
      String state; // one of "changed" "added" or "deleted" (REST: attribute)
      int totalLines; // (REST: attribute)
      int linesAdded; // (REST: attribute)
      int linesRemoved; // (REST: attribute)
      String log;
      String csid; // optional (REST: attribute)
      String ancestor; // optional (REST: attribute)
    }
```

Changeset

```
struct Changeset {
      String csid; // (REST: attribute)
      Date date; // (REST: attribute)
      String author; // (REST: attribute)
      String branch; // (REST: attribute)
      boolean sealed; // (REST: attribute)
      String log;
      RevisionKey[] revisions;
    }
```

Changesets

```
struct Changesets {
      int maxReturn; // (REST: attribute)
      String[] csids;
    }
```

Description

A list of Changeset ids, most-recent changeset first. `maxReturn` indicates the maximum number of changesets FishEye is configured to return from this method.

ChangesetBounds

```
struct ChangesetBounds {
      Changeset first;
      Changeset last;
    }
```

Row

```
struct Row {
      ...
    }
```

Description
A custom structure, depending on the given EyeQL statement. Each member of Row is typed.

Writing SOAP Clients for Fisheye or Crucible RPC Plugins

This page last changed on Sep 22, 2008 by edawson.

This is an example of a SOAP client calling a Fisheye/Crucible SOAP RPC plugin It uses the JAX-WS dispatch approach to calling SOAP, rather than generating stubs from the WSDL.

```
URL wsdlURL = new URL("http://localhost:6060/foo/service/review?wsdl");
String namespace = "http://rpc.spi.crucible.atlassian.com/";
Service service = Service.create(wsdlURL, new QName(namespace, "Review"));
Dispatch<SOAPMessage> disp = service.createDispatch(new QName(namespace, "ReviewPort"),
 SOAPMessage.class, Service.Mode.MESSAGE);
MessageFactory mf = MessageFactory.newInstance();
SOAPMessage call = mf.createMessage();
SOAPBody body = call.getSOAPBody();
QName bodyName = new QName(namespace, "getAllReviews", "m");
SOAPBodyElement bodyElement = body.addBodyElement(bodyName);
QName name = new QName("token");
SOAPElement symbol = bodyElement.addChildElement(name);
symbol.addTextNode("blank"); // we are not providing a valid token as we are using Trusted
 Application Authentication

/** this section is for Trusted Application Authentication **/
EncryptedCertificate cert = currentApplication.encode("matt");
Map<String, List> headers = new HashMap<String,List>();
headers.put(CurrentApplication.HEADER_TRUSTED_APP_ID, Collections.singletonList(cert.getID()));
headers.put(CurrentApplication.HEADER_TRUSTED_APP_CERT,
 Collections.singletonList(cert.getCertificate()));
headers.put(CurrentApplication.HEADER_TRUSTED_APP_SECRET_KEY,
 Collections.singletonList(cert.getSecretKey()));
disp.getRequestContext().put(MessageContext.HTTP_REQUEST_HEADERS, headers);
/** end Trusted Application Authentication setup **/

SOAPMessage response = disp.invoke(call);
response.writeTo(System.out);
```

Note that the example above is using Trusted Application Authentication. If you were using username/password authentication you would first call the login method on the http://localhost:6060/foo/service/auth endpoint, and pass the token it returned instead of the string "blank".

FishEye Installation & Upgrade Guide

This page last changed on Dec 06, 2007 by rosie@atlassian.com.

FishEye Installation Guide

This page last changed on Oct 24, 2007 by rosie@atlassian.com.

This guide describes the advanced installation options that can be used when installing Fisheye. For a quick install see the Quick Start Guide.

✓ Knowledge Base

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

- 1. System Requirements
- 2. Installing FishEye
- 3. Configuring FishEye

1. System Requirements

This page last changed on Apr 16, 2008 by mquail.

On this page:

- Java Environment and Operating System
- Platform Hardware Requirements
- Version Control System
- Deployment
- Single Sign On with Atlassian Crowd

Java Environment and Operating System

Java Runtime	A JDK or JRE version 1.5 or greater. (Solaris requires 1.5.0_15 as a minimum) You can download a Java Runtime for Windows/ Linux/Solaris. On MacOSX the JVM is available as part of the OS install here. Once you have installed the JDK, you need to set the JAVA_HOME environment variable. Note: There appeared to be a problem with some releases of the JRockit JVM that causes corrupted caches in FishEye. If you use JRockit, we recommend you use the latest JRockit 6 JVM. This problem has been confirmed on • JRockit 5.0 JVM (R25.0.0-75) • JRockit 5.0 JVM (R27.3.0)
Operating System	FishEye is a pure Java application and should run on any platform provided the above requirements are satisfied.

Platform Hardware Requirements

FishEye should ideally run on a standalone 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 (not NFS or SAN).

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.
Disk space	Your budget for free disk space should meet or exceed a value three times the size of your repository data. For example, with 80GB of repository data, you should have 3 x 80GB, hence 240GB of free disk space dedicated to FishEye.
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).

Version Control System

At this time, FishEye supports the following source code management (SCM) systems:

- Subversion
- Perforce
- CVS (and CVS-NT)

Subversion (server)	FishEye can communicate with any repository running Subversion 1.1 or later.
Subversion (client)	FishEye now bundles the SNVkit 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 (such as ClearCase) is planned for future releases. Let us know what SCM system you would like to see supported by logging and/or voting for a JIRA issue.

Deployment

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

Single Sign On with Atlassian Crowd

FishEye is bundled with the Crowd 1.3 client library, and therefore is intended to operate with Crowd 1.3 or later.

Setting JAVA_HOME

This page last changed on Aug 07, 2008 by edawson.

Once you have installed the JDK (see System Requirements), you need to set the JAVA_HOME environment variable.

To set the JAVA_HOME environment variable on Windows

1. Right click on the 'My Computer' icon on your desktop and select 'Properties'.
2. Click the 'Advanced' tab.
3. Click the 'Environment Variables' button.
4. Click 'New'.
5. In the 'Variable name' field, enter 'JAVA_HOME'.
6. In the 'Variable value' field, enter the directory (including its full path) where you installed the JDK.
7. Restart the computer.

To set the JAVA_HOME environment variable on Linux or UNIX based systems

There are many ways you can do it on Linux or UNIX based systems (including Mac OS X). Here are two:

For your current user,

1. Open up a shell / terminal window
2. `vi ~/.profile` (replace vi with your favourite text editor)
3. Add `export JAVA_HOME=/path/to/java/home/dir` on its own line at the end of the file
4. Add `export PATH=$JAVA_HOME/bin:$PATH` on its own line immediately after
5. Save, and restart your shell
6. Running `java -version` should give you the desired results

For all users in the system,

1. Open up a shell / terminal window
2. `vi /etc/profile` (replace vi with your favourite text editor)
3. Add `export JAVA_HOME=/path/to/java/home/dir` on its own line at the end of the file
4. Add `export PATH=$JAVA_HOME/bin:$PATH` on its own line immediately after
5. Save, and restart your shell
6. Running `java -version` should give you the desired results

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.

ℹ If you are experiencing memory errors in FishEye, see Fix Out of Memory errors by increasing available memory.

2. Installing FishEye

This page last changed on Jul 30, 2008 by pkamal.

This guide describes the advanced FishEye installation options. For a quick install, see the Quick Start Guide.

1. Download the FishEye zip file and extract it. This document assumes you have extracted FishEye to `/FISHEYE_HOME/`.
2. Ensure you have installed an appropriate Java runtime - see System Requirements.
3. Ensure that `java` is in the `PATH`, or that the `JAVA_HOME` environment variable is set.
4. If you intend to use FishEye with Subversion, please ensure you read the System Requirements, Subversion client setup, and granting permission to FishEye to scan your repository.
5. If you intend to use FishEye with Perforce, please ensure you read the Perforce client setup.

⚠ Read-only access for FishEye

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

FishEye Layout

By default, FishEye will run self-contained within the `/FISHEYE_HOME/` directory. The FishEye directory layout looks like this:

`/FISHEYE_HOME/config.xml`	Configuration file.
`/FISHEYE_HOME/var/`	Directory under which FishEye stores its data.
`/FISHEYE_HOME/var/data/`	Persistent information.
`/FISHEYE_HOME/var/cache/`	Caches and indexes.
`/FISHEYE_HOME/var/log/`	Log files.
`/FISHEYE_HOME/var/tmp/`	Temporary files.
`/FISHEYE_HOME/bin/`	Scripts for controling FishEye.
`/FISHEYE_HOME/lib/`	FishEye's dependent libraries.
`/FISHEYE_HOME/ ...`	Remainder omitted for brevity.

However, this self-contained layout results in tedious copying of files each time you upgrade FishEye. Also, if you want to run multiple instances of FishEye, you need multiple `/FISHEYE_HOME/` installations. These two issues can be avoided by setting a FISHEYE_INST ('FishEye Instance') location.

⚠ A separate FISHEYE_INST location is recommended for production installations of FishEye. Once you have have declared your FISHEYE_INST, you will need to copy your FISHEYE_HOME/config.xml file to your FISHEYE_INST/ directory.

When the `FISHEYE_INST` environment variable is set, FishEye's directory layout becomes:

`$FISHEYE_INST/config.xml`	
`$FISHEYE_INST/var/`	All permanent and temporary data is found under `$FISHEYE_INST/var/`
`$FISHEYE_INST/lib/`	Site-specific Java libraries (.jars) that FishEye should load on startup. (Do not copy the dependent `/FISHEYE_HOME/lib/` files into here.)

`$FISHEYE_INST/syntax/`	Site-specific syntax highlighting definitions.
`/FISHEYE_HOME/lib/`	FishEye's dependent libraries.
`/FISHEYE_HOME/syntax/`	FishEye bundled highlighting definitions.
`/FISHEYE_HOME/bin/`	
`/FISHEYE_HOME/ ...`	Remaining files are found under `/FISHEYE_HOME/`.

The rest of this Installation Guide refers to `$FISHEYE_INST/`, but if you have not set `FISHEYE_INST` then it defaults to `/FISHEYE_HOME/` (the directory where you extracted FishEye).

Next Step - Initial Configuration

See the guidelines on configuring FishEye.

3. Configuring FishEye

This page last changed on Mar 26, 2008 by pmoore.

Initial Configuration

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 these addresses before starting FishEye by editing `config.xml`.

Running FishEye for the First Time

To run FishEye for the first time, simply do the following:

- On Windows:

```
C:\> cd FISHEYE_HOME\bin
C:\FISHEYE_HOME\bin> run.bat
```

- On Unix-based systems:

```
$ cd /FISHEYE_HOME/bin
$ ./run.sh
```

Once started, FishEye will run its own HTTP web server, on port 8060 by default.

You can access FishEye immediately by going to `http://HOSTNAME:8060/` in a browser.

Administration Password

The first time you run FishEye, when you access the FishEye web server you will be asked for:

- An administrator password. This password controls access to the FishEye Administration pages.
- A license key. You can get a trial license here.

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.

Accessing the Administration Pages

Once you have set up an administrator password (described above), you can access the Administration pages at `http://HOSTNAME:8060/admin/`.

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

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

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

FishEye Release Notes

This page last changed on Apr 23, 2008 by edawson.

⚠ FishEye 1.6 has now been released. Read the Release Notes.

FishEye Release Notes and Changelogs

- FishEye Release Summary
- FishEye 1.6 Release Notes
- FishEye 1.5 Release Notes
  - FishEye 1.5 Changelog
- FishEye 1.4 Release Notes
  - FishEye 1.4 Changelog
- FishEye 1.3 Release Notes
  - FishEye 1.3 Changelog

- For changes prior to 1.3, see:
  - 1.2.x Changelog
  - 1.1.x Changelog
  - 1.0.x Changelog

Installation

You can now download FishEye from here. Information on installing FishEye can be found here.

If upgrading from a previous version, please follow the Upgrade Guide.

FishEye 1.3 Release Notes

This page last changed on Jan 06, 2008 by edawson.

⚠ FishEye 1.6 has now been released. Read the Release Notes.

FishEye 1.3 contains many bug fixes and improvements, and adds support for Perforce.

Upgrading FishEye

You can now download FishEye from here. Information on installing FishEye can be found here. If upgrading from a previous version, please follow the Upgrade Guide.

Highlights of FishEye 1.3

- 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)
- Refer to the changelog for more details.

FishEye 1.3 Changelog

This page last changed on Nov 14, 2007 by cmacneill.

On this page:

From 1.3.7 to 1.3.8

This release provides performance and bug fix improvements for Subversion and Perforce indexing including:

- Perforce determination of line counts is much more efficient
- Handle cases where the content of a file has been removed from a Perforce depot
- Change Subversion indexing strategy for repositories whose initial check-in is a large commit or copy
- Fix error which broke line count graph caching
- correct issues dealing with changes to tagged files
- correct issue with property changes in German locale when using SvnKit

From 1.3.6 to 1.3.7

This is a small bug-fix release (list of issues).

From 1.3.5 to 1.3.6

This is a small bug-fix release. It addresses a stack-overflow problem for some configurations.

From 1.3.4 to 1.3.5

Note: Upgrading to this version will force a complete re-index of P4 repositories.

Improvements

- User-friendly UI-based license entry and maintenance.
- Syntax highlight files when displaying a diff.
- Add Ruby and Coldfusion syntax highlighting. Look for custom syntax files in `FISHEYE_INST/syntax`.
- EyeQL enhancement: a new clause to match on changeset ids `csid = "1234"`.
- EyeQL enhancement: more return types such as `isAdded` and `isBinary`.

Fixes

- Many performance improvements when scanning Perforce repositories.
- Changelog missing some changesets in CVS when there is a path constraint.
- Handle svn diff output in languages other than English.
- Fix problem with long directory names wrapping in the directory tree.

From 1.3.3 to 1.3.4

- Fix compatibility between Cenqua and Atlassian licenses.
- [SVN] Convert slash / characters to a hyphen - in tag/branch names.
- [SVN] Better handling of precedence of tag/branch/trunk symbolic rules.

- [SVN] Add a manual test field in Admin screens to test symbolic rule setup.
- [P4] Add ability to configure Perforce updater in Admin screens.
- [P4] Some improvements when scanning Perforce repositories.

From 1.3.2 to 1.3.3

This build allows FishEye to be used with Atlassian licenses.

From 1.3.1 to 1.3.2

- Fix potential XSS vulnerability in quick-search page.
- Fix problem sending watch emails where the commit message contains a tab character.
- [SVN] Add support for requesting a rescan between given revisions.
- [SVN] Improve scan performance, and better handle add operations from outside FishEye's view of the repository.
- [SVN] Improve scan performance by not fetchings diffs for binary files.
- [SVN] Timeout settings now configurable via Admin screens.
- [SVN] Display SVN properties at the directory level.
- [P4]] Address problem fetching labels for files.
- Fix Javascript problem in IE when logging into the Admin screens.

From 1.3 to 1.3.1

- The truncate diff setting should now work in Internet Explorer.
- Fix issue with duplicate paths in tarball generation.
- [P4] An empty <p4-config> element would cause an error.
- Unknown repos now return a 404 status rather than 500.
- [SVN] Handle empty content files when using SvnKit.
- [CVS] Allow $ in author names.
- FishEye now uses the tabwidth setting in each user's profile.
- [SVN] Fix issue where FishEye incorrectly states that no username was supplied.
- Fix IE7 directory spacing problem.
- Implement side-by-side diffs.

From 1.3beta9 to 1.3

- Various improvements when scanning Perforce repositories.
- [SVN] Fix for problem with diff hyperlinks to re-added files.
- Fix problem where some paths were not correctly html-escaped.
- Fix 'NoSuchFieldError deferredExpression' problem on some platforms (due to a 3rd-party library being included twice).
- Ensure LDAP connections are closed in all situations.

From 1.3beta8 to 1.3beta9

⚠ Upgrading to 1.3beta9 will force a complete re-index of CVS repositories.

- Upgrade JVM requirement to 1.5+.
- Upgrade embedded HTTP engine (Jetty). This fixes some bugs and improves performance under load.
- Fix a performance problem (esp. under load). "Recent Changes" pages should return much faster now.
- Fix a very slow memory leak when FishEye is under load (for example, when it is being crawled by a web spider).
- Fix a problem where daily-emails would break after a backup was performed.
- [CVS] Fix an error introduced when FishEye builds its repository cache. This requires a full re-scan of CVS repositories.
- [CVS] Fix a problem where FishEye could not parse in RCS files author names that were only numerical digits.
- [CVS] Fix bug when creating tar/zip files from a branch constraint.
- [SVN] FishEye will now timeout long running SVN connections that have blocked.

- [SVN] Fix problem where FishEye was not storing SVN properties correctly.
- [SVN] Fix a bug when entering a revision beyond the current last revision in quick search.

From 1.2.5 to 1.3beta8

- [SVN] When importing a repository from a given start revision, you can now nominate if it should import the state of the repository at that revision, or just import changes made after that revision.
- [CVS] Fix a bug where FishEye would send out watch emails for historical changesets after a re-index.
- Performance improvements to changeset page when one of the files in the changeset has a very large history.
- [SVN] Some changes that improve the speed of the initial-scan for some SVN repositories.
- Fix a bug when FishEye generates RSS feed urls constrained by author, when the author has an "@" in their name.
- [SVN] Fix a bug when a tag is deleted (as part of a move).

FishEye 1.4 Release Notes

This page last changed on May 05, 2008 by smaddox.

December 5, 2007.

The Atlassian FishEye team is delighted to present FishEye 1.4.
FishEye 1.4 is a major release which focuses on integration, user management and performance.

The updated FishEye Administration interface provides support for groups and improved user management screens. The new built-in integration with Atlassian Crowd extends your authentication and authorisation capabilities. You can now include users and groups from one or more Crowd directories, and provide single sign-on (SSO) across Atlassian products plus any other applications that support SSO.

The latest releases of FishEye and Crucible work together even more tightly than before, allowing you to see at a glance which files/changesets have been reviewed. You can also search within FishEye for files that have not yet been reviewed.

Highlights of this release:

- Enhancements to user management
- Crowd/SSO support
-
- Crucible integration
- Enhancements to JIRA plugin
- Plus over 30 improvements and bug-fixes

Responding to your feedback:

★ 19 new feature requests/improvements implemented

Your [votes and issues|http://jira.atlassian.com/browse/FE] help us keep improving our products, and are much appreciated.

Upgrading to FishEye 1.4

You can now download FishEye from here. If upgrading from a previous version, please follow the Upgrade Guide.

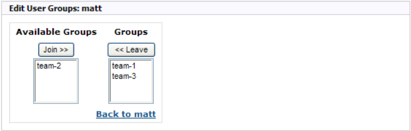
Highlights of FishEye 1.4

1

Enhancements to user management

In FishEye 1.3.7, we introduced support for public signup (self-registration). Now in release 1.4:

- Improved user interface makes user administration easier.
- Groups are supported.
- Renaming of users is supported.
- Read the documentation.



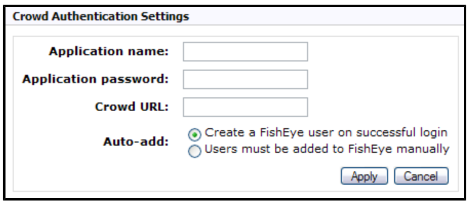
Edit User Groups: matt

2

Crowd/SSO support

- Inbuilt integration with Atlassian Crowd for authentication and authorisation.

- Users and groups in your Crowd directories now supported in FishEye.
- Single sign on (SSO) support via Crowd e.g. you can now sign in just once to access Atlassian JIRA, FishEye, Crucible, Confluence and Bamboo, and any other applications which support SSO.
- Read the documentation.



Crowd Authentication Settings

Application name:

Application password:

Crowd URL:

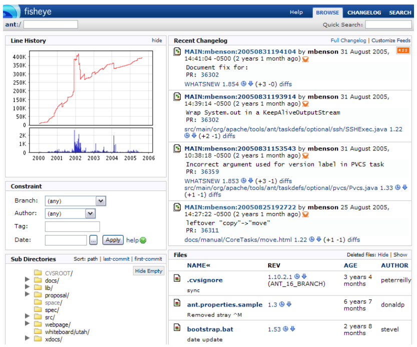
Auto-add: ● Create a FishEye user on successful login
○ Users must be added to FishEye manually

3

Crucible integration

Closer integration between FishEye 1.4 and Crucible 1.2:

- Links to existing Crucible reviews on the FishEye screens. So you can see which files/changesets have been reviewed.
- Search for Crucible data via EyeQL. For example, you can search for files that have not yet been reviewed.



MAIN:mbenson:20050831194104 by mbenson 31 August 2005, 14:41:04 -0500 (2 years 1 month ago)

```
Document fix for:
PR: 36302
```

WHATSNEW 1.854 (+3 -0) diffs

MAIN:mbenson:20050831193914 by mbenson 31 August 2005, 14:39:14 -0500 (2 years 1 month ago)

```
Wrap System.out in a KeepAliveOutputStream
PR: 36302
```

src/main/org/apache/tools/ant/taskdefs/optional/ssh/SSHExec.java 1.22 (+2 -1) diffs

MAIN:mbenson:20050831153543 by mbenson 31 August 2005, 10:38:18 -0500 (2 years 1 month ago)

```
Incorrect argument used for version label in PVCS task
PR: 36359
```

WHATSNEW 1.853 (+3 -1) diffs
src/main/org/apache/tools/ant/taskdefs/optional/pvcs/Pvcs.java 1.33 (+1 -1) diffs

MAIN:mbenson:20050825192722 by mbenson 25 August 2005, 14:27:22 -0500 (2 years 1 month ago)

```
leftover "copy"->"move"
PR: 36311
```

docs/manual/CoreTasks/move.html 1.22 (+1 -1) diffs

Constraint

Branch: (any)
Author: (any)
Tag:
Date:

NAME«	REV	AGE	AUTHOR
.cvsignore sync	1.10.2.1 (ANT_16_BRANCH)	3 years 4 months	peterreilly
ant.properties.sample Removed stray ^M	1.3	6 years 7 months	donaldp
bootstrap.bat date update	1.53	2 years 8 months	stevel

4

Enhancements to JIRA plugin

The new version 1.2 of the FishEye-for-JIRA plugin includes some useful improvments:

- new 'FishEye' tab for JIRA issues and projects
- improved ability to create a Crucible review from the 'FishEye' tab within a JIRA issue
- the 'FishEye' tab now shows review status (if applicable)
- ability to connect your JIRA instance to multiple FishEye instances
- ability to configure the FishEye plugin via the AppLinks plugin
- the FishEye plugin is now fully internationalisable

5

Plus over 30 improvements and bug-fixes

Atlassian JIRA (41 issues)			
Key	Summary	Pr	Status
FE-147	Subversion revision indexing fails	↑	✓ Closed
FE-132	Report FishEye and/or API version via the API	↑	✓ Closed
FE-163	DbException: Problem getting diff information for rev1	↑	✓ Closed
FE-149	eyeql textbox too big in safari3.0.4	↑	✓ Closed
FE-148	Ability to delete user groups	↑	✓ Closed
FE-146	Ugrade to new version of yahoo library	↑	✓ Closed
FE-141	Hit NPE when trying to add new user (built-in)	↑	✓ Closed
FE-138	Upgrade atlassian-extras dependency to 1.10	↑	✓ Closed
FE-136	suggestion: in the FishEye Admin menu, consider change 'Misc' to 'System Administration'	↑	✓ Closed
FE-128	Make online help link to CAC documentation	↑	✓ Closed
FE-120	NPE when using ajp for authentication	↑	✓ Closed
FE-119		↑	✓ Closed

	constraint in email watches can become corrupted by url escaping			
FE-114	Regex syntax highlighting StackOverflowError	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-111	FishEye should ignore FISHEYE_HOME variable	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-103	ability to rename users	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-98	groups-of-users support	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-97	Subdirectories don't show up in sort orders other than "path"	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-93	Change FishEye's default port	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-92	Imporve PHP syntax highlighting (was WARN - error parsing file with regexp)	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-81	Make email optional for self-registered users	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-73	Fisheye javadoc needs to be uploaded to docs.a.c	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-70	Allow Crowd/SSO credentials to be used in the remote API	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-69	Fisheye needs an administrative remote API	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-68	Fisheye needs to support Crowd SSO	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-58	RESTful admin api	⇧	✓	Closed

FE-54	Diff colours too dark & noisy	↑	✓	Closed
FE-51	add listTagsForRevision() to remote api	↑	✓	Closed
FE-21	Index & expose P4 job information via remote API	↑	✓	Closed
FE-1	Branch dropdown breaks page layout when branch names are massive	↑	✓	Closed
FE-156	Bug/feature request link at bottom of screens is wrong	↓	✓	Closed
FE-133	Cascading documentation links within FishEye	↓	✓	Closed
FE-126	UI preferences (showing/ hiding graph, directory sort order) don't work if user isn't logged in	↓	✓	Closed
FE-121	Excessively long debug and error log entry when using AJP auth, automatic fisheye user creation, and exceeding license limit.	↓	✓	Closed
FE-118	per-rep linkers don't necessarily trump default linkers when they match the same string	↓	✓	Closed
FE-108	Syntax Highlighting is wrong (keywords	↓	✓	Closed

	match within identifiers)			
FE-100	allow usernames to contain the @ character	⇩	✓	Closed
FE-99	Linker Update requires a restarty	⇩	✓	Closed
FE-86	Default linkers don't warn that restart is required	⇩	✓	Closed
FE-72	Document "File History View Mode"	⇩	✓	Closed
FE-71	Incorrect spelling 'Seach' on Simple Search screen	⇩	✓	Closed
FE-57	Add 'reindex repository' command to FishEyeCtl interface	⇩	✓	Closed

FishEye 1.4 Changelog

This page last changed on Feb 06, 2008 by edawson.

On this page:

- From 1.4.2 to 1.4.3
- From 1.4.1 to 1.4.2
- From 1.4 to 1.4.1

From 1.4.2 to 1.4.3

7 February 2008

This release contains bug fixes.

Atlassian JIRA (35 issues)

Key	Summary	Pr	Status
FE-309	Trusted Application not stored properly in configuration file	❗	✓ Closed
FE-284	login error and logout pages return blank page	❗	✓ Closed
FE-259	certificateTimeout isn't saved to config.xml	⬆	✓ Closed
FE-253	Adding large repository causes all other repositories to stop indexing	⬆	✓ Closed
FE-304	Improve documentation on recommended hardware and software (JVM) settings for FishEye	⬆	✓ Closed
FE-266	Support protocols such as pserver for remote CVS repositories	⬆	✓ Closed
FE-262	trusted app admin screen doesn't support https:// urls	⬆	✓ Closed
FE-249	Cancelling SVN Operation due to timeout: what operation?	⬆	✓ Closed
FE-247	<properties> in config.xml not passed to custom authenticators	⬆	✓ Closed
FE-225	List public FishEye instances in FishEye documentation	⬆	✓ Closed
FE-217	Linecount graphs give incorrect results on antlr perforce database	⬆	✓ Closed
FE-211	Linkers don't work in fisheye	⬆	✓ Closed
FE-205	CLONE -Custom Authenticator's init method is being passed an empty Properties object	⬆	✓ Closed
FE-195	tmp folder fills up disk space rapidly	⬆	✓ Closed
FE-186	Connect remote CVS	⬆	✓ Closed
FE-169			

	Username is shown instead of Display Name under AJPv13	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-162	whenever i start fisheye my net stops working, i could not open other web pages except fisheye	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-124	Subscribe to changelog RSS using permissions does not work as expected	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-83	Update links etc to new FishEye docs on CAC	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-75	Review FishEye docs on CAC	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-74	Export the XML, PDF and HTML versions and upload to ALLDOCS space	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-60	Ability to customize Fisheye welcome message	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-36	New Diff UI (in 1.3.5) Is A Step Down	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-35	apply new left-nav to Bamboo and Clover spaces	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-33	Point online help links to new FishEye doc space	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-30	Left-hand nav panel needs adaptation to Confluence 2.6 styles	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-27	Switch to Atlassian Logos	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-25	Move Fisheye docs to Confluence	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-22	After Fisheye forums are moved, update all links in docs	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-18	Allow FishEye to run inside Tomcat	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-14	Woke up to stack overflow in fisheye	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-2	I installed latest Crucible and fisheye.access = md5:... appeared to public frontend	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-272	Linker regex application is case-sensitive	⇩	✓	Closed
FE-208	Linkers setting in Repository Defaults ignored	⇩	✓	Closed
FE-28	Move ' Improve FishEye Scan Performance' guide to FishEye permanent documentation space	⇩	✓	Closed

From 1.4.1 to 1.4.2

This release contains some minor improvements and bug fixes.

- Trusted Application Support
  FishEye now allows you to set up trusted communications with other Atlassian applications. At this point, the JIRA FishEye plugin supports Trusted Applications. The JIRA FishEye plugin can request information from FishEye on behalf of the currently logged-in user, and FishEye will not ask the user to log in again or to supply a password. Previously FishEye would have used a single 'system'

account to determine permissions. Now, FishEye/Crucible can apply the correct permission settings for the logged-in user.

- FishEye now bundles the SVNkit Client as the default library for interfacing with Subversion. This streamlines FishEye configuration for Subversion users.
- FishEye now pre-calculates line-graph data. This should improve performance in the rendering of line graphs.
- Hyphens are now allowed in project key names.

Atlassian JIRA (7 issues)

Key	Summary	Pr	Status
FE-207	upgrade JFree chart	⇧	✓ Closed
FE-203	NPE in api when calling getRevision() on a tag directory	⇧	✓ Closed
FE-193	Confirm recent svnkit/ javahl still works with subersion server 1.1.x	⇧	✓ Closed
FE-187	clarify how groups are associated with repositories	⇧	✓ Closed
FE-177	Add Application Trust Capability to Fisheye and Crucible	⇧	✓ Closed
FE-171	please update help-paths.properties to accommodate some page-renumbering	⇧	✓ Closed
FE-55	File has empty history in FishEye	⇧	✓ Closed

From 1.4 to 1.4.1

This is a small bug-fix release.

Atlassian JIRA (1 issues)

Key	Summary	Pr	Status
FE-178	CursorLengthException when indexing P4	⇧	➔ Resolved

FishEye 1.5 Release Notes

This page last changed on Aug 18, 2008 by ben@atlassian.com.

15 April 2008

Atlassian presents FishEye 1.5

FishEye release 1.5 is a major release that adds the ability to present historical, per-author line count information. This new suite of graphs show how much each user has contributed to the code base, over time.

Highlights of this release:

- Per-author lines of code statistics
- Charting improvements
- Customisable email templates
- Numerous improvements and bug-fixes

DOWNLOAD latest version

Upgrading to FishEye 1.5
You can now download FishEye from here. If upgrading from a previous version, please follow the Upgrade Guide.

Highlights of FishEye 1.5

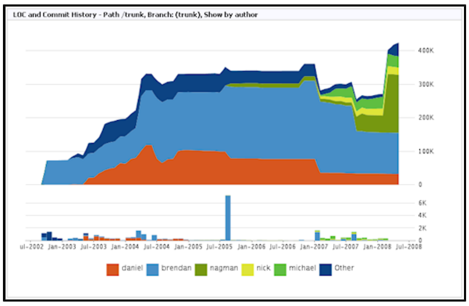
1

Per-author lines of code statistics

Statistics for lines of code is now broken down per-author, providing an all-new level of detail. This allows you to see how many lines of code were contributed to your project by each author, over time.

⚠ This requires changing a setting and re-scanning existing repositories. See the FishEye Upgrade Guide for more information.

Screenshot: FishEye Per-Author Line Count Chart

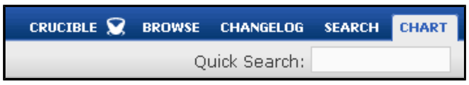


2

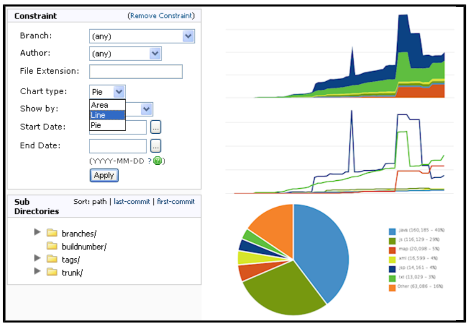
Charting improvements

The line graphs in FishEye have been improved, providing a better view of lines of code statistics from your project, as well as showing how this has grown.

Screenshot: FishEye Charts Tab



Screenshot: FishEye Chart Examples



Constraint (Remove Constraint)

Branch: (any)

Author: (any)

File Extension:

Chart type: Pie

Show by: Area / Line / Pie

Start Date:

End Date:

(YYYY-MM-DD ?)

Apply

Sub Directories Sort: path | last-commit | first-commit

- branches/
- buildnumber/
- tags/
- trunk/

3

Customisable email templates

You can now customise the content and appearance of email notifications that are sent to FishEye users. For example you can append a legal disclaimer, alter the subject line or provide custom header text for all messages.

4

Numerous improvements and bug-fixes

Atlassian JIRA (54 issues)

Key	Summary	Pr	Status
FE-394	Can't open page on Multithreading without giving credentials	↑	✓ Closed
FE-326	FishEye always sorts with oldest first	↑	✓ Closed
FE-382	Unable to index repository due to: org.tigris.subversion.javahl.ClientException: svn: PROPFIND	↑	✓ Closed

	of '/ path': 403 Forbidden (https:// subversion..company.com)			
FE-358	Improve determination of first revision in an SVN repo	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-344	Improving the chart page in fisheye	⇧	➜	Resolved
FE-331	User credentials are case-sensitive	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-325	Add syntax highlighting for ActionScript (.as) files	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-323	Manually request incremental scan from commandline	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-320	Showing files as directories in tags directories	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-317	Improve email notification handling for commit comments with newlines	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-303	fix single-sign-off problem with Crowd	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-299	Upgrade Seraph to 0.36	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-298	Upgrade Seraph to 0.36	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-295	Ability to view full source code when creating a patch review	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-290	FishEye/ Crucible not correct supporting unlimited-	⇧	✓	Closed

	user licenses			
FE-287	Replace EDU.oswego concurrency classes with java,util.concurrent	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-282	P4 Files of type "unicode" appear as binary	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-278	Cannot edit or delete Trusted Application	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-273	Upgrade to Cenqua Licensing 1.6	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-269	Editing repository details does not allways ends with a "you need to restart repository..." message	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-265	Include appropriate licence/ notice files	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-264	When Crowd integration is enabled, Trusted Application requests should use the Crowd Db when determining if users exist	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-263	XML-RPC calls generate responses non-conforming to XML-RPC spec	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-258	Upgrade to seraph 0.36 when released	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-242	autoadd login with crowd and max users creates	⇧	✓	Closed

	spinning browser			
FE-237	StackOverflow	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-235	Don't "Index Content" on every server restart	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-234	Add REST API docs to Confluence	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-229	Duplicate LDAP users created with differing case	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-224	Handle dependencies with Maven 2	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-218	ensure this NPE doesn't crash the watch mechanism	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-209	404 page instead of diff view	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-200	In Search Results, don't list every page	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-197	Create a pom.xml for Fisheye/ Crucible	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-185	Add web resource plugin module support	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-182	Lots of StackOverflow Errors in Log	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-181	Multithread initial repository scan too	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-172	Email feed unsubscribe & default format	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-164	Fisheye does not seem to recognize mac os line ending \r when displaying diffs	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-155	Documentation unclear on interaction	⇧	✓	Closed

	of include/ exclude & tag/branch configuration			
FE-139	Please add the ability to watch a single file	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-122	Allow Repositories to be indexed in parallel.	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-116	FishEye is returning a bad response for a particular annotated file	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-62	Admin screens for custom homepage and footer content	⇧	✓	Closed
FE-335	Default Certificate Timeout value for Trusted Applications should not be 0	⇩	✓	Closed
FE-333	WARN - error parsing file with regexp	⇩	✓	Closed
FE-321	FishEye occasionally does not get the author and/ or comment for change sets	⇩	✓	Closed
FE-312	Unable to display Japanese Character "Mojibake" under UTF-8 encoding	⇩	✓	Closed
FE-307	LOC data should respect repository case sensitivity	⇩	✓	Closed
FE-302	Upgrade crowd support to 1.3	⇩	✓	Closed
FE-210		⇩	✓	Closed

	doc: tag names in FE, eyeql help			
FE-5	[P4] need to consider "utf8" etc file types	↓	✓	Closed
FE-336	Random order of operations on Trusted Applications	↓	✓	Closed
FE-170	capitalisation on 'User Profile' page is a little inconsistent	↓	✓	Closed

FishEye 1.5 Changelog

This page last changed on Aug 01, 2008 by edawson.

On this page:

- From 1.5.3 to 1.5.4
- From 1.5.2 to 1.5.3
- From 1.5.1 to 1.5.2
- From 1.5.0 to 1.5.1

From 1.5.3 to 1.5.4

1 August 2008

This release contains minor improvements and bug fixes.

Atlassian JIRA (22 issues)

Key	Summary	Pr	Status
FE-558	Stop Fisheye repository does not work	↑	Resolved
FE-662	Customization of GUI	↑	Closed
FE-593	Certain Input Files causes excessive memory usage in Syntax Highlighting	↑	Resolved
FE-588	Directories that are deleted then replaced by a symbolic link will cause a "is not a directory in filesystem" when svn info command is called.	↑	Resolved
FE-579	Directories mistakingly get indexed as files	↑	Resolved
FE-577	Force stop of a DiffFetcher thread in case of exceptions	↑	Resolved
FE-571	Username & groups that contain characters such as '&' could cause problems when viewing such groups/users via the UI due to the fact that the urls are not encoded.	↑	Closed
FE-568	ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException in CalculatedBucketGraphXY	↑	Closed
FE-565	In system information include java version and os information	↑	Closed
FE-561	Allow admins to turn on debugging via the admin UI	↑	Closed
FE-560	Watches still not deleted	↑	Resolved
FE-557	Crowd's crowd-integration-client-1.4.4.jar is not compatible with Fisheye 1.5.x	↑	Closed
FE-546	-300,000 LOC?!?!	↑	Closed
FE-542		↑	Closed

	force-lowercase option does not always appear in admin screens		
FE-474	FishEye to handle/skip obliterated changelist in Perforce	↑	Resolved
FE-472	Customized display settings set back to default values after relogin	↑	Closed
FE-402	Using scannow command or Scan Now button should trigger scanning ASAP	↑	Resolved
FE-280	Still see watch email log messages for deleted users (adds users back too!)	↑	Resolved
FE-215	Combined Author/Age Histogram labels are broken	↑	Resolved
FE-517	java.lang.ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException in ChangelogServlet-doImageMap	↓	Resolved
FE-475	"java.lang.IncompatibleClassChangeError" with Crowd's client 1.4 in Fisheye/Crucible	↓	Closed
FE-306	To handle SVN operation hang during FishEye scanning	↓	Resolved

From 1.5.2 to 1.5.3

23 June 2008

This release contains bug fixes.

Atlassian JIRA (2 issues)

Key	Summary	Pr	Status
FE-512	FishEye may stop sending emails after a backup	↑	Resolved
FE-478	"Bad format for response:jira" error when attempting to get ID from JIRA 3.12.3	↓	Resolved

From 1.5.1 to 1.5.2

27 May 2008

This release contains bug fixes.

ℹ Note: This release of FishEye corrects to some Perforce line counts when storing diffs. If you have been having this problem, you will need to ensure that the store-diffs setting is set to "true" and do a full re-index of your repository.

Atlassian JIRA (16 issues)

Key	Summary	Pr	Status
FE-223	Problem getting diff information for rev2232	⤒	Closed
FE-485	update doco re p4:jobid regex	↑	Closed
FE-481	Support regex p4:jobid eyeql search clause	↑	Resolved
FE-476	author blame error on svn file replace	↑	Resolved
FE-465	[mvn] upload jarjar 1.0rc7 into 3rdparty	↑	Resolved
FE-455	Charting Colors Broken	↑	Resolved
FE-441	Watches are not being deleted	↑	Resolved
FE-439	Author info/Store diff info Warning when disabled	↑	Closed
FE-431	Email watch notification does not properly parse the checkin comments for links (to jira/cru for example)	↑	Resolved
FE-429	DownloadableClasspathResource passes null content type to GzipFilter	↑	Resolved
FE-374	number render bug in blame legends	↑	Resolved
FE-359	Date constraint should do more than clip	↑	Closed
FE-285	Fisheye fails to search for files of a type	↑	Closed
FE-252	Problem getting diff information from subversion repos	↑	Closed
FE-383	Linecount graph calculation performance improvements	↓	Closed
FE-130	Stop script hit error after set FISHEYE_ARGS	↓	Closed

From 1.5.0 to 1.5.1

24 April 2008

This release contains bug fixes.

Atlassian JIRA (21 issues)

Key	Summary	Pr	Status
FE-421	update doco wrt to "enable/disable SSO" in crowd	↑	Closed
FE-413	[crowd] logged out after 2 minutes when using another "incompatible" crowd app with FishEye/Crucible	↑	Resolved

FE-412	Add ability to turn off SSO in FishEye/Crucible's crowd support	⬆	➔	Resolved
FE-409	"Using the fisheye screens" doc page out of date	⬆	✓	Closed
FE-408	in subdir breakdown charts the ". (this dir)" category is not self-explanatory	⬆	✓	Closed
FE-406	"Files in Dir" entry in subdir chart	⬆	✓	Closed
FE-404	Setting diff style to side-by-side in profile doesn't stick	⬆	✓	Closed
FE-403	incrementalIndexThreads and initialIndexThreads are incorrectly stored in config.xml	⬆	✓	Closed
FE-392	debug logging overly verbose in 1.5	⬆	➔	Resolved
FE-390	User display preference setting in profile not saved	⬆	✓	Closed
FE-386	Investigate UI Preference Behaviour	⬆	➔	Resolved
FE-372	charting title is wrong	⬆	➔	Resolved
FE-357	Create an admin interface to edit the username force-lowercase configuration in security	⬆	✓	Closed
FE-350	admin screen for force-lowercase	⬆	✓	Closed
FE-346	static content is not being gz encoded	⬆	➔	Resolved
FE-277	Using "Test path" button on "Add repository" page saves the data and closes the form	⬆	✓	Closed
FE-26	FishEye Quick Start Guide	⬆	✓	Closed
FE-415	upgrade svnkit to 1.1.7	⬇	➔	Resolved
FE-369	clicking (eg) Changelog from Chart tab loses directory constraint	⬇	➔	Resolved
FE-360	Small Line History Chart Tweaks	⬇	➔	Resolved
FE-376	Old charting code can probably be removed now	▾	✓	Closed

FishEye 1.6 Release Notes

This page last changed on Sep 23, 2008 by edawson.
23 September 2008

Atlassian presents FishEye 1.6

FishEye release 1.6 is a major release that adds functional and performance improvements. FishEye 1.6 has a faster, more powerful Quick Search which includes change indexing. It also now supports assigning adminstration privileges to user accounts or groups. This new FishEye is faster, containing both tune-ups of the core code as well as new features enhancing use in teams. Finally, there's also been additions made to the technology powering FishEye extensions, for third-party developers.

Highlights of this release:

- FishEye Search Enhancements
- Multiple Admin Users
- Remote API Improvements
- Changes to Charts
- Perforce Performance Tweaks
- Numerous improvements and bug-fixes

DOWNLOAD latest version

Upgrading to FishEye 1.6

You can now download FishEye from here. If upgrading from a previous version, please follow the Upgrade Guide.

Highlights of FishEye 1.6

1

FishEye Search Enhancements

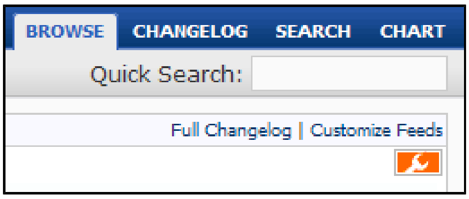
FishEye now indexes the content of every commit. This enables searching on all content in your Subversion, Perforce or CVS repository. Furthermore, you can search for added or deleted content. Read more.

Quick Search

FishEye's Quick Search has been completely rewritten for better accuracy and performance; Quick earch results are now returned instantaneously regardless of the repository size. Result types are better weighted to increase their relevance. Results have content preview with hit highlighting and are properly weighted, taking the date into account. Changeset results are returned based on content modifications, additions and deletions. FishEye now indexes the full content of every commit and will return changesets for content hits. Path and filename search is now an order of magnitude faster on large repositories. Finally, support for keywords in search enables you to quickly get the result you are looking for.

For example, entering `cs:1902` will take you straight to changeset 1902.

Screenshot: Improved FishEye Quick Search



General Search

You can now search specifically for added and deleted content. This enables you to quickly find when code was deleted or modified. For instance, you can search for a method name to find out what it was previously called.

Advanced Search and EyeQL

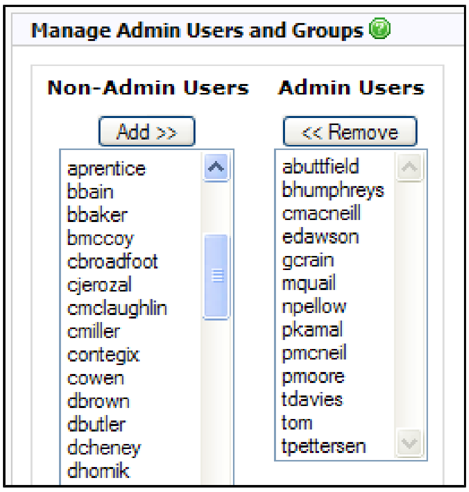
All of the improvements made to Quick Search and General Search are available when using Advanced Search and EyeQL.

2

Multiple Admin Users

FishEye now allows the Administrator to grant other FishEye users Admin status. These Admin Users can also carry out any of the tasks that may have required the Administrator password. Admin privileges can be conferred using built-in or external directory group membership. Read more.

Screenshot: FishEye Admin Users



Non-Admin Users	Admin Users
aprentice	abuttfield
bbain	bhumphreys
bbaker	cmacneill
bmccoy	edawson
cbroadfoot	gcrain
cjerozal	mquail
cmclaughlin	npellow
cmiller	pkamal
contegix	pmcneil
cowen	pmoore
dbrown	tdavies
dbutler	tom
dcheney	tpettersen
dhornik	

3

Remote API Improvements

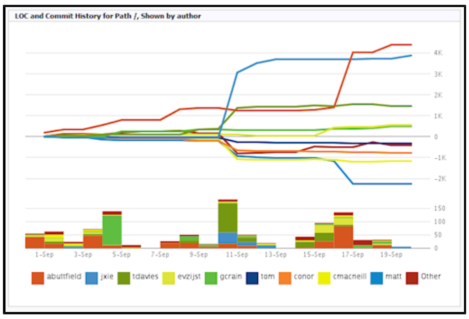
Enhancing the Remote API, the FishEye team have incorporated a maxreturns option, which lets you control the quantity of returned results. Also the range of functions is extended with the new ancestor return clause and history search items. Finally, Perforce data is now exposed in the remote API, allowing Perforce jobs to be accessed via remote API calls. Read more.

4

Changes to Charts

FishEye 1.6 has a new change chart type. The change chart shows relative net line activity for a period. It is intended to give a quick "zoomed in" view of activity by extension, author, or subdirectory for a short period. Change charts start from a linecount of 0 at the start date for comparative purposes. Read more.

Screenshot: FishEye's Change Chart



5

Perforce Performance Tweaks

Perforce users can now specify a changelist to start scanning from. For some users, this will dramatically increase indexing time and runtime performance by ignoring irrelevant historical data. This is achieved with one simple configuration option called 'skip labels'.

6

Numerous improvements and bug-fixes

Atlassian JIRA (65 issues)

Key	Summary	Pr	Status
FE-638	webwork 2.2.6 is not setting svnsymbolic in editrepository	!	Resolved
FE-554	Add LIMIT clause to EyeQL documentation	↑	Closed
FE-483	Ensure all user preferences are in user profile	↑	Closed

FE-296	Get Id button does not work in Trusted Application screen under IE	⬆	✓	Closed
FE-378	review multithreading of RevCacheReader	⬆	✓	Closed
FE-521	CLONE - StackOverflow	⬆	✓	Closed
FE-617	for new svn repositories, defaut for t/b/t should be None	⬆	✓	Closed
FE-566	diff-to-previous on annotate page 404s	⬆	✓	Closed
FE-393	Use a single regularexpression to catch all tag/branch/trunk patterns	⬆	✓	Closed
FE-435	Quick-search redo UI requirements	⬆	✓	Closed
FE-503	com.cenqua.fisheye.svn.SvnCache is throwing NPEs	⬆	✓	Closed
FE-600	TODO appearing in UI for comments	⬆	✓	Closed
FE-550	improve catch-all svn symbolic regex	⬆	✓	Closed
FE-605	added files appear as empty diffs	⬆	✓	Closed
FE-584	Create the ability for customers to create support cases via Fisheye	⬆	✓	Closed
FE-536	"List Repositories" method in the remote API documentation	⬆	✓	Closed
FE-511	NPE when configuration file was not found	⬆	➔	Resolved

FE-479	next and previous links on diff and annotation pages	⇧	➡	Resolved
FE-352	Add a shortcut in browse for making a diff for a given revision and the one before it	⇧	➡	Resolved
FE-540	"Data Types and Structures" information in the Remote API page	⇧	➡	Resolved
FE-532	upgrade to webwork 2.2.7 (fixes security problem)	⇧	➡	Resolved
FE-559	Add 'ancestor' return clause to EyeQL	⇧	➡	Resolved
FE-562	resolve springsource/log4j versioning problem	⇧	➡	Resolved
FE-301	IndexOutOfBoundsException when opening annotated view	⇧	➡	Resolved
FE-524	upgrade to trusted apps 1.0, remove seraph dep	⇧	➡	Resolved
FE-552	Have an error page rather than 403 page when SVN permission denied	⇧	➡	Resolved
FE-555	Documentation: Add maxReturn parameter to remote API	⇧	➡	Resolved
FE-500	Expose Changeset "Fixes Perforce Jobs" data	⇧	➡	Resolved

	in EyeQL (and REST api)			
FE-504	command line reindex doens't work when loopback is not 127.0.0.1	⬆	➡	Resolved
FE-505	Retrieve Password	⬆	➡	Resolved
FE-541	Allow limiting of number of results returned by remote API	⬆	➡	Resolved
FE-515	Allow P4 label scanning to be skipped	⬆	➡	Resolved
FE-438	Do content searches in quicksearch	⬆	➡	Resolved
FE-437	improve performance of filename searches in quicksearch	⬆	➡	Resolved
FE-434	show match-in-context in quicksearch (hit highlighting)	⬆	➡	Resolved
FE-436	Improved Quick Search	⬆	➡	Resolved
FE-549	Search tokenizes on underscores	⬆	➡	Resolved
FE-494	Add a link to the changeset on the annotation page	⬆	➡	Resolved
FE-338	Please add ability to specify initial revision from which to begin initial scan	⬆	➡	Resolved
FE-389	only ask group to do group-membership tests for crowd users	⬆	➡	Resolved
FE-648	Disabling the check	⬆	➡	Resolved

	box, next to the config.xml file still sends the config.xml file via Admin > SysInfo > Raise a support request			
FE-630	Bundle SAL 1.1 in FishEye	⬆	➔	Resolved
FE-668	"Edit repository details" throws an NPE when a p4 repo has invalid info	⬆	➔	Resolved
FE-675	RSS Feed Entries have almost no information in title	⬆	➔	Resolved
FE-674	RSS Feed Title is missing space	⬆	➔	Resolved
FE-578	"Search just <repo:parh>" breadcrumb links are borked - escapes parameter separators	⬆	➔	Resolved
FE-658	Chart constraint dropped on second level subdir	⬆	➔	Resolved
FE-464	upgrade to latest spring (at least 2.5.4)	⬇	✓	Closed
FE-495	Self Signup layout borked	⬇	✓	Closed
FE-607	Create documentation for new feature, create support issues via fisheye Admin > Sysinfo screen	⬇	✓	Closed
FE-649	Cannot specify	⬇	✓	Closed

	starting revision when creating perforce repo. The option only appears in the edit screen			
FE-685	Automatical user management from Crowd	⇩	✓	Closed
FE-482	SVN repositories default to UTF-8	⇩	➔	Resolved
FE-596	CSS syntax highlighting omissions	⇩	➔	Resolved
FE-643	"Request Garbage Collection" link on SysInfo/ Support page redirects badly	⇩	➔	Resolved
FE-319	Can't access / admin/ when logged in via Crowd	⇩	➔	Resolved
FE-636	Make update polling configurable in admin section	⇩	➔	Resolved
FE-428	Check for updates option	⇩	➔	Resolved
FE-491	Hide optional fields in repo setup	⇩	➔	Resolved
FE-513	Redirected to javax.servlet.ServletException 500 error page when accessing to a disabled/ stopped repository	⇩	➔	Resolved
FE-687	RSS Feed entry items truncate differently to 1.5.x	⇩	➔	Resolved
FE-651		⇩	➔	Resolved

	Weight quicksearch results by date			
FE-487	Remove the colon trailing repository names on the Fisheye home page	↓	➔	Resolved
FE-529	Add an "Add Repository" link to the top of the repository list page in admin screen	↓	➔	Resolved
FE-678	Link to file view in quicksearch results	↓	➔	Resolved

FishEye Release Summary

This page last changed on Jun 09, 2008 by jmcmillan.

FishEye 1.5 (14-Apr-08)

- Per-author lines of code statistics
- Charting improvements
- Customisable email templates
- More in release notes

FishEye 1.4 (5-Dec-07)

- Enhancements to user management
- Crowd/SSO support
- Crucible integration
- Enhancements to JIRA plugin
- More in release notes

FishEye 1.3 (1-Aug-07)

- 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 release notes

FishEye Upgrade Guide

This page last changed on May 05, 2008 by smaddox.

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.

Before you start

- Before upgrading you should always read the Release Notes and Changelog for the version you are upgrading to, as well as any versions you are skipping.

FishEye 1.5 Upgrade Notes

- Per-Author Line Counts require the 'Store Diff' setting to be true, but this will be false for existing repositories. Existing repositories will require this setting to be changed to 'true', then a full re-scan of that repository must be done. This is not essential to continue using your FishEye instance — it is only required for per-author graphs on the FishEye chart page.
- Upgrading from 1.2.5 (or earlier) or 1.3beta8 (or earlier) will force a complete re-scan of CVS repositories.
- Upgrading to this version will force a complete re-scan of P4 repositories.
- Upgrading from from 1.1.x (or earlier) or 1.2beta2 (or earlier) will force a complete re-scan of SVN repositories.

FishEye 1.4 Upgrade Notes

- If you were using the old Crowd Authenticator plugin in FishEye 1.3.x, you need to switch to the in-built Crowd Authenticator in FishEye 1.4+. Please see the Crowd documentation for details.
- As of version 1.3, FishEye requires a JVM version 1.5 or later. Previously, 1.4+ was required.
- Upgrading from 1.2.5 (or earlier) or 1.3beta8 (or earlier) will force a complete re-index of CVS repositories.
- Upgrading to this version will force a complete re-index of P4 repositories.
- Upgrading from from 1.1.x (or earlier) or 1.2beta2 (or earlier) will force a complete re-index of SVN repositories.

FishEye 1.3 Upgrade Notes

- As of version 1.3, FishEye requires a JVM version 1.5 or later. Previously, 1.4+ was required.
- Upgrading from 1.2.5 (or earlier) or 1.3beta8 (or earlier) will force a complete re-index of CVS repositories.
- Upgrading to this version will force a complete re-index of P4 repositories.
- Upgrading from from 1.1.x (or earlier) or 1.2beta2 (or earlier) will force a complete re-index of SVN repositories.

Upgrade Procedure

Your upgrade procedure depends on whether you are using a separate `FISHEYE_INST` directory. Read more about `FISHEYE_INST` in the Installation Guide.

Method 1: Using a Separate FISHEYE_INST Directory

1. Extract the new FishEye version to a directory, leaving your FISHEYE_INST environment variable set to its existing location.
2. Ensure that the FISHEYE_HOME environment variable, if set, points to your `/NEW_FISHEYE/` directory.

3. Start FishEye from the new installation.
4. Follow any version-specific instructions found in the Release Notes.

Method 2: No Separate FISHEYE_INST Directory

You will need to copy some files from your old FishEye installation to your new one.

1. Extract the new FishEye instance into a directory such as `/NEW_FISHEYE/`.
2. Delete the `/NEW_FISHEYE/var` directory.
3. Shut down the old FishEye instance if it is running.
4. Copy `/OLD_FISHEYE/config.xml` to `/NEW_FISHEYE/`.
5. Copy (or move) the `/OLD_FISHEYE/var` directory to `/NEW_FISHEYE/var`.
6. If you have a Cenqua-issued FishEye license, copy your `fisheye.license` to `/NEW_FISHEYE/`. (Atlassian-issued licenses are included within `config.xml`.)
7. Ensure that the FISHEYE_HOME environment variable, if set, points to your `/NEW_FISHEYE/` directory.
8. Start FishEye from the new installation.
9. Follow any version-specific instructions found in the Release Notes.

FishEye Knowledge Base

This page last changed on Sep 16, 2007 by smaddox.

FishEye Knowledge Base

Answers to commonly raised questions about configuring and using FishEye.

- CVS FAQ
  - How does FishEye calculate CVS changesets?
- Example EyeQL Queries
  - How do find changes made to a branch after a given revision?
  - 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?
- Installation & Configuration FAQ
  - Are anonymous users counted towards FishEye's licence limits?
  - Can FishEye be run as a Windows service?
  - Improve FishEye Scan Performance
- Subversion FAQ
  - 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?
  - Why do I need to describe the branch and tag structure for Subversion repositories?
- Troubleshooting
  - After I commit a change to my CVS repository, it takes a long time before it appears in FishEye.
  - Fix Out of Memory errors by increasing available memory
  - I have installed FishEye, and the inital scan is taking a long time. Is this normal?
  - I have installed FishEye, but there is no data in the Changelog.
  - Initial scan and page loads are slow on Subversion
  - Message 'org.tigris.subversion.javahl.ClientException svn Java heap space'
  - On my Red Hat Linux system, after running for several days FishEye freezes and does not accept any more connections.
  - URLs with encoded slashes don't work, especially in Author constraints

⚠ Do you have a question, or need help with FishEye? Please create a support request.

CVS FAQ

This page last changed on Sep 16, 2007 by smaddox.

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:

How does FishEye calculate CVS changesets?

This page last changed on Sep 16, 2007 by smaddox.

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.

Example EyeQL Queries

This page last changed on Jun 23, 2008 by edawson.

EyeQL
- How do find changes made to a branch after a given revision? - 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?

For more information on using EyeQL, see the Reference guide.

How do find changes made to a branch after a given revision?

This page last changed on Jun 22, 2008 by edawson.

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 page last changed on Jun 22, 2008 by edawson.

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?

This page last changed on Jun 22, 2008 by edawson.

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?

This page last changed on Jun 22, 2008 by edawson.

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?

This page last changed on Jun 24, 2008 by edawson.

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?

This page last changed on Jun 22, 2008 by edawson.

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?

This page last changed on Jun 22, 2008 by edawson.

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?

This page last changed on Jun 22, 2008 by edawson.

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?

This page last changed on Jun 22, 2008 by edawson.

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
```

Installation & Configuration FAQ

This page last changed on Sep 16, 2007 by smaddox.

FishEye Installation & Configuration FAQ
• Are anonymous users counted towards FishEye's licence limits? • Can FishEye be run as a Windows service? — To run FishEye as a service you can either use SRVANY and INSTSRV to run `java.exe` or create a Java Service Wrapper. A mechanism to run FishEye as a service will be incorporated at a later stage. In the meantime, example wrapper files written by FishEye users can be found [here|^wrapper.zip]. • Improve FishEye Scan Performance — You can increase the speed of your scans using the following options:

Are anonymous users counted towards FishEye's licence limits?

This page last changed on Sep 04, 2008 by edawson.

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.

Can FishEye be run as a Windows service?

This page last changed on Aug 31, 2008 by pkamal.

To run FishEye as a service you can either use SRVANY and INSTSRV to run `java.exe` or create a Java Service Wrapper. A mechanism to run FishEye as a service will be incorporated at a later stage. In the meantime, example wrapper files written by FishEye users can be found here.

To install on Windows:

1. Unzip the wrapper zip file into your `FISHEYE_HOME` directory.
2. Run `Fisheye-Install-NTService.bat`, found in `FISHEYE_HOME/wrapper/bin`.
3. Start the Fisheye service under the Windows Control Panel.

Improve FishEye Scan Performance

This page last changed on Jul 24, 2008 by pkamal.

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 (in some cases weeks), you should consider switching over from the http/s protocol to the svn or file protocol to define the location of your SVN repository.

```
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.

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 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.

Subversion FAQ

This page last changed on Sep 16, 2007 by smaddox.

FishEye Subversion FAQ

- 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.
- 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.

Errors 'SEVERE assert' or 'Checksum mismatch'

This page last changed on Sep 16, 2007 by smaddox.

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.

This page last changed on Sep 16, 2007 by smaddox.

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?

This page last changed on Sep 16, 2007 by smaddox.

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.

Why do I need to describe the branch and tag structure for Subversion repositories?

This page last changed on Jan 29, 2008 by edawson.

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.

Troubleshooting

This page last changed on Sep 16, 2007 by smaddox.

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. • Fix Out of Memory errors by increasing available memory • 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. • 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. • 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.

After I commit a change to my CVS repository, it takes a long time before it appears in FishEye.

This page last changed on Sep 19, 2007 by smaddox.

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.

Fix Out of Memory errors by increasing available memory

This page last changed on Sep 11, 2008 by pkamal.

I am getting Out of Memory errors, how can I allocate more memory to FishEye?

Since the default memory setting usually is around 64MB or 128MB, you might have to adjust the settings to run a bigger FishEye instance with sufficient memory.

On this page:

Out Of Memory Errors

There are a number of different memory errors that the JVM will throw. The most common are listed as follows.

OutOfMemoryError: Java Heap Space

To solve this error, you will need to add the argument `-Xmx1024m` to FISHEYE_OPTS, in addition to any argument you use to set the heap size. Often you need to increase the amount of memory allocated to fisheye during the initial scan and period and once this is completed you can reduce back down.

```
FISHEYE_OPTS="-Xms128m -Xmx1024m -XX:MaxPermSize=128m"
```

OutOfMemoryError: PermGen space, or Permanent Generation Size

If you get the error message: `java.lang.OutOfMemoryError: PermGen space` this means that you have exceeded Java's fixed 64MB block for loading class files. You will need to add the argument `-XX:MaxPermSize=128m` to FISHEYE_OPTS, in addition to any argument you use to set the heap size.

```
FISHEYE_OPTS="-Xms128m -Xmx512m -XX:MaxPermSize=128m"
```

OutOfMemoryError: unable to create new native thread

This error occurs when the operating system is unable to create new threads. This is due to the JVM Heap taking up the available RAM.

> Big heaps take away from the space that can be allocated for the stack of a new thread

For Linux the maximum heap size of the JVM cannot be greater than 2GB. If you only have 2GB RAM in your server, it is not recommended to set the Max size of the JVM that high.
The size of the stack per thread can also contribute to this problem. The stack size can reduce the number of threads that can be created.

To fix this problem, you should reduce the size of your JVM Heap and also the size of the stack per thread.
The stack size can be changed with the following (example) parameter:

```
-Xss512k
```

Please refer to this guide as a reference for JVM tuning.

OutOfMemoryError: GC overhead limit exceeded

This error indicates that the JVM took too long to free up memory during its GC process. This error can be thrown from the Parallel or Concurrent collectors.

> The parallel collector will throw an OutOfMemoryError if too much time is being spent in garbage collection: if more than 98% of the total time is spent in garbage collection and less than 2% of the heap is recovered, an OutOfMemoryError will be thrown. This feature is designed to prevent applications from running for an extended period of time while making little or no progress because the heap is too small. If necessary, this feature can be disabled by adding the option -XX:-UseGCOverheadLimit to the command line.

This kind of OutOfMemoryError can be caused if your java process is starting to use swapped memory for its heap. This will cause the JVM to take a lot longer than normal to perform normal GC operations. This can eventually cause a timeout to occur and cause this error.

To overcome this issue, you need to make sure that all processes can't allocate more memory than there is system memory. In practice this is impossible to do for all processes. At a minimum you should make sure that all your jvm's do not have a total maximum memory allocation than your normally available system memory.

Please refer to this guide for more information.
Read the Tuning FishEye page for more detail on adjusting resource limits and performance settings in FishEye.

I have installed FishEye, and the inital scan is taking a long time. Is this normal?

This page last changed on Feb 04, 2008 by edawson.

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.

This page last changed on Sep 16, 2007 by smaddox.

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

This page last changed on Mar 06, 2008 by david.soul@atlassian.com.

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.

Message 'org.tigris.subversion.javahl.ClientException svn Java heap space'

This page last changed on Sep 19, 2007 by smaddox.

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.

This page last changed on Sep 16, 2007 by smaddox.

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
```

URLs with encoded slashes don't work, especially in Author constraints

This page last changed on Sep 25, 2007 by mquail.

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.

FishEye User's Guide

This page last changed on Sep 10, 2007 by smaddox.

1. Fisheye Quick Start Guide

This page last changed on Aug 12, 2008 by edawson.

This guide will explain how to get FishEye installed and running as easily as possible. For more advanced installation topics, see the Installation Guide.

Step 1. Install FishEye

1. Download the FishEye zip file and extract it. This document assumes you have extracted FishEye to `/FISHEYE_HOME/`.
2. Ensure you have installed an appropriate Java runtime - see System Requirements. Ensure that `java` is in the PATH, or that the `JAVA_HOME` environment variable is set.
3. If you intend to use FishEye with Subversion, please be sure to read about the requirements, Subversion client setup, and granting permission to FishEye to scan your repository.
4. If you intend to use FishEye with Perforce, please ensure you read about the requirements and Perforce client setup.

Step 2. Run FishEye

> ⚠ Read-only access for FishEye
>
> We recommend you run FishEye as a user that has only read access to your repository.
> ℹ An exception to this rule is users running the JIRA FishEye plugin with Perforce Job Integration. In that scenario, you must give FishEye write access.

1. You can start FishEye immediately with the following:
   - For Unix-based systems:

   ```
   $ cd /FISHEYE_HOME/bin
   $ ./run.sh
   ```

   - For Windows-based systems:

   ```
   C:\> cd FISHEYE_HOME\bin
   C:\FISHEYE_HOME\bin> run.bat
   ```

2. Once started, FishEye will run its own HTTP web server on port 8060. You can access FishEye immediately by going to `http://HOSTNAME:8060/` in a browser.

   > ⚠ Default ports
   >
   > By default, FishEye will listen on port 8060 for HTTP requests. It also listens on 127.0.0.1:8059 as a control port. You can configure both of these in the FishEye Administration pages or by editing `/FISHEYE_HOME/config.xml` and restarting FishEye.

Step 3. Set up FishEye

1. The first time you access FishEye from a browser, you will be asked to enter an administrator password. This password will give you access to the FishEye Administration pages.
2. You will also be prompted for a trial license, which you can find here.
3. Once you have set up an administrator password, you can access the Administration pages at `http://HOSTNAME:8060/admin/`.
4. One of the first steps will be to add a repository.

Step 4. Use FishEye

1. Once you have added a repository, you can view it in FishEye at `http://HOSTNAME:8060/`.
2. FishEye needs to build an index and cache of the contents of your repository, so some information will not appear in FishEye until this is complete.

Stopping FishEye

To stop the FishEye server:

- For Unix-based systems:

```
$ cd /FISHEYE_HOME/bin
$ ./stop.sh
```

- For Windows-based systems:

```
C:\> cd FISHEYE_HOME\bin
C:\FISHEYE_HOME\bin> stop.bat
```

2. Using the FishEye Screens

This page last changed on Apr 21, 2008 by edawson.

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 the FishEye screen will remain the same as you browse through the different screens.

When you click the 'FishEye icon' in the top left hand corner, you will see the list of FishEye repositories. Underneath the FishEye icon is the directory that is currently being browsed.

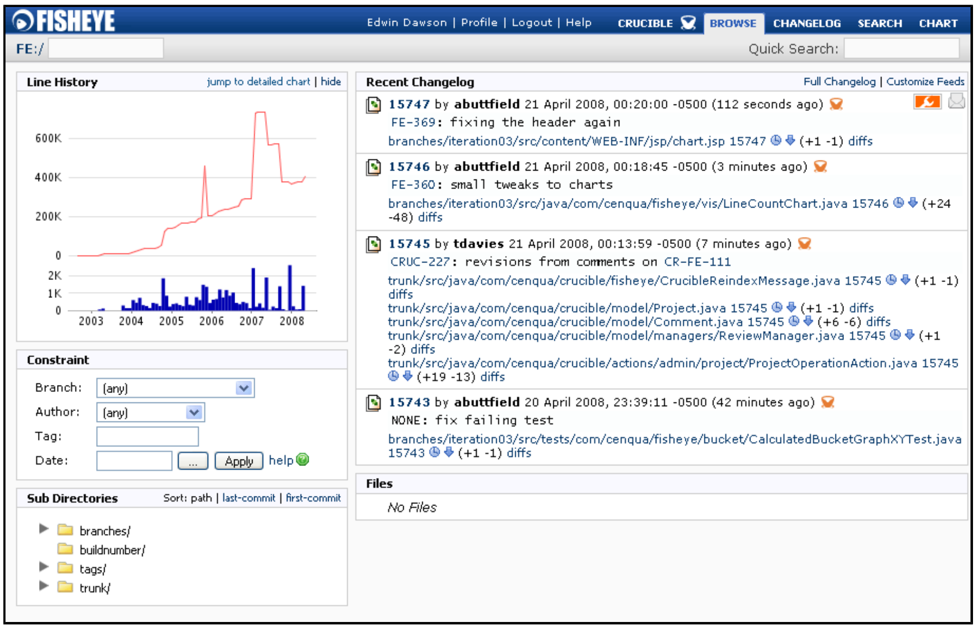
The user currently logged in will be shown at the top right hand corner, or it will say 'Guest' if nobody is logged in. If a user is logged in then they can change their FishEye settings, such as passwords, notifications and display settings, by clicking the 'Profile' link.

Tabs

The tabs at the top right hand corner provide different views into the repository:

- Browse
- Changelog
- Search
- Charts

Screenshot: Using FishEye



15747 by **abuttfield** 21 April 2008, 00:20:00 -0500 (112 seconds ago)
FE-369: fixing the header again
branches/iteration03/src/content/WEB-INF/jsp/chart.jsp 15747 (+1 -1) diffs

15746 by **abuttfield** 21 April 2008, 00:18:45 -0500 (3 minutes ago)
FE-360: small tweaks to charts
branches/iteration03/src/java/com/cenqua/fisheye/vis/LineCountChart.java 15746 (+24 -48) diffs

15745 by **tdavies** 21 April 2008, 00:13:59 -0500 (7 minutes ago)
CRUC-227: revisions from comments on CR-FE-111
trunk/src/java/com/cenqua/crucible/fisheye/CrucibleReindexMessage.java 15745 (+1 -1) diffs
trunk/src/java/com/cenqua/crucible/model/Project.java 15745 (+1 -1) diffs
trunk/src/java/com/cenqua/crucible/model/Comment.java 15745 (+6 -6) diffs
trunk/src/java/com/cenqua/crucible/model/managers/ReviewManager.java 15745 (+1 -2) diffs
trunk/src/java/com/cenqua/crucible/actions/admin/project/ProjectOperationAction.java 15745 (+19 -13) diffs

15743 by **abuttfield** 20 April 2008, 23:39:11 -0500 (42 minutes ago)
NONE: fix failing test
branches/iteration03/src/tests/com/cenqua/fisheye/bucket/CalculatedBucketGraphXYTest.java 15743 (+1 -1) diffs

No Files

Note: The Crucible icon
will only be shown if you are also running Crucible.

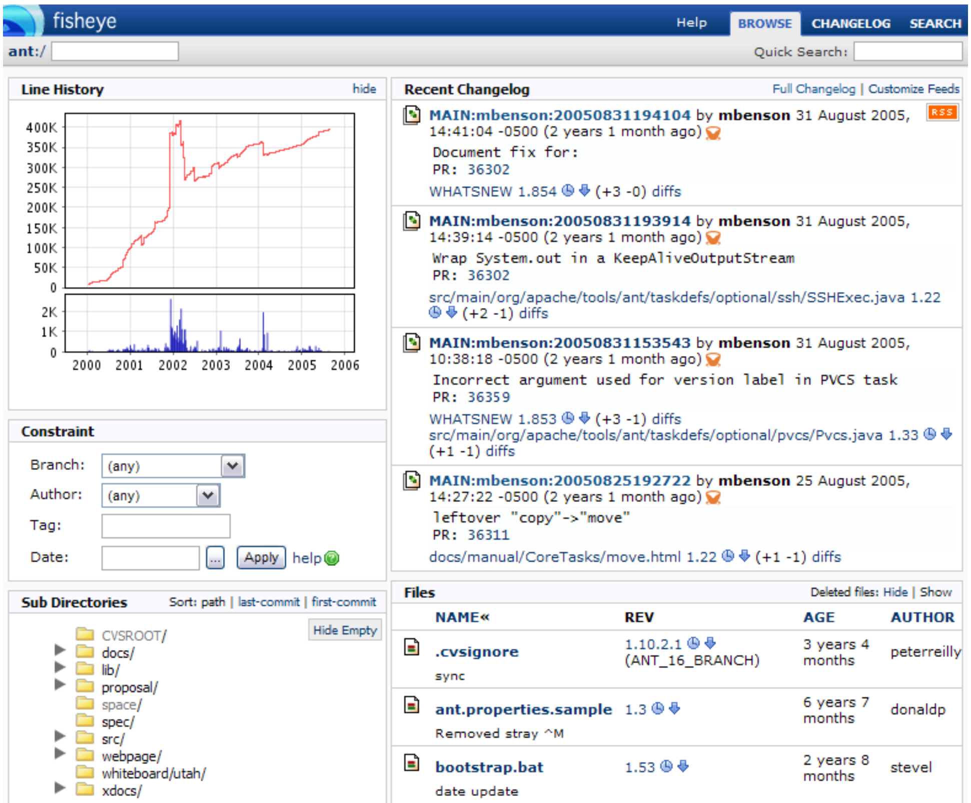
Browsing through a Repository

This page last changed on Jan 13, 2008 by edawson.

The Browse view is the first screen you see when you sign into FishEye. Click the Browse tab in the top right hand corner to get to this screen.

The Browse view lets you explore the revisions, files and directories in your repository. This screen helps you quickly navigate to the file you are looking for, as well as presenting useful information about the directory you are looking at.

Screenshot: Browse View



Constraint

Branch: (any)

Author: (any)

Tag:

Date:

MAIN:mbenson:20050831194104 by mbenson 31 August 2005, 14:41:04 -0500 (2 years 1 month ago)

```
Document fix for:
PR: 36302
```

WHATSNEW 1.854 (+3 -0) diffs

MAIN:mbenson:20050831193914 by mbenson 31 August 2005, 14:39:14 -0500 (2 years 1 month ago)

```
Wrap System.out in a KeepAliveOutputStream
PR: 36302
```

src/main/org/apache/tools/ant/taskdefs/optional/ssh/SSHExec.java 1.22 (+2 -1) diffs

MAIN:mbenson:20050831153543 by mbenson 31 August 2005, 10:38:18 -0500 (2 years 1 month ago)

```
Incorrect argument used for version label in PVCS task
PR: 36359
```

WHATSNEW 1.853 (+3 -1) diffs
src/main/org/apache/tools/ant/taskdefs/optional/pvcs/Pvcs.java 1.33 (+1 -1) diffs

MAIN:mbenson:20050825192722 by mbenson 25 August 2005, 14:27:22 -0500 (2 years 1 month ago)

```
leftover "copy"->"move"
PR: 36311
```

docs/manual/CoreTasks/move.html 1.22 (+1 -1) diffs

NAME«	REV	AGE	AUTHOR
.cvsignore sync	1.10.2.1 (ANT_16_BRANCH)	3 years 4 months	peterreilly
ant.properties.sample Removed stray ^M	1.3	6 years 7 months	donaldp
bootstrap.bat date update	1.53	2 years 8 months	stevel

Note: The Crucible icon
will only be shown if you are also running Crucible.

Recent Changelog Pane

The top of the right-hand column shows the most recent changesets for this directory subtree. The RSS icon allows you to subscribe to an RSS feed of the recent changes in this subtree.

Files Pane

The list of files is shown in the 'Files' pane below the Recent Changelog pane on the right-hand side. You can sort the Files pane by name, age or author. Click a file name to view the file history.

Line History Graph Pane

The 'Line History' pane is at the top of the left-hand column. This graph shows the total line-count of MAIN or trunk over time for this directory subtree. This line-count does not include binary files, but does include every other file. If you have a branch-constraint specified, then the line-count history of that branch is also shown.

Constraint Pane

The 'Constraint' pane is on the left, under the 'Line History' pane. You can specify a constraint that controls the information that is shown in the Browse view.

Constraint	Description
Branch	Will show files and recent changes on only that branch.
Author	Displays the most recent revision in each file that was checked in by the given author. Shows only recent changes checked in by the given author.
Tag	Shows only files/revisions that are tagged with the given tag.
Date	Shows only revisions and changesets that were created on or before that date. Must be of the form YYYY-MM-DD, YYYY-MM or YYYY (you can use / instead of -).

Sub Directories Pane

The 'Sub Directories' pane is on the left, under the 'Constraint' pane. It shows a list of the different folders under the repository. It is sorted in alphabetical order by default but can be sorted by 'last-commit' or 'first-commit'.

FishEye Charts

This page last changed on Sep 23, 2008 by edawson.

On the charts page you can view various charts in FishEye that display information about the lines of code (LOC) committed to the repository, over time. You can reach the charts page three different ways:

- Click the 'Charts' link on the FishEye menu bar, or
- Select 'Jump to detailed chart' on the mini-chart, or
- Click the link named 'chart' that is shown next to each repository name on the FishEye opening screen.

Custom Charts

You can view chart information controlled by various criteria. You select the desired constraints and click 'Apply'.

Setting	Explanation	Values	Default
Branch	Limits the chart to the selected branch, defined as the repository's trunk (unless the directory displayed is a branch directory).	Any branch from the current repository.	Displays the trunk, unless the current directory has been identified as a branch.
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
Chart type	Changes the chart's presentation.	Area, line, pie or change chart.	Area
Show by	Secondary data by which to refine the chart.	Subdirectory, author or extension.	None
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)
Y Axis	Choosing 'Tight' zooms in the charts view to the limits of the range that the data covers. Only applies to Line charts.	Full or Tight	Tight
Sub Directories	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)

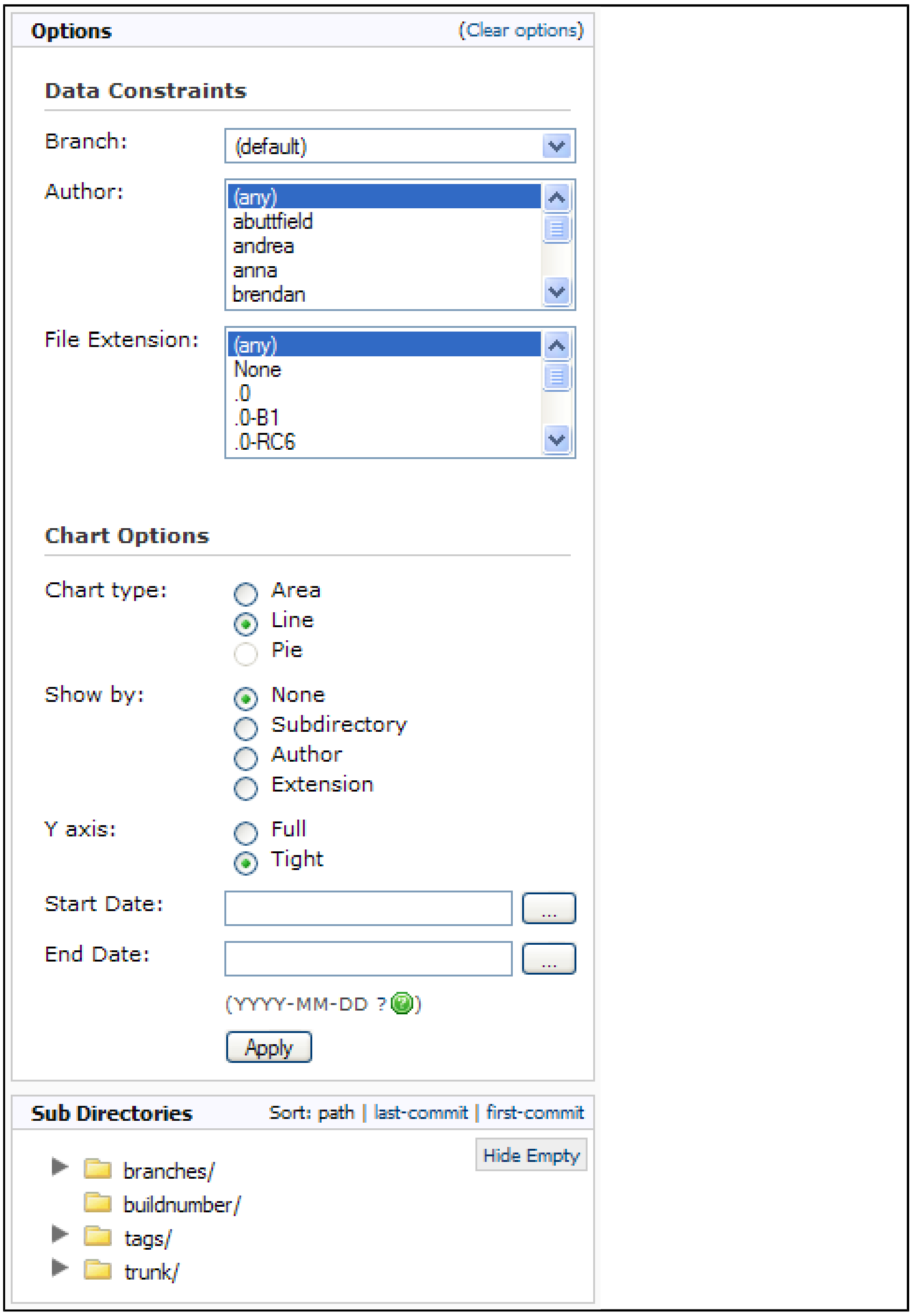
The 'change' chart displays the change in lines of code, for a specific date range, expressed as a line graph. For example, if the lines of code at the start date is 100, the start point will be zero and the rest of the graph shifted by 100 lines.

To return to the default chart settings, click 'Remove Constraint'.

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.

Screenshot: FishEye custom chart settings



Data Constraints

Branch: (default)

Author: (any) abuttfield andrea anna brendan

File Extension: (any) None .0 .0-B1 .0-RC6

Chart Options

Chart type: ○ Area ● Line ○ Pie

Show by: ● None ○ Subdirectory ○ Author ○ Extension

Y axis: ○ Full ● Tight

Start Date:

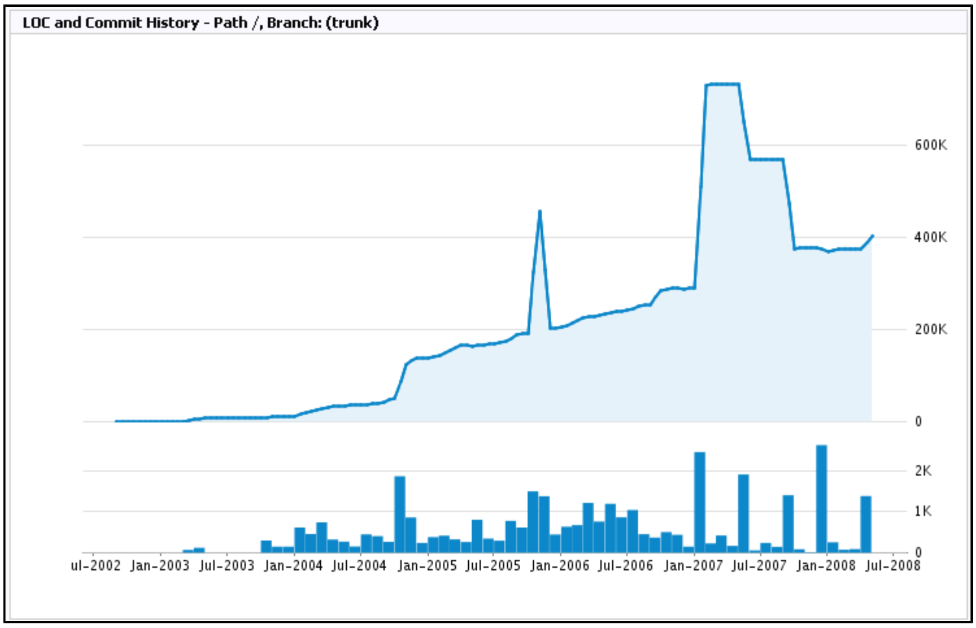
End Date:

(YYYY-MM-DD ?)

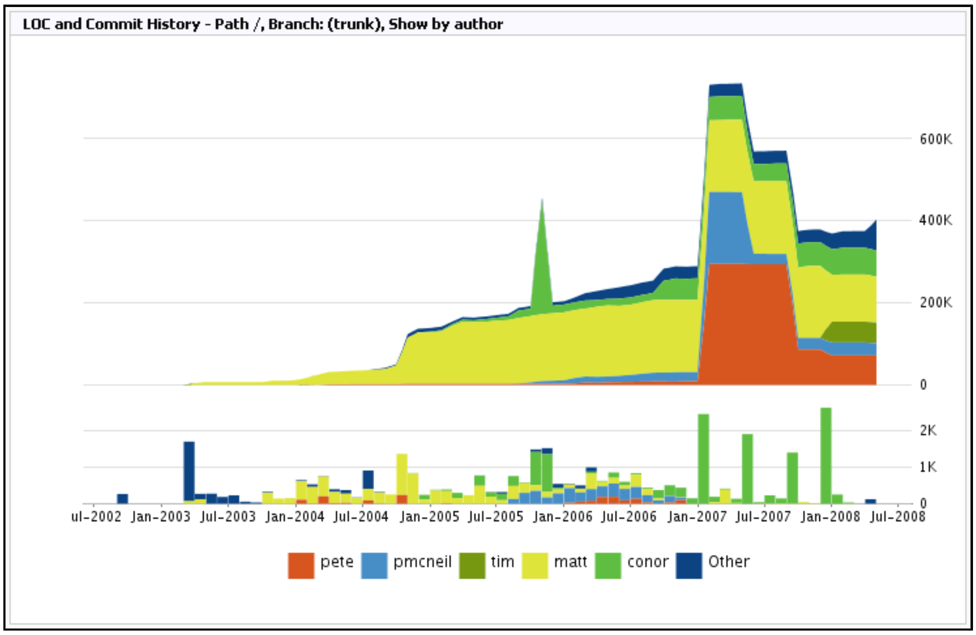
Sub Directories

branches/
buildnumber/
tags/
trunk/

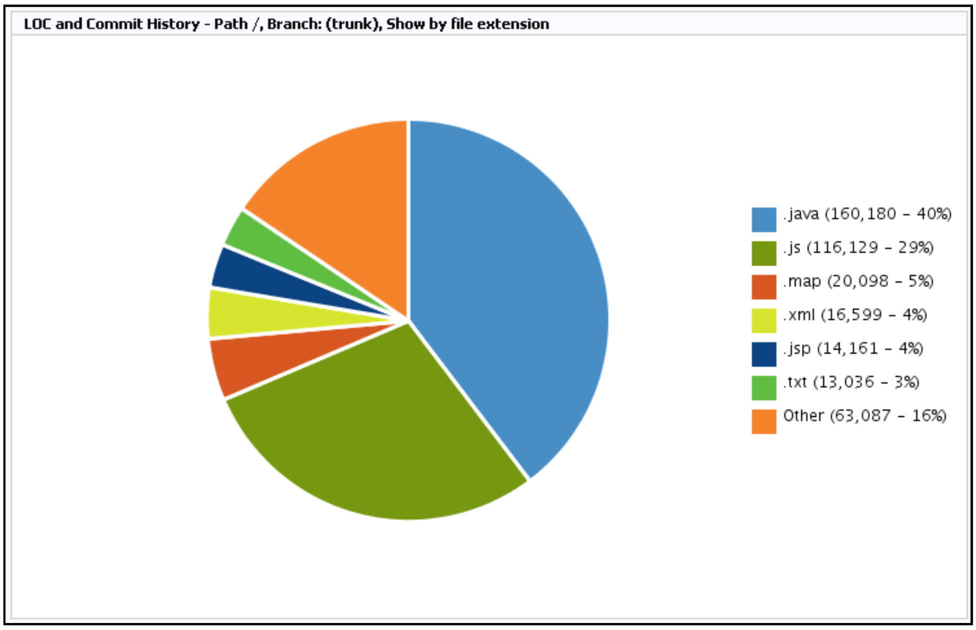
Screenshot: FishEye per-author LOC chart



Screenshot: FishEye per-author LOC chart showing multiple authors



Screenshot: FishEye LOC chart by file extension


LOC and Commit History - Path /, Branch: (trunk), Show by file extension
.java (160,180 - 40%)
.js (116,129 - 29%)
.map (20,098 - 5%)
.xml (16,599 - 4%)
.jsp (14,161 - 4%)
.txt (13,036 - 3%)
Other (63,087 - 16%)

Searching the Repository

This page last changed on Sep 22, 2008 by edawson.

FishEye allows you to search through the repository to find particular changesets or files.

Below we describe the three ways to search:

- Quick Search
- Simple Search
- Advanced Search

Quick Search

To use this search, enter your search term in the 'Quick Search' box in the top right hand corner of the FishEye screens.

Screenshot: Quick Search box

You can search for the following:

- Authors
- Branch names
- Commit comments
- Changeset ids
- Filenames/paths
- File content
- Tags
- Date (YYYY-MM-DD format, or any substring of that)
- Added/Removed diff text.

Results are sorted by relevance, with limited results per page. Click 'Next' to load following pages. Search matches inside the results are highlighted in yellow.

Restricting searches by prefixing database field
You can search matches against a given field, by using a search in this format:

```
author:anna
```

This would return all results from the author field that match the string 'anna'.

Searches can be specifically restricted to the following available fields:

- Author
- Comment
- Contents
- File (You can use Antglobs)
- Branch
- Tag
- Cs
- Date
- AddedLine
- RemovedLine.

Searching for discrete strings with precise case
To search for a specific string that appears discretely, with specific capital or non-capital letters, search with quotation marks, as in the following example:

```
"Monkey"
```

This search will ignore occurrences of the string that appear embedded in other strings, have different case, or are part of a path or disk location. The example above would not return "ProjectMonkey", "monkey", or "/zoo/mammals/monkey/archie/".

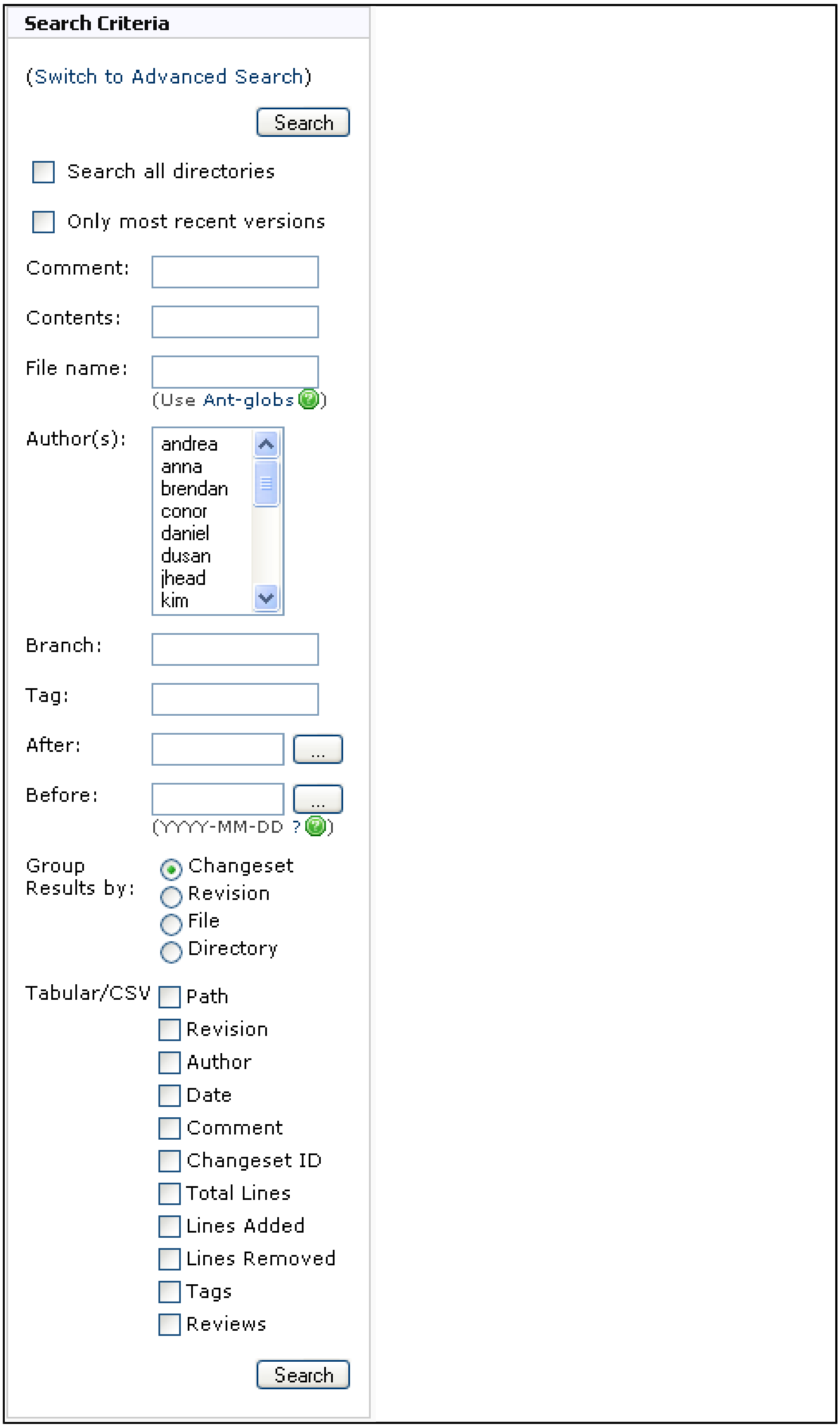
ℹ Note that regular quick searches do not take case into account and phrases cannot be searched in Quick Search at present.

ℹ File content Quick Search is a brand new feature in the FishEye 1.6 public beta and is still under development. If you want to access historical file contents in the repository, you will need to re-index it.

Simple Search

To access the simple search screen, click the 'Search' tab in the top right-hand corner of the FishEye screens.

Screenshot: FishEye Simple Search panel



Search Criteria

(Switch to Advanced Search)

Search

☐ Search all directories

☐ Only most recent versions

Comment:

Contents:

File name:
(Use Ant-globs ?)

Author(s):
andrea
anna
brendan
conor
daniel
dusan
jhead
kim

Branch:

Tag:

After: ...

Before: ...
(YYYY-MM-DD ?)

Group Results by:
● Changeset
○ Revision
○ File
○ Directory

Tabular/CSV
☐ Path
☐ Revision
☐ Author
☐ Date
☐ Comment
☐ Changeset ID
☐ Total Lines
☐ Lines Added
☐ Lines Removed
☐ Tags
☐ Reviews

Search

You can use this search to retrieve a list of changesets/files using the filters that are available. You can search using one or more of the following filters:

- Commit comments
- Contents of files — files must be non-binary, less than 5MB, and located on the trunk/head
- File names/paths — Antglobs can be used

- Authors
- Branch names
- Tag names
- Revision dates before and after.

Results can be grouped by the following:

- Changeset
- Revision
- File
- Directory.

The results are shown in a standard HTML view. You can choose to show the results in a tabular format by using the 'Tabular/CSV' checkboxes, and you can save the results to a CSV file.

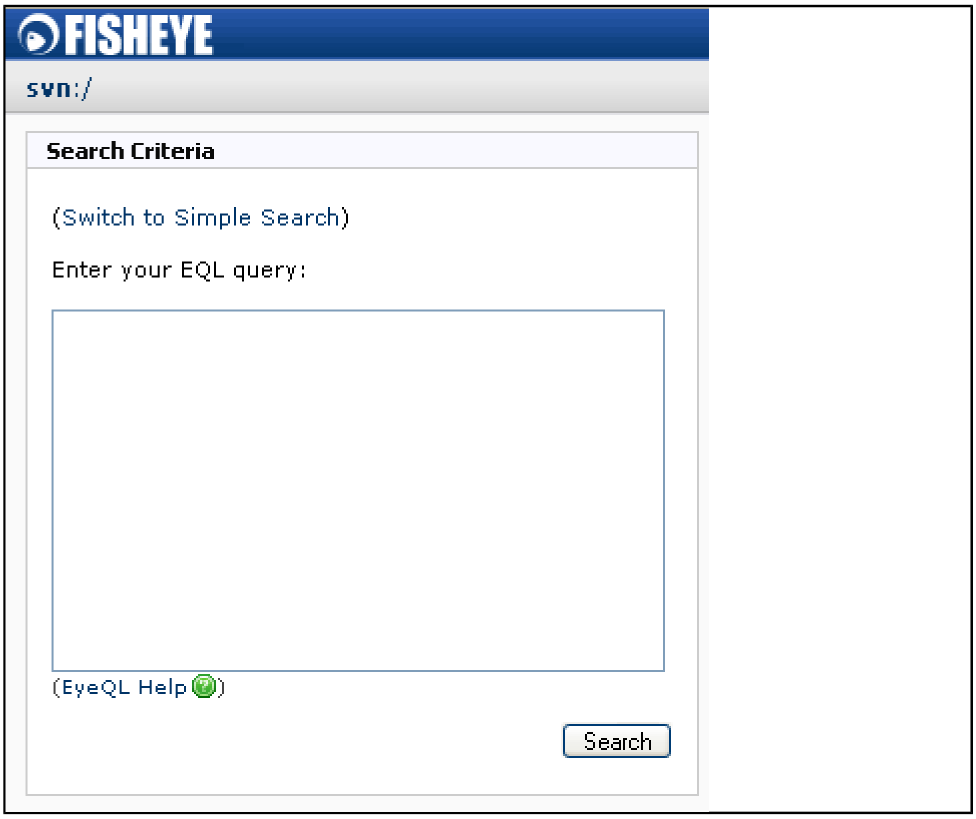
The following fields are shown:

- Path
- Revision
- Author
- Date
- Comment
- Changeset
- Total lines
- Total lines added
- Total lines removed
- Tags.

Advanced Search

In some circumstances the results of a simple search may not be specific enough. Using the advanced search, you can create your own complex searches using FishEye's powerful query language called EyeQL.

Screenshot: FishEye Advanced Search



To do an advanced search, click the 'Switch to Advanced Search' link found on the top left-hand side of the Simple Search screen.

> ✓ Use Simple Search to build your basic query first
>
> You can flick between Simple and Advanced Search. The EyeQL statement will contain the basics of the statement and you can adapt it as required.

Viewing a File History

This page last changed on Oct 24, 2007 by rosie@atlassian.com.

To view a file history, click the file name in the 'Files' pane on the Browse screen. The 'File History View' shows the different revisions of a file.

Branch History

The 'History' page at top right shows a diagram of the branches and revisions of the selected file. Click on the diagram to focus the window to that branch/revision.

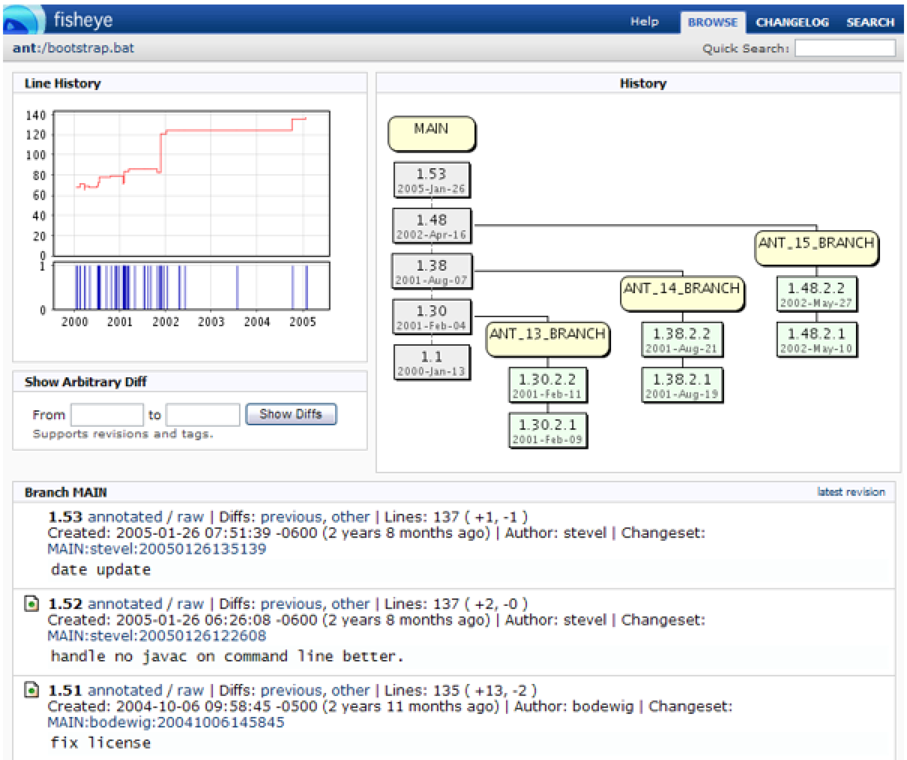
Line History Graph

The 'Line History' tab at top left contains a graph showing the total line-count over time for the selected file. If you have a branch-constraint specified, then the line-count history of that branch is also shown.

Arbitrary Diffs

The 'Show Arbitrary Diff' pane allows you to request a diff between any two revisions of the selected file. You can use revision numbers or tag names.

Screenshot: File History



1.53 annotated / raw | Diffs: previous, other | Lines: 137 (+1, -1)
Created: 2005-01-26 07:51:39 -0600 (2 years 8 months ago) | Author: stevel | Changeset:
MAIN:stevel:20050126135139

```
date update
```

1.52 annotated / raw | Diffs: previous, other | Lines: 137 (+2, -0)
Created: 2005-01-26 06:26:08 -0600 (2 years 8 months ago) | Author: stevel | Changeset:
MAIN:stevel:20050126122608

```
handle no javac on command line better.
```

1.51 annotated / raw | Diffs: previous, other | Lines: 135 (+13, -2)
Created: 2004-10-06 09:58:45 -0500 (2 years 11 months ago) | Author: bodewig | Changeset:
MAIN:bodewig:20041006145845

```
fix license
```

Viewing the Changelog

This page last changed on Jan 03, 2008 by edawson.

The 'Changelog' tab allows you to browse the changes made to your repository chronologically. It provides a calendar graph in the left-hand column to allow you to navigate to any time in the history of your repository. You can also drill down into a subdirectory using the directory tree in the left-hand column.

The changesets are shown in the right-hand column. They are ordered with the most recent first.

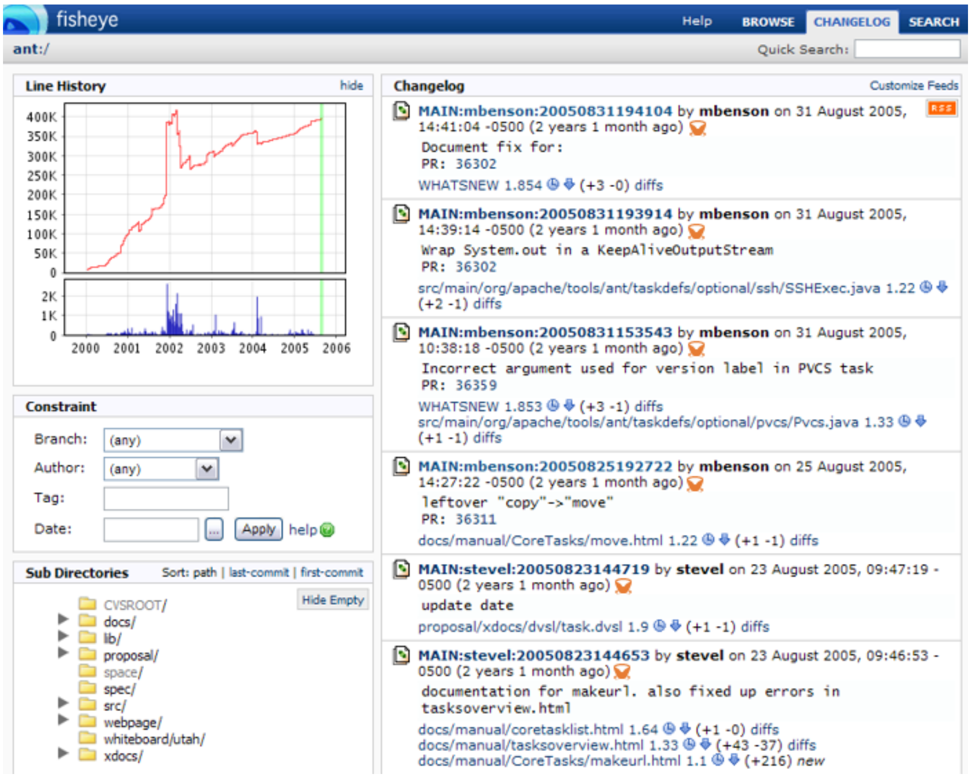
You can move forward/backward in time using the 'earlier/later' controls at the top and bottom of the right-hand column. A timeline on the calendar highlights the range of changesets displayed on this page. Click on the calendar to navigate to the changesets relevant to a specific period of time.

Constraint Mode

You can specify a 'Constraint' to control the information that is shown in the Changelog.

Constraint	Description
Branch	Will show changesets on only that branch.
Author	Shows only changesets checked in by the given author.
Tag	Shows only changesets that contain revisions tagged with the given tag.
Date	Shows only changesets created on or before that date. Must be of the form YYYY-MM-DD, YYYY-MM or YYYY (you can use '/' instead of '-').

Screenshot: Viewing the Changelog



Branch: (any)
Author: (any)
Tag:
Date:

MAIN:mbenson:20050831194104 by **mbenson** on 31 August 2005, 14:41:04 -0500 (2 years 1 month ago)

```
Document fix for:
PR: 36302
```

WHATSNEW 1.854 (+3 -0) diffs

MAIN:mbenson:20050831193914 by **mbenson** on 31 August 2005, 14:39:14 -0500 (2 years 1 month ago)

```
Wrap System.out in a KeepAliveOutputStream
PR: 36302
```

src/main/org/apache/tools/ant/taskdefs/optional/ssh/SSHExec.java 1.22 (+2 -1) diffs

MAIN:mbenson:20050831153543 by **mbenson** on 31 August 2005, 10:38:18 -0500 (2 years 1 month ago)

```
Incorrect argument used for version label in PVCS task
PR: 36359
```

WHATSNEW 1.853 (+3 -1) diffs
src/main/org/apache/tools/ant/taskdefs/optional/pvcs/Pvcs.java 1.33 (+1 -1) diffs

MAIN:mbenson:20050825192722 by **mbenson** on 25 August 2005, 14:27:22 -0500 (2 years 1 month ago)

```
leftover "copy"->"move"
PR: 36311
```

docs/manual/CoreTasks/move.html 1.22 (+1 -1) diffs

MAIN:stevel:20050823144719 by **stevel** on 23 August 2005, 09:47:19 -0500 (2 years 1 month ago)

```
update date
```

proposal/xdocs/dvsl/task.dvsl 1.9 (+1 -1) diffs

MAIN:stevel:20050823144653 by **stevel** on 23 August 2005, 09:46:53 -0500 (2 years 1 month ago)

```
documentation for makeurl. also fixed up errors in
tasksoverview.html
```

docs/manual/coretasklist.html 1.64 (+1 -0) diffs
docs/manual/tasksoverview.html 1.33 (+43 -37) diffs
docs/manual/CoreTasks/makeurl.html 1.1 (+216) *new*

Note: The Crucible icon
will only be shown if you are also running Crucible.

3. Changing your User Profile

This page last changed on Aug 13, 2008 by edawson.

You can change FishEye settings such as password, notifications and display settings.

To view your own user profile, log into FishEye, choose a repository and click the 'Profile' link at the top right-hand corner of the page.

> ⚠ Always click 'Save' after making any changes.

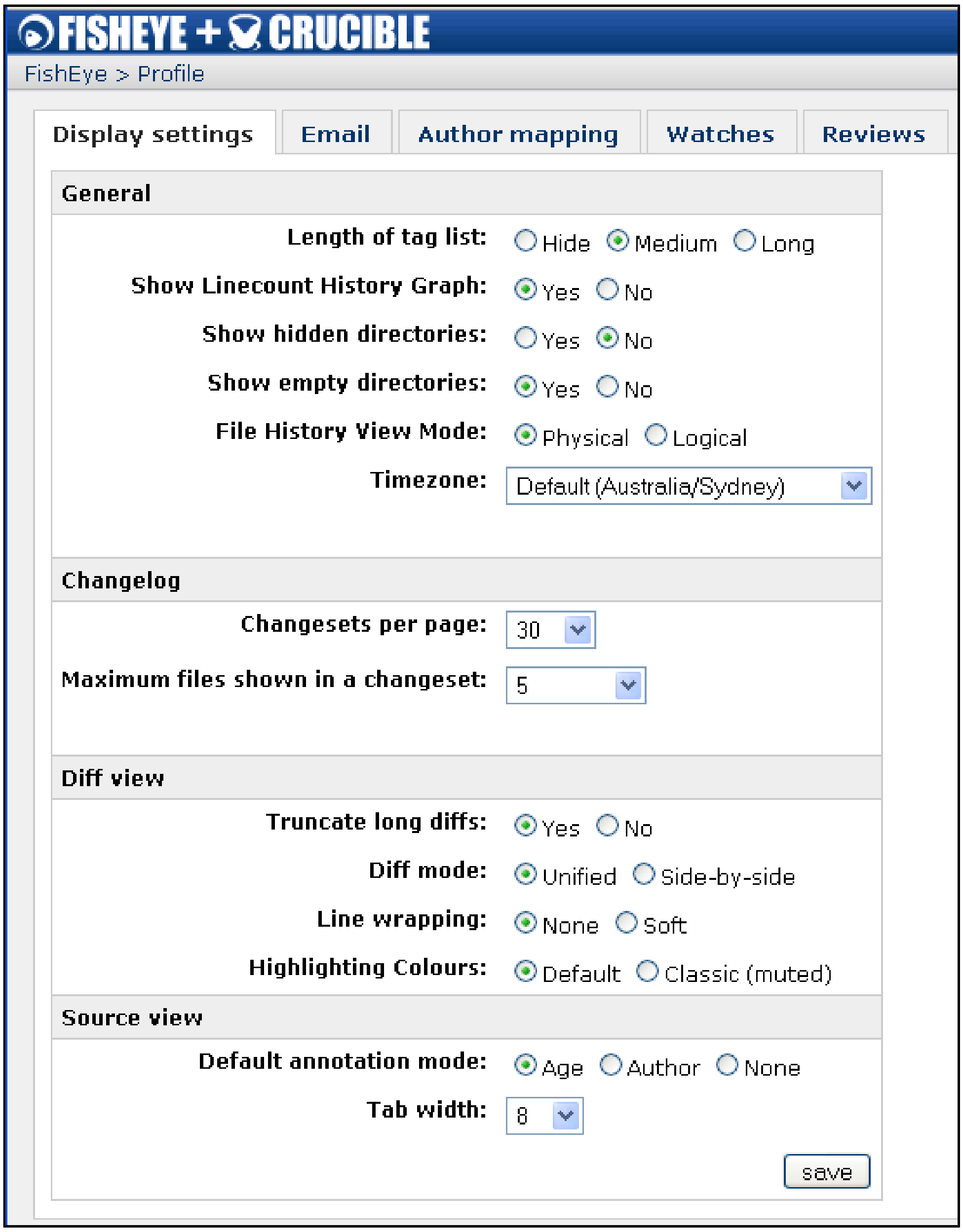
Below is a description of each tab and its contents.

- Display Settings Tab
- Email Tab
- Change Password Tab
- Author Mapping Tab
- Watches Tab
- Reviews tab

Display Settings Tab

The options in this tab allow you to amend the display settings.

Screenshot: FishEye User Profile Display Settings



General

Length of tag list: ○ Hide ● Medium ○ Long

Show Linecount History Graph: ● Yes ○ No

Show hidden directories: ○ Yes ● No

Show empty directories: ● Yes ○ No

File History View Mode: ● Physical ○ Logical

Timezone: Default (Australia/Sydney)

Changelog

Changesets per page: 30

Maximum files shown in a changeset: 5

Diff view

Truncate long diffs: ● Yes ○ No

Diff mode: ● Unified ○ Side-by-side

Line wrapping: ● None ○ Soft

Highlighting Colours: ● Default ○ Classic (muted)

Source view

Default annotation mode: ● Age ○ Author ○ None

Tab width: 8

General

Length of tag list	Default is 'Medium'. The option to show the list of tags for a file. This can be changed to show none ('Hide') or all ('Long').
Show Linecount History Graph	Default is 'Yes'. This is the graph that appears on the left hand side of the Browse and Changelog screen.
Show hidden directories	Default is 'No'. Do not show the hidden directories within any folder lists.
Show empty directories	Default is 'Yes'. The option to see any empty directories within any folder lists.
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.
Maximum files shown in a changeset	Default is 5.

Diff View

Truncate long diffs	Default is 'Yes'. Only show part of the diff, if the diff contains many lines of code.
Diff mode	Default is 'Unified'. Can be changed to 'Side-by-side' diffs.
Line wrapping	Default is 'None' i.e. long lines will never word-wrap. 'Soft' is when long lines will word-wrap.
Highlighting Colours	The default colour scheme uses bright colours for highlighting diffs in the code. If you prefer more muted colours, select 'Classic (muted)'.

Source View

Default annotation mode	Default is 'Age'. It can be changed to 'Author' or 'None'.
Tab width	Default is 8. Can be changed to a number between 1 and 10.

Email Tab

The settings in this tab allow you to change your email address and your display name.

Display Name	Name displayed for the user currently logged in.
Email address	The address all email notifications will be sent to.
Email Format	Default is text. Can be changed to be sent as HTML.

Change Password Tab

Option to be able to change your password if required.

The passwords are case sensitive.

Author Mapping Tab

This functionality is used by Crucible. Refer to the Crucible documentation.

Watches Tab

Add a 'watch' on the Browse, File History or Changelog page

By adding a 'watch', you can ask to receive emails about changes made to the repository. To add a watch, click on the ✉ icon at the top right of any Browse, File History or Changelog page.

The 'Watches' tab in your Profile allows you to change the frequency at which the 'watch' emails are sent.

- 'Immediately' - the email is sent every time a change is made.
- 'Daily' - you will receive a daily email detailing these changes.

The default is 'Immediately'.

The option to add a watch may only be available if the administrator has enabled watches for the repository.

Reviews tab

This functionality is used by Crucible. Refer to the Crucible documentation.

Re-setting your Password

This page last changed on Sep 22, 2008 by edawson.

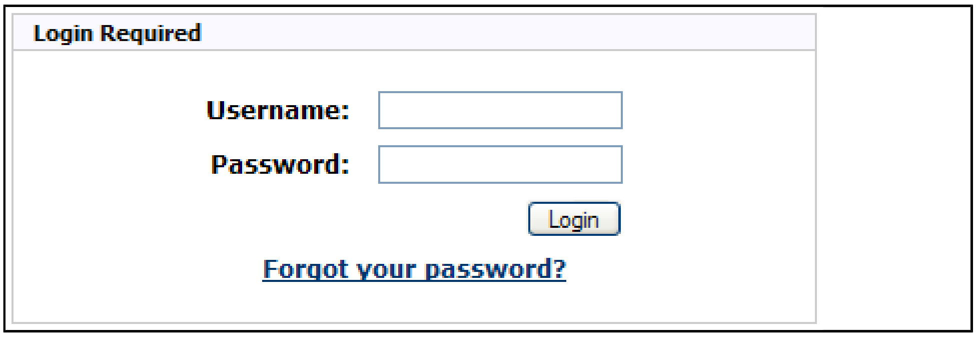
If you need to reset your password, FishEye has an integrated mechanism to generate a new password and send it to the email address in your profile.

To reset your password:

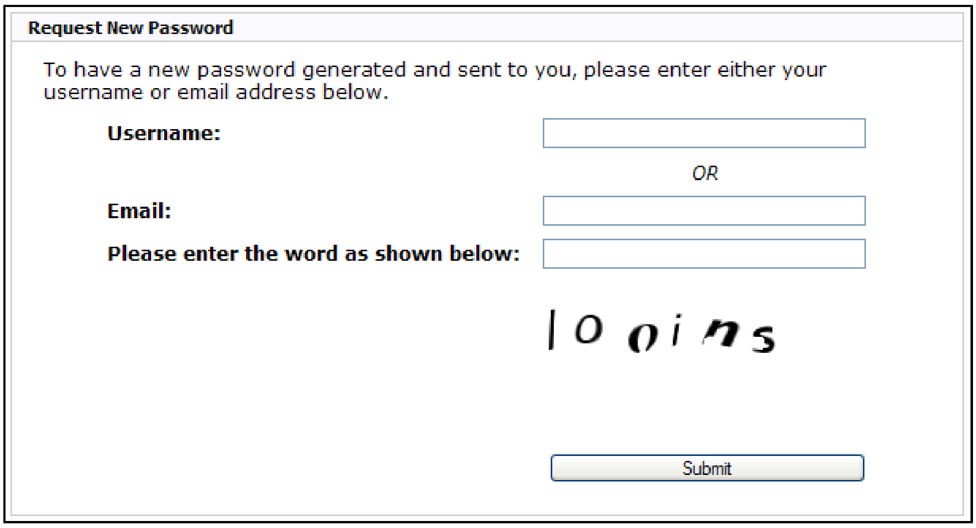
1. On the log in screen, click the 'Forgot your password?' link. The 'Request New Password' screen opens.
2. Fill out your username or email address and the Captcha step. That is, click in the form field labelled 'Please enter the word as shown below' and type the graphical letters shown above the 'Submit' 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



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.

4. EyeQL Reference Guide

This page last changed on Sep 23, 2008 by edawson.

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 from the FishEye API.

<table>
<tr><td>query:</td><td>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|changeset))?
(return return-clauses)?
(limit limit-args)?</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td>clauses:</td><td>clause ((or|and|,) clause)*
Notes:
and binds more tightly than or.
',' (comma) means 'and'.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td>clause:</td><td>(clauses)
not clause
path (not)? like word
Notes:
word is an Antglob.
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.</td></tr>
</table>

	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 the 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 | revision | author | date | comment | csid | isBinary | totalLines | linesAdded | linesRemoved | isAdded | isDeleted | isCopied | isMoved | tags | reviews) (as word)? The attribute to return, optionally followed by a name to use for the column. Notes: reviews applies to Crucible reviews.
limit-clause:	(duration | offset, duration | duration offset offset) Notes: Limits the number of results to return. offset specifies the starting point of the truncated result set and duration 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]
```

5. Antglob Reference Guide

This page last changed on Oct 03, 2007 by smaddox.

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 Antglobs 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/`

6. Date Expressions Reference Guide

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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

__newreleaseFishEye

This page last changed on Sep 23, 2008 by edawson.

⚠ FishEye 1.6 has now been released. Read the Release Notes.

TreeNavigation

This page last changed on Sep 17, 2007 by smaddox.

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