# Ticketing Systems with RT

# Network Startup Resource Center www.nsrc.org

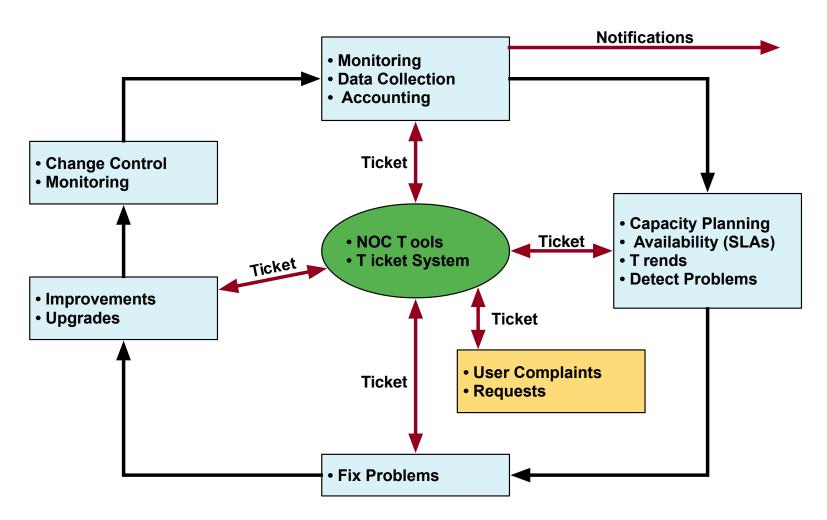


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# Why Ticketing Systems?







# 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.





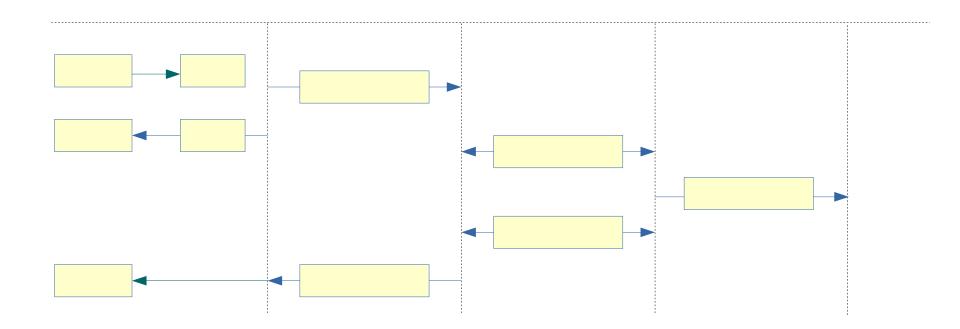
# Ticketing Systems (Contd.)

- 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/







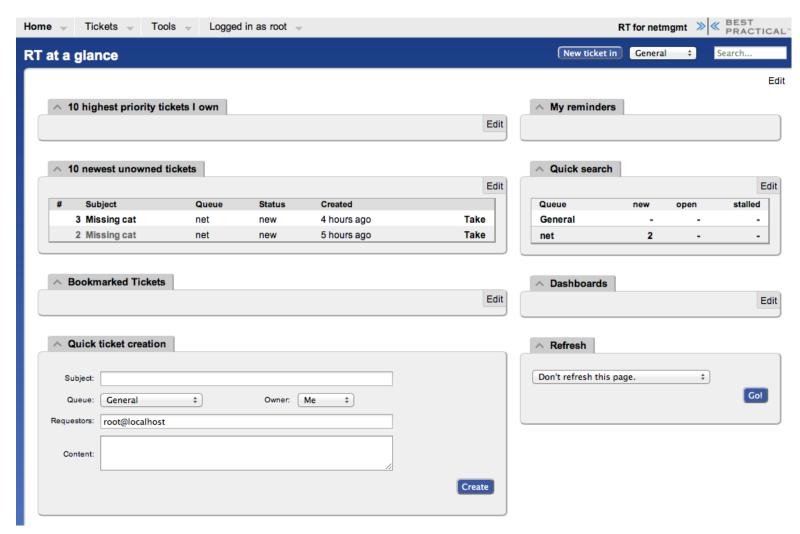
# **RT: Request Tracker**

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





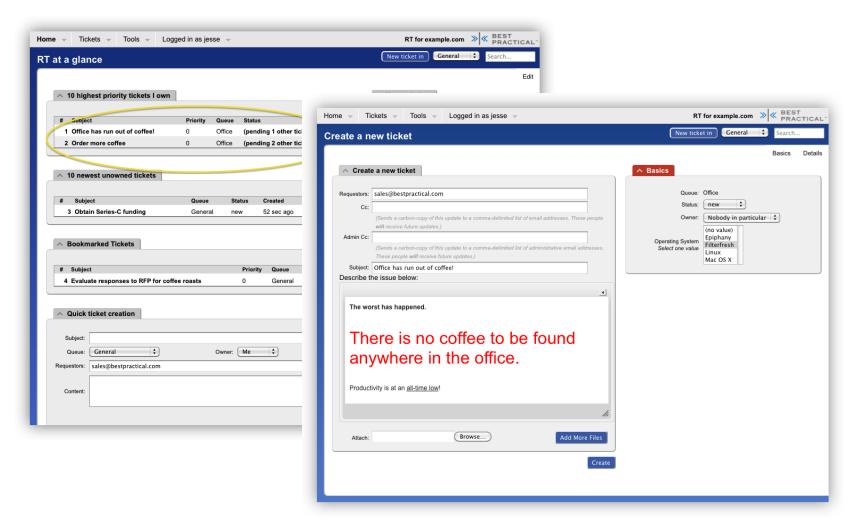
### Typical Support Scenario

- 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: <a href="http://rt.host.fqdn">http://rt.host.fqdn</a>

Subdirectory: <a href="http://host.fqdn/rt/">http://host.fqdn/rt/</a>

#### 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





