Ticketing Systems with RT

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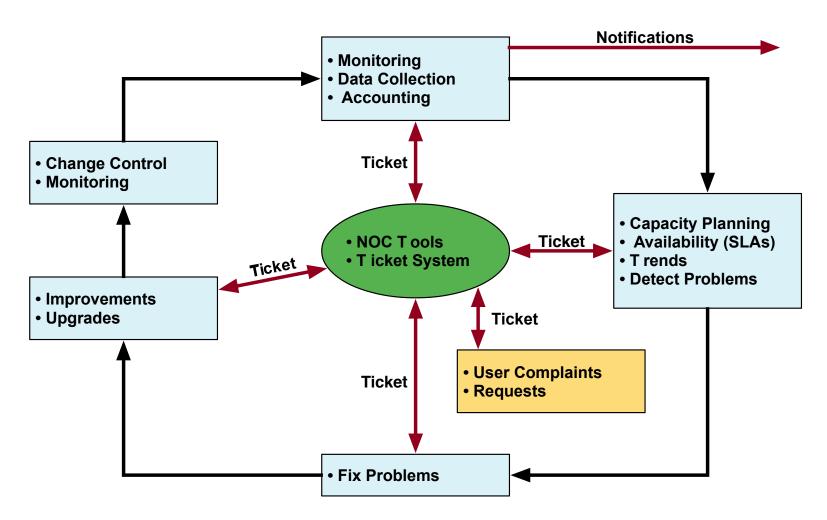


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Why Ticketing Systems?







Ticketing Systems

- Why are they important?
 - · Track all events, failures and issues
 - Focal point for help desk communication
- Use it to track all communications
 - Both internal and external
- Events originating from the outside:
 - · customer complaints
- Events originating from the inside:
 - System outages (direct or indirect)
 - · Planned maintenance, upgrades, etc.





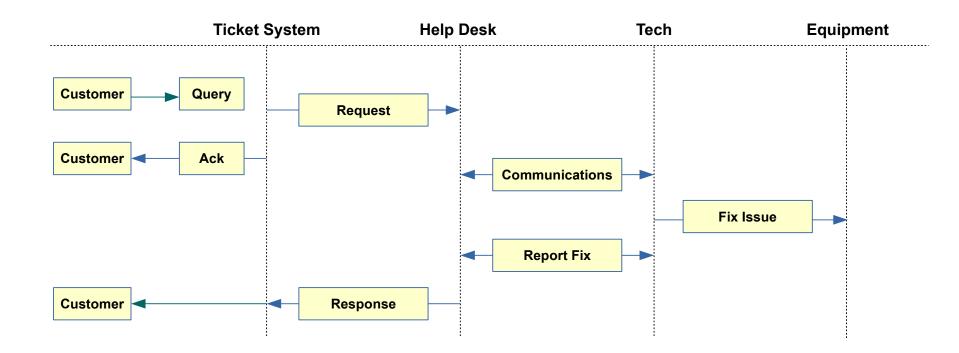
Ticketing Systems (Contd.)

- Use ticket system to follow cases, including communication between techs
- Each case is assigned a case number
- •Each case goes through a similar life cycle:
 - -New Open ... Resolved Closed





Help Request with Tickets







Request Tracker / Trac

RT »

- Heavily used worldwide
- Can be customized to your location
- Somewhat difficult to install and configure
- Handles large-scale operations



- A hybrid including wiki & project management features
- Web-only ticket system works well but not robust as RT
- Often used for "trac"king group projects.
- Used for this course: http://noc.ws.nsrc.org/wiki/





A Few Others

Bugzilla: http://www.bugzilla.org/

Cerberus: http://www.cerberusweb.com/

Eticket: http://www.eticketsupport.com/

- Itracker: http://www.itracker.org/

Jutda Helpdesk: http://www.jutdahelpdesk.com/

Mystic: http://www.hulihanapplications.com/projects/mystic

OTRS: http://otrs.org/

OsTicket: http://osticket.com/

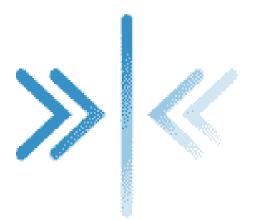
Simple Ticket: http://www.simpleticket.net/

Trouble Ticket Express:

http://www.troubleticketexpress.com/







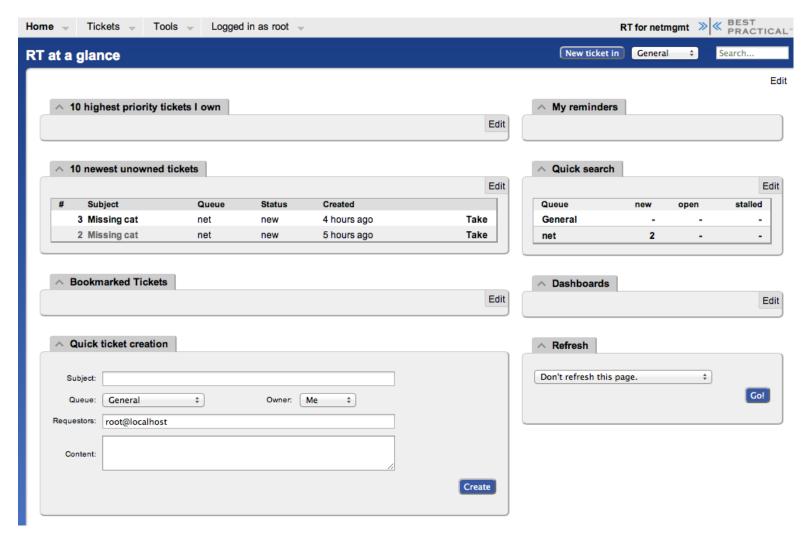
RT: Request Tracker

http://bestpractical.com/rt/





What Does It Look Like?







Ticket Management Systems

- Why do we use the term "ticket"?
- In order to resolve a problem...
 - Who wants what?
 - Who's going to work on this?
 - When did they ask, when was it done?
 - How much time did it take (billing, hours)?
 - What's left to do?
 - Everything is summarized and presented in a simple and intuitive manner.







Applications

- User support
- Security problem management
- Issue Tracking / Incident Management





Essential Functionality

- Several interfaces
 - Web, CLI, e-mail, etc.
- Multiuser
 - At different levels: admin, general user, guest
- Authentication and authorization
- Event history
- Handles dependencies
- Notifications





Components

- Register an event (i.e., ticket creation)
- Assign an owner
- Assign interested parties
- Maintain change history
- Inform interested parties of each change
- Initiate activities based on status or priority





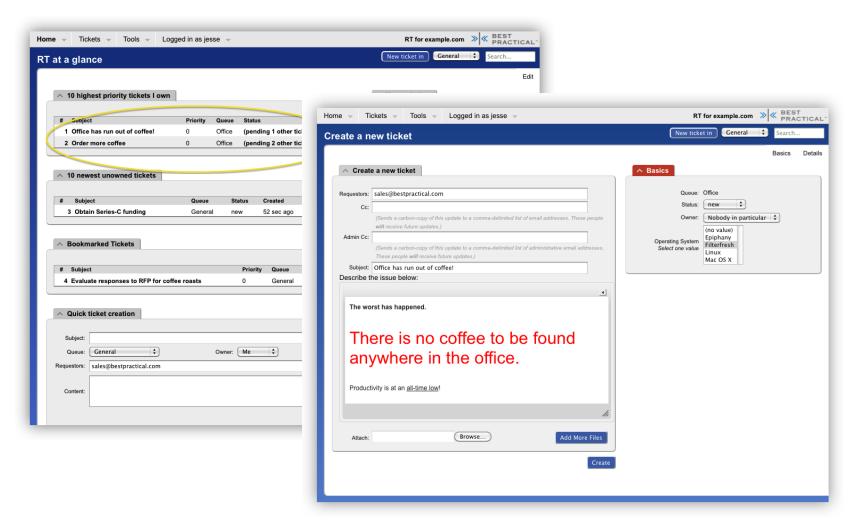
Typical Support Scenario

- Lots of email traffic requesting help, request for services, etc.
- Archived as text without classification
- Very difficult to find current status or problem history.
- Sometimes problems were forgotten or never resolved.





Critical Issues & Tickets







RT: Advantages

- Open source and free
- Heavily used and tested
- Very active development
- Flexible
- Web interface or control via email
- Backend database (MySQL, Postgresql, Oracle, SQLite)





RT: Disadvantages

- A bit tricky to install the first time...
 - Most distributions have packages that make installation a bit easier:
 - Red Hat, Fedora, SuSE, Debian, Ubuntu, FreeBSD, etc.
- It's powerful, so you'll need to spend some time learning how it works.





Problem Classification: Queues

- -Services: DNS, IP addresses, Radius, LDAP
- Security: Attacks, scans, abuse, etc.
- Systems: Email accounts, passwords, etc
- Networking: Network Services Group
- Help Desk: Those who deal with end-users





Web Server Configuration

Two Options

– Virtualhost: http://rt.host.fqdn

Subdirectory: http://host.fqdn/rt/

Root user ('root')

- Change the default password on first login ('password')
- Assign the complete email for the root account: root@host.fqdn
- Assign all user rights:Global -> User Rights





User Creation

 Create a userid for each member of your team

Assign privileges to each user





Create Groups

Create groups of users:

 Administering privileges by group is more efficient than doing so for each user.





Create Queues

Create queues for problem categories

- For example
- Security Accounts Connectivity

Assign users groups and groups to each queue

- Different between AdminCC and CC
- Don't forget to create email aliases for each queue





rt-mailgate

rt-mailgate facility lets us:

- Define virtual users on the RT server that correspond to ticket queues in RT.
- Allow third-party software (Nagios, Cacti, Smokeping, etc.) to automatically generate tickets in specified queues via email.
- Provide a simple interface through which endusers can communicate with your support organization via RT.





Scripts (actions)

Create automatic actions for queues

- There is a group of scrips that apply to all queues.
 - Possible to customize per queue or globally
 - "scrips" are "snippets of Perl code"
 - Chapter 6 of the O'Reilly "RT Essentials" book
 - Details on how to use Scrips: http://requesttracker.wikia.com/wiki/Scrip





Extensions

Extend the functionality of RT. For example:

- Send daily emails to remind users of tickets that have not been "taken"
- Send daily emails to each user reminding them of their pending tickets.
- Periodically increment ticket priority
- You can execute commands via email





References

 Best Practical Web site http://bestpractical.com/rt

 RT Essentials. Dave Rolsky et al. O'Reilly Media, Inc.

 Contributions to RT: http://requesttracker.wikia.com/wiki/Contributions

Extensions
 http://requesttracker.wikia.com/wiki/Extensions
 http://bestpractical.com/rt/extensions.html

Scrips

http://requesttracker.wikia.com/wiki/Scrip http://requesttracker.wikia.com/wiki/ScripAction

