Documentation for FishEye 3.4
Contents

FishEye Documentation Home ....................................................... 7
Getting started ............................................................................... 7
Supported platforms ......................................................................... 8
End of Support Announcements for FishEye .................................. 12
End of Support Announcement for IBM ClearCase ......................... 15
End of Support Announcement for Internally Managed Repositories .... 15
Native support for SVN .................................................................... 16
Installing FishEye on Windows ...................................................... 21
Running FishEye as a Windows service .......................................... 24
Installing FishEye on Linux and Mac ............................................. 27
Starting to use FishEye .................................................................... 30
Configuring JIRA integration in the Setup Wizard ......................... 35
Using FishEye .................................................................................. 42
Using the FishEye screens .............................................................. 43
Browsing through a repository ...................................................... 44
Searching FishEye ........................................................................... 46
Viewing a file .................................................................................. 50
Viewing file content ......................................................................... 51
Viewing a file history ....................................................................... 54
Viewing the changelog ..................................................................... 55
FishEye Charts ................................................................................. 57
Using favourites in FishEye ............................................................. 60
Changset Discussions ..................................................................... 61
Viewing the commit graph for a repository ...................................... 61
Viewing People's Statistics ............................................................... 67
Using smart commits ....................................................................... 68
Changing your user profile ............................................................. 73
Re-setting your password ............................................................... 77
Pattern matching guide ................................................................. 78
Date Expressions Reference Guide ............................................... 79
EyeQL Reference Guide .................................................................... 80
Integrating FishEye with Atlassian applications ............................. 84
JIRA Integration in FishEye ............................................................. 86
Integrating FishEye with Stash ......................................................... 88
Administering FishEye .................................................................... 89
Managing your repositories ............................................................ 90
Adding an external repository ......................................................... 91
CVS .................................................................................................... 92
Git ..................................................................................................... 93
Mercurial .......................................................................................... 95
Perforce ............................................................................................ 97
Subversion ....................................................................................... 99
Setting up a repository client ......................................................... 116
CVS client ........................................................................................ 116
Git client .......................................................................................... 116
Mercurial client ............................................................................... 117
Perforce client ............................................................................... 117
Subversion client ............................................................................ 118
Re-indexing your repository ........................................................... 121
Repository options ......................................................................... 122
Authentication ................................................................................ 124
Commit Message Syntax ............................................................... 129
Configuring repository details ...................................................... 131
Hidden directories .......................................................................... 133
Include Exclude paths .................................................................... 134
Indexer ............................................................................................. 138
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Linkers</th>
<th>139</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operations</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permissions</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Properties</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Store diff info</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarball settings</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Text file size limiting</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Updater</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watches</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Checkout URLs</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipelined indexing</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Managing users and groups in FishEye

| Creating a user | 159 |
| Creating a group | 160 |
| Adding a user to a group | 160 |
| Associating a group with a repository | 161 |
| Configuring avatar settings | 161 |
| Configuring anonymous access | 162 |
| Editing a user's details | 163 |
| Changing a user's password | 163 |
| Renaming a user | 163 |
| Deleting or deactivating a user | 164 |

Configuring External Authentication Sources

| Understanding authentication | 165 |
| Loading Users from Active Directory, LDAP, Crowd or JIRA | 166 |
| Synchronising With Large User Repositories | 167 |
| LDAP authentication | 167 |
| How to connect FishEye to Active Directory or another LDAP server | 170 |
| JIRA and Crowd Authentication | 174 |
| User management limitations and recommendations | 175 |
| Custom authentication | 176 |
| Host-Based Authentication | 177 |
| AJPv13 Authentication | 179 |
| Forcing Imported Usernames to be Lowercase | 180 |

Configuring SMTP

| Customising email notifications | 180 |
| Freemarker Data Model for Email Templates | 182 |

Migrating to an external database

| Migrating to MySQL | 183 |
| Migrating to Oracle | 184 |
| Migrating to PostgreSQL | 188 |
| Migrating to SQL Server | 191 |
| Configuring the database connection pool | 193 |
| Backing up and restoring FishEye data | 196 |

Managing add-ons

| Linking FishEye to JIRA | 207 |
| Linking to another application | 208 |

Adding an Application Link

| Configuring authentication for an application link | 210 |
| Configuring Basic HTTP Authentication for an Application Link | 213 |
| Configuring OAuth Authentication for an Application Link | 216 |
| Configuring Trusted Applications Authentication for an Application Link | 217 |
| Deleting an Application Link | 218 |
| Editing an Application Link | 221 |
| Making an application link the primary link | 221 |
| Relocating an Application Link | 222 |
| Upgrading an Application Link | 222 |
| Configuring Project Links across Applications | 223 |
| Trusted Applications | 226 |

System Settings

| FishEye folder layout | 228 |
| Command-Line Options | 228 |

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Configuring Web Hooks</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enabling Smart Commits</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuring commit hooks</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Setting the REST API token</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuring ViewVC compatibility</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customizing the front page</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuring raw file download settings</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software Update Notifications</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enabling Access Logging in FishEye</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setting JVM System Properties</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System Properties</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FishEye and Crucible Cookies</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuring the FishEye web server</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FishEye SSL configuration</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Integrating with other web servers</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuring indexing</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optimising the Search Indexes on Restart</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customising FishEye's look and feel</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment variables</td>
<td>268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuring Outgoing Web Proxy Support for FishEye or Crucible</td>
<td>272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuring SSL cipher suites for Jetty</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuring FishEye Security</td>
<td>274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Best practices for configuring FishEye security</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Brute force login protection</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Configuring CAPTCHA</td>
<td>277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Granting administrator privileges</td>
<td>277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Configuring public signup</td>
<td>278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuning FishEye performance</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Best practices for FishEye configuration</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Separating FishEye instance data from application data</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Best practices Subversion integration</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Troubleshooting SVN indexing issues in FishEye and Crucible</td>
<td>284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contacting Support</td>
<td>286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Finding your FishEye or Crucible Support Entitlement Number (SEN)</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FishEye releases</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FishEye upgrade guide</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Git manifest</td>
<td>301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Migration guide for Git internally managed repositories</td>
<td>303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FishEye 3.4 release notes</td>
<td>309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FishEye 3.3 release notes</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FishEye 3.2 release notes</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FishEye 3.1 release notes</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FishEye 3.0 release notes</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FishEye 2.10 release notes</td>
<td>326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- FishEye 2.10 changelog</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- FishEye 2.10 upgrade guide</td>
<td>331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FishEye 2.9 release notes</td>
<td>332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- FishEye 2.9 changelog</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- FishEye 2.9 upgrade guide</td>
<td>337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FishEye 2.8 release notes</td>
<td>339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- FishEye 2.8 changelog</td>
<td>342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- FishEye 2.8 upgrade guide</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Upgrading from FishEye 2.7 with existing ClearCase Repositories</td>
<td>345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- FishEye 2.8 EAP Release Notes</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FishEye 2.7 Release Notes</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- FishEye 2.7 Changelog</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- FishEye 2.7 Upgrade Guide</td>
<td>359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security advisories</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- FishEye and Crucible Security Advisory 2013-07-16</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- FishEye and Crucible Security Advisory 2012-08-21</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- FishEye and Crucible Security Advisory 2012-05-17</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- FishEye and Crucible Security Advisory 2012-01-31</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How can FishEye help with merging of branches in Subversion? ........................................ 405
Subversion Changeset Parents and Branches ................................................................. 405
SVN Authentication Issues .............................................................................................. 406
What are Subversion root and tag branches? ................................................................. 406
Why do I need to describe the branch and tag structure for Subversion repositories? .... 406
Why don't all my tags show up in FishEye? ................................................................. 407
Support Policies ............................................................................................................... 409
Bug Fixing Policy .......................................................... 409
How to Report a Security Issue ...................................................................................... 410
New Features Policy ...................................................................................................... 411
Patch Policy .................................................................................................................... 412
Security Advisory Publishing Policy ............................................................................ 412
Security Patch Policy .................................................................................................... 413
Severity Levels for Security Issues ................................................................................ 413
Troubleshooting .............................................................................................................. 414
After I commit a change to my CVS repository, it takes a long time before it appears in FishEye. 415
FishEye freezes unexpectedly ......................................................................................... 415
Generating a Thread Dump Externally ............................................................................ 416
I have installed FishEye, and the initial scan is taking a long time. Is this normal? ......... 417
I have installed FishEye, but there is no data in the Changelog. ..................................... 417
Initial scan and page loads are slow on Subversion ....................................................... 417
It seems that FishEye's HTTP Header is Too Small ....................................................... 418
JIRA Integration Issues ................................................................................................. 418
Message ‘org.tigris.subversion.javahl.ClientException svn Java heap space’ .............. 418
On my Red Hat Linux system, after running for several days FishEye freezes and does not accept any more connections. ............................................................. 418
Problems with very long comments and MySQL migration .......................................... 418
URLs with encoded slashes don't work, especially in Author constraints ..................... 419
Contributing to the FishEye Documentation ............................................................... 419
FishEye Documentation in Other Languages ............................................................... 420
FishEye Resources ....................................................................................................... 420
Glossary ......................................................................................................................... 421
FishEye lets you view the contents of your Source Code Management (SCM) repositories in your web browser.

You can:
- view changesets, revisions, branches, tags, diffs and annotations.
- search everything – file names, commit messages, authors, text as well as the source code.
- visualise how source changes were introduced, what changed, when it changed, where it was changed, and who changed it.
- track activity in your source code repository.
- link specific source with related JIRA issues, Crucible code reviews, and Bamboo builds.
- get real-time notifications on code activity via email, RSS, or OpenSocial dashboards.
- construct your own sophisticated queries with EyeQL and integrate the results with other tools using the FishEye API.

To get started with FishEye:

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

**Supported platforms**

This page lists the supported platforms for FishEye 3.4.x and its minor releases.

**Key:** ☑ = Supported ☒ = Not Supported

| Java            | FishEye requires the Java Runtime (JDK or JRE), version as noted. Pre-release/Early access versions of the Java Runtime are **not supported**. You can [download](https://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/) an Oracle Java Runtime for Windows/Linux/Solaris. On Mac OS X, the JDK is bundled with the operating system. For the OpenJDK, download and install instructions for Linux flavours are at [http://openjdk.java.net/install/](http://openjdk.java.net/install/). We highly recommend that you use the Oracle JVM or OpenJDK (for Linux only), or use the default Mac OS X JVM. Other implementations have not been tested. Please note:
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Oracle JRE / JDK                | FishEye requires the Java Runtime (JDK or JRE), version as noted. Pre-release/Early access versions of the Java Runtime are **not supported**. You can [download](https://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/) an Oracle Java Runtime for Windows/Linux/Solaris. On Mac OS X, the JDK is bundled with the operating system. For the OpenJDK, download and install instructions for Linux flavours are at [http://openjdk.java.net/install/](http://openjdk.java.net/install/). We highly recommend that you use the Oracle JVM or OpenJDK (for Linux only), or use the default Mac OS X JVM. Other implementations have not been tested. Please note:
| ☑ 1.6                          | See [Installing FishEye on Windows](https://confluence.atlassian.com/doc/installing-fisheyeforwin32-1168465679.html) or [Installing FishEye on Linux and Mac](https://confluence.atlassian.com/doc/install-fisheyeflor-linux-and-mac-os-x-1107267283.html). |
| ☑ 1.7                          | If you are using a 64-bit JVM, please ensure that you've set your max heap size (\(-Xmx\)) to a reasonable value, considering the RAM requirements of your system. |
|                                | If you intend to run FishEye as a Windows Service, using the Java Service Wrapper, we recommend that you use the Java JDK rather than the JRE so as to take advantage of the `-server` parameter. |
|                                | You'll need the JDK for the JSP source |
OpenJDK | 1.7 (Linux only)
---|---

**Operating systems**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operating System</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Microsoft Windows</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linux</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apple Mac OS X</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- FishEye is a pure Java application and should run on any platform provided the requirements for the JRE or JDK are satisfied.
- Although FishEye can be run in virtualised environments, Atlassian is not yet able to provide technical support for performance-related problems in a virtualised environment. If you do choose to run FishEye in a VM, please ensure that you choose a VM with good IO throughput.

**Databases**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Database</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MySQL</td>
<td>✔ MySQL Enterprise Server 5.1+ ✔ MySQL Community Server 5.1+ ✗ MySQL 5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PostgreSQL</td>
<td>✔ 8.3, 8.4 ✔ 9.0, 9.1, 9.2, 9.3 ✗ 8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle</td>
<td>✔ 11g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HSQLDB</td>
<td>✔ Bundled; for evaluation use only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The FishEye built-in database, running HSQLDB, is somewhat susceptible to data loss during system crashes.

External databases (such as MySQL) are generally more resistant to data loss during a system crash.

See the FishEye Database documentation for further details.

**Web browsers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Browser</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Microsoft Internet Explorer</td>
<td>✔ 9.0, 10.0, 11.0 ✗ 8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozilla Firefox</td>
<td>✔ Latest stable version supported 3.6, 4.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FishEye 3.3+ no longer supports Internet Explorer 8. See End of Support Announcements for FishEye.

FishEye 3.3+ no longer supports SQL Server 2005. See End of Support Announcements for FishEye.
Safari | ✔ Latest stable version supported
| ✔ 4, 5

Chrome | ✔ Latest stable version supported

### Version control systems

**Subversion**

- Server: ✔ 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8
- Client:
  - ✔ SVNKit (bundled & the default)
  - ✔ Native JavaHL 1.8
  - ✔ Native JavaHL 1.7
  - ✗ Native JavaHL 1.6

  - FishEye 3.1, and later, **do not** support the native JavaHL 1.6 client.

  - See [Native support for SVN](#) for discussion.

**CVS (and CVSNT)** | ✔ All versions

**Perforce** | ✔ Client version 2007.3 or later

**Git** | ✔ 1.7.1.1 or later

Externaly-hosted repositories only are supported.

**Mercurial**

- ✔ 1.5.1, 1.5.4, 1.6.4, 1.7.5, 1.8.4, 1.9.3
- ✔ 2.0.2, 2.1.2, 2.2.3, 2.3.2, 2.4, 2.5.2, 2.6.3, 2.7.2, 2.8.2, 2.9.1

  - Mercurial 2.1 has a **bug** that makes it incompatible with FishEye. Please use Mercurial 2.1.1 or later.

  - You should restart FishEye after upgrading Mercurial.

### Atlassian applications

**Crowd**

- ✔ Crowd server 2.4.x
- ✔ Crowd client library: 2.4.1

  - From version 2.8.x, FishEye bundles the Crowd 2.4.1 client library, and supports the Crowd 2.4.x server.

**JIRA**

- ✔ JIRA 5.0+

  - FishEye to JIRA communication requires JIRA 5.0.x or later. Communication the other way, from JIRA to FishEye, depends on the JIRA FishEye Plugin.

  - Note that the JIRA FishEye Plugin is bundled with JIRA. If you are using a version of JIRA earlier than JIRA 5.0 you can upgrade the plugin in JIRA to get support for FishEye.

### Hardware requirements

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Specifications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CPU</td>
<td>1.8GHz or higher, a single core is sufficient. More cores or higher GHz will result in better load-handling ability.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RAM

1GB minimum, 2GB will provide performance "headroom". Your Java heap should be sized at 512MB with the FISHEYE_OPTS environment variable, adjustable up to 1024MB depending on performance.

I/O

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

Monitor

Minimum screen resolution of 1024x768. Recommended screen resolution of 1280x768 or above.

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

Disk space requirement estimates

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Repository technology</th>
<th>Commits</th>
<th>Codebase size (HEAD of trunk)</th>
<th>FishEye index size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subversion</td>
<td>14386</td>
<td>466 MB in 12151 files</td>
<td>647 MB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVS</td>
<td>8210</td>
<td>115 MB in 11433 files</td>
<td>220 MB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Deployment notes for version control systems

Subversion (server)

FishEye can communicate with any repository running Subversion 1.1 or later.

Subversion (client)

FishEye now bundles the SVNkit client, which becomes the default Subversion interface. An alternative is to use the native subversion client, using JavaHL bindings. Please see Subversion Client Setup for more information.

Perforce (client)

FishEye needs access to the p4 client executable. Due to some problems with earlier versions of the client, we recommend version 2007.3 or later.

CVS

If you are using CVS, FishEye needs read-access to your CVS repository via the file system. It does not support protocols such as pserver at the moment.

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

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

Single sign on with Atlassian Crowd

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

End of Support Announcements for FishEye

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

End of support matrix for upcoming versions of FishEye

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Platform</th>
<th>Announcement Date</th>
<th>FishEye End of Support</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MySQL 5.0</td>
<td>27 November 2013</td>
<td>As of FishEye 3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PostgreSQL 8.2</td>
<td>27 November 2013</td>
<td>As of FishEye 3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQL Server 2005</td>
<td>27 November 2013</td>
<td>As of FishEye 3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet Explorer 8</td>
<td>27 November 2013</td>
<td>As of FishEye 3.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Why is Atlassian ending support for these platforms?

Atlassian is committed to delivering improvements and bug fixes as fast as possible. We are also committed to providing world class support for all the platforms our customers run our software on. However, as new versions of databases, web browsers etc. are released, the cost of supporting multiple platforms grows exponentially, making it harder to provide the level of support our customers have come to expect from us. Therefore, we no longer support platform versions marked as end-of-life by the vendor, or very old versions that are no longer widely used.

Font size tips

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

On this page (most recent announcements first):

- Deprecated FishEye support for MySQL 5.0 (announced 27 November 2013)
- Deprecated FishEye support for PostgreSQL 8.2 (announced 27 November 2013)
- Deprecated FishEye support for SQL Server 2005 (announced 27 November 2013)
- Deprecated FishEye support for Internet Explorer 8 (announced 27 November 2013)
- Deprecated FishEye 3.2 support for older versions of JIRA (announced 27 August 2013)
- Deprecated support for internally managed repositories in FishEye (announced 16 August 2012)
- Deprecated database support for FishEye (announced 4 October 2011)
- Deprecated web browsers for FishEye (announced 21 March 2011)
- Deprecated Java platforms for FishEye (announced 21 March 2011)
- Deprecated SCM repository support for FishEye (announced 4 April 2011)

Deprecated FishEye support for MySQL 5.0 (announced 27 November 2013)

Atlassian announces the deprecation of FishEye support for MySQL 5.0. We will no longer support MySQL 5.0 in FishEye 3.3. FishEye 3.3 is expected to be released in the first half of 2014.

If you have questions or concerns regarding this announcement, please email eol-announcement at
Deprecated FishEye support for PostgreSQL 8.2 (announced 27 November 2013)

Atlassian announces the deprecation of FishEye support for PostgreSQL 8.2. We will no longer support PostgreSQL 8.2 in FishEye 3.3. FishEye 3.3 is expected to be released in the first half of 2014.

If you have questions or concerns regarding this announcement, please email eol-announcement at atlassian dot com.

Deprecated FishEye support for SQL Server 2005 (announced 27 November 2013)

Atlassian announces the deprecation of FishEye support for SQL Server 2005. We will no longer support SQL Server 2005 in FishEye 3.3. FishEye 3.3 is expected to be released in the first half of 2014.

If you have questions or concerns regarding this announcement, please email eol-announcement at atlassian dot com.

Deprecated FishEye support for Internet Explorer 8 (announced 27 November 2013)

Atlassian announces the deprecation of FishEye support for IE8. We will no longer support IE8 in FishEye 3.3. FishEye 3.3 is expected to be released in the first half of 2014.

If you have questions or concerns regarding this announcement, please email eol-announcement at atlassian dot com.

Deprecated FishEye 3.2 support for older versions of JIRA (announced 27 August 2013)

Atlassian announces the deprecation of support for FishEye communication with older versions of Atlassian JIRA. We will stop supporting older versions of JIRA as follows:

- From FishEye 3.2, support for FishEye to JIRA communication for versions of JIRA earlier than 5.0, will end. Please note that communication from JIRA to FishEye will continue to work as it currently does. FishEye 3.2 is expected to be released late in 2013.

If you have questions or concerns regarding this announcement, please email eol-announcement at atlassian dot com.

Deprecated support for internally managed repositories in FishEye (announced 16 August 2012)

Atlassian announces the deprecation of support for internally managed repositories in FishEye. We will stop supporting internally managed repositories as follows:

- From 14 August 2013, Atlassian support for internally managed repositories in FishEye will end. Please read the full announcement for this change.

If you have questions or concerns regarding this announcement, please email eol-announcement at atlassian dot com.

Deprecated database support for FishEye (announced 4 October 2011)

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

We will stop supporting older versions of databases as follows:

- For the next major version of FishEye, in January 2012, support for MySQL 5.0, PostgreSQL 8.0 and 8.1 will end.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Database</th>
<th>Support End Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

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

Deprecated web browsers for FishEye (announced 21 March 2011)

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Web Browsers</th>
<th>Support End Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internet Explorer 7</td>
<td>When FishEye 2.6 releases (target May 2011)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Internet Explorer 7 Notes:

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

Deprecated Java platforms for FishEye (announced 21 March 2011)

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

We will stop supporting the following Java Platforms:

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Java Platform</th>
<th>Support End Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Java Platform 5 (JDK/JRE 1.5)</td>
<td>When FishEye 2.6 releases (target May 2011)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Java Platform 5 End of Support Notes:

- FishEye 2.5 is the last version to officially support Java Platform 5 (JDK/JRE 1.5).
- FishEye 2.6 is currently targeted to release in May 2011 and will not be tested with Java Platform 5 (JDK/JRE 1.5). After the FishEye 2.6 release, Atlassian will not provide fixes in older versions of FishEye for bugs affecting Java Platform 5 (JDK/JRE 1.5).
Deprecated SCM repository support for FishEye (announced 4 April 2011)

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCM Repository</th>
<th>Support End Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IBM ClearCase (all versions)</td>
<td>4 April 2012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IBM ClearCase End of Support Notes:

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

End of Support Announcement for IBM ClearCase

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

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

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

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

End of Support Announcement for Internally Managed Repositories

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

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

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

**Why is repository management being removed?**

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

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

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

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

See our Migration guide for Git internally managed repositories for migration strategies and procedures.

**Native support for SVN**

This page describes an advanced feature of FishEye’s Subversion support. It explores the technical background, and some of the issues you may encounter, if you wish to use the native JavaHL access feature.

For most users we recommend that you use the default SVNKit Subversion access client that is bundled with FishEye. You are only likely to need the native JavaHL access described on this page for certain edge case repositories.

**FishEye Subversion access**

FishEye interacts with Subversion repositories though a layer, defined by the Apache Subversion project, known as JavaHL. This is the high-level Java language binding for Subversion. There are two implementations of the JavaHL interface available:

- **Bundled SVNKit**
  
  The SVNKit implementation is a largely Java-based implementation provided by the SVNKit project. It is bundled with FishEye and is the default JavaHL implementation used. As a Java implementation it operates on all of FishEye’s supported platforms.

- **Native JavaHL**

  The JNI-based implementation, coupled with a shared dynamic library, is referred to here as native JavaHL. As a native library, native JavaHL is platform-dependent. The shared library is C-based and must be compatible with the remaining Subversion client components installed on the platform. It varies across each platform and distribution.

  **On this page:**
  
  - FishEye Subversion access
  - Native vs. bundled
  - Native JavaHL support
  - Installing JavaHL for your platform
    - Windows 7
    - Ubuntu 12
    - CentOS 6.4
  - JavaHL considerations when upgrading FishEye

  **Native vs. bundled**

  Given that FishEye bundles the SVNKit implementation, why might you want to use the native implementation of JavaHL? In general our recommendation is to stick with the bundled SVNKit implementation. It is the simplest to use and works in the widest variety of scenarios. Nevertheless, there are some scenarios where it may be desirable to use the native implementation, if it is available.

  The two implementations have quite different characteristics – these can affect the decision about which to use. Here is a high-level list of some of the considerations we have encountered over the years:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aspect</th>
<th>SVNKit - bundled with FishEye</th>
<th>Native JavaHL - platform dependent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</table>
### Memory Usage

SVNKit uses the Java Heap. It therefore shares the heap that is being used for all FishEye’s operations. It does benefit, however, from Java’s garbage collection mechanism and we have not seen any memory leaks.

The native JavaHL implementation uses the native process heap and not the Java heap. It can increase the overall process memory usage but does not interfere with the Java heap usage.

In some rare instances, we have seen memory leaks in the C-based JavaHL code. As FishEye is a long running service, these can cause problems over the life of the FishEye process.

### Speed

In general, when using any of the Subversion network protocols, the JavaHL implementation speed is not a significant factor in the overall speed of Subversion operations as they are dominated by the network latency.

Even for file:// access SVNKit is rarely the bottleneck.

If you are using file:// access to talk to a Subversion repository on the same server, then native JavaHL will most likely give the highest performance.

### Compatibility

SVNKit has proven to be highly compatible with Subversion across all releases. The project is very responsive to bug reports when any differences become apparent.

As an alternative implementation of JavaHL there will be differences between the SVNKit and the native Subversion JavaHL. This may affect some edge case repositories.

JavaHL uses predominantly the same code as Subversion itself so it is virtually 100% compatible.

### Availability

SVNKit works on all of FishEye's supported platforms

It can be difficult to get an install of the JavaHL jar and shared library that is compatible with the version of Subversion installed on your platform.

#### Native JavaHL support

The native JavaHL interface and implementation naturally change with every release of Subversion. Normally these changes are incremental and backward compatible.

The compatibility matrix for recent FishEye versions is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FishEye 3.3</th>
<th>SVNKit</th>
<th>Native JavaHL 1.6 client</th>
<th>Native JavaHL 1.7 client</th>
<th>Native JavaHL 1.8 client</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.8 Subversion Server</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.7 Subversion Server</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
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<td>✔️</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## FishEye 3.1 – 3.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FishEye 3.1 – 3.2</th>
<th>FishEye 3.0 and earlier</th>
<th>1.8 Subversion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.8 Subversion</td>
<td>1.7 Subversion</td>
<td>1.6 Subversion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server (not file://</td>
<td>Server (file://</td>
<td>Server</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>access)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Support</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Unsupported</td>
<td>Unsupported</td>
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</table>

### FishEye 3.0 and earlier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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### FishEye 3.0 and earlier

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<td></td>
<td>Unsupported</td>
<td>Unsupported</td>
<td>Unsupported</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Note that:

- FishEye 3.1, and later, is not compatible with the JavaHL 1.6 client (or older versions) – it uses the org.apache.subversion package which is not provided in 1.6 JavaHL builds.
- From FishEye 3.1, you must use a 1.7 or later JavaHL library if you want native JavaHL access.

**Click here to read about compatibility changes from SVN 1.6 to 1.7...**

The change from Subversion 1.6 to Subversion 1.7 was much more significant and for a number of FishEye's usages of the interface, it broke compatibility.

In Subversion 1.7, the JavaHL interfaces were updated and moved from the org.tigris.subversion package to the org.apache.subversion package. This coincided with the move of the Subversion project to the Apache Software Foundation. In addition to moving the package, the interface was modernized in a number of ways:

- Extended use of callbacks.
- Use of Java collections rather than native arrays.
- Properties were clarified as byte arrays rather than Java Strings.
- Use of typed Enums rather than primitive integer and char fields.

The existing org.tigris package was retained in most 1.7 distributions and was implemented as an adapter layer over the new org.apache package classes. Unfortunately a number of incompatibilities in the adapter layer meant that FishEye could not use the 1.7 native implementation:

1. Property returning methods were wrapped in a String constructor to convert from the byte[] type of the new interface to the String type used in the old interface. This meant that any null returns would throw NullPointerExceptions rather than returning null Strings.
2. Some of the callbacks were changed from plain interfaces to being interface extensions of the corresponding callback in the new package. This changed the type definition of the callback from an untyped Map to a typed Map. This caused ClassCastException because the code is expecting a map containing byte[] but the underlying code was passing in a map containing strings.

For this reason, FishEye did not support native access using the 1.7 native library prior to FishEye 3.1.

### Installing JavaHL for your platform

Atlassian FishEye bundles the SVNKit library to make connecting to your Subversion repository a painless process out of the box. If you do wish to use native JavaHL, it is your responsibility to install it onto your platform.
Different organizations have different operating procedures and policies regarding how and what packages they are able to install on production servers.

In some cases the distribution you use will not provide a compatible JavaHL from an official package. In this case you will either need to build everything from source yourself (hard) or use a package from a Subversion vendor. We have used packages from two vendors over time, CollabNet and Wandisco. More recently, we have found it easier to use the Wandisco packages for JavaHL support.

The following sections detail our experiences when we investigated deploying JavaHL 1.7 on a variety of platforms. This is not a definitive list or guide. It is to give you an idea of the some of the issues you are likely to encounter getting a compatible JavaHL install working on a range of platforms and distributions.

**Windows 7**

Windows does not include a Subversion client by default so you will need to install a Subversion package. We installed the 1.7.11 "client only" install from Wandisco. This installs Subversion, including the javahl components, in C:\Program Files\WANdisco\Subversion. It is interesting to note that the JavaHL package in this install does not include the org.tigris package adapter layer.

**Ubuntu 12**

Ubuntu provides packages for both core subversion and the JavaHL library for Subversion. We installed these for Subversion 1.7.5 as follows:

- `sudo apt-get install subversion`
- `sudo apt-get install libsvn-java`

Unfortunately the version installed seems to have a consistent assertion failure:

```
java: /build/buildd/subversion-1.7.5/subversion/libsvn_subr/dirent_uri.c:1519:
uri_skip_ancestor: Assertion `svn_uri_is_canonical(child_uri, ((void *)0))' failed.
```

We then removed the two Subversion packages from Ubuntu itself:

- `sudo apt-get remove libsvn-java`
- `sudo apt-get remove subversion`

We installed the Wandisco packages by downloading and running the Wandisco installer:

```
svn1.7_ubuntu_wandisco-precise.sh
```

This configures the Wandisco servers as a source of packages and installs the core Subversion install. At the time of writing this installed 1.7.11. Once installed, reinstall the javahl package:

- `sudo apt-get install libsvn-java`

This will now come from the Wandisco package repository. The location of the shared library and JavaHL jar is:

```
/usr/lib/jni/libsvnjavahl-1.so
/usr/share/java/svn-javahl.jar
```

**CentOS 6.4**

If you install the Subversion packages (subversion and subversion-javahl) using yum, you will have a 1.6.11 install of Subversion which is not compatible with FishEye if you wish to use JavaHL as described above.

If you have previously upgraded to a version of SVN 1.7 before 1.7.11 you may see the message below in your logs. If you do, please upgrade to the Wandisco SVN 1.7 as described below:

```
java: /build/buildd/subversion-1.7.5/subversion/libsvn_subr/dirent_uri.c:1519:
uri_skip_ancestor: Assertion `svn_uri_is_canonical(child_uri, ((void *)0))' failed.
```
You will need to remove the standard yum packages and use a Wandisco install, `svn1.7_centos6_wandisco.sh`. This installs plain subversion and configures the Wandisco servers as a source of packages. You can then use yum to install `subversion-javahl`. The following files are installed:

```
$ repoquery --list subversion-javahl
/usr/lib/libsvnjavahl-1.so
/usr/lib/svn-javahl/svn-javahl.jar
/usr/lib64/libsvnjavahl-1.so
/usr/lib64/svn-javahl/svn-javahl.jar
```

If you are using a 64bit JVM, use the `/usr/lib64` library, otherwise use the 32bit library in `/usr/lib`.

JavaHL considerations when upgrading FishEye

If you are currently using SVNKit with FishEye (the default), then you do not have to do anything when upgrading to FishEye 3.1 and later. FishEye will continue to use the bundled SVNKit library.

FishEye's Admin UI now displays information about the Subversion client in use – click **Server**, under 'Global Settings'. With no native client, configured, the display would look like:

Subversion client

The bundled Subversion client, SVNKit, is being used for Subversion operations. The JavaHL client version is SVNKit v1.8.3.10190.

- **JAR**: not set
- **Dynamic library**: not set

If you have been using native JavaHL prior to FishEye 3.1, FishEye will detect that you have configured a pre-1.7 version of JavaHL and fallback to the bundled SVNKit client and start up normally. You will see the following in the **Server** section of the admin UI:

Subversion client

The configured Subversion client, a pre-1.7 native JavaHL client, is no longer supported. The bundled Subversion client, SVNKit, is being used for Subversion operations. Please update the configuration to a 1.7 or later version to continue using the native JavaHL Subversion client.

- **JAR**: `/opt/subversion/lib/svn-javahl/svn-javahl.jar`
- **Dynamic library**: `/opt/subversion/lib/libsvnjavahl-1.0.dylib`

You can use the FishEye admin UI to update the JavaHL client information to point FishEye to a 1.7 or later JavaHL jar and shared library. FishEye will perform some checks that the configured library supplies the correct classes. You will need to restart for the changes to take effect. If there are problems with the JavaHL library on restart, FishEye will again fallback to SVNKit. Once you have updated the configuration, FishEye will show a message that the configuration has been changed and a restart is required.
Upon restart, the display will show the operation of the native library and its version:

### Installing FishEye on Windows

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

1. **Check supported platforms**

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

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

2. **Check your version of Java**

   In a command prompt, run this:
   ```
   java -version
   ```

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

   - If you don't see Java 1.6.0 or higher, then get Java...
Download and install the Java Platform JDK from Oracle’s website.

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

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

3. Check that Windows can find Java

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

```
echo %JAVA_HOME%
```

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

- If you don’t see a path without spaces...
  - If you see a path with spaces, like C:\Program Files\Java, then sorry, but go back to 2. and reinstall Java to a location that doesn’t have spaces.
  - If you don’t see a path at all, or if you just see %JAVA_HOME%, then set JAVA_HOME as follows:

  **For Windows 7:**
  1. Go to Start, search for "sys env" and choose Edit the system environment variables.
  2. Click Environment Variables, and then New under ‘System variables’.
  3. Enter "JAVA_HOME" as the Variable name, and the absolute path to where you installed the Java executable as the Variable value, that is, something like C:\Java\bin. Don’t use a trailing backslash. We recommend that JAVA_HOME should point to the Java executable specified in your PATH variable.
  4. Now, in a new command prompt, try running '%JAVA_HOME%\java -version'. You should see the same version of Java as you saw above.

4. Create a dedicated FishEye user (recommended)

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

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

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

5. Now it’s time to get FishEye

Download FishEye from the Atlassian download site.

Extract the downloaded file to an install location:

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

6. Tell FishEye where to store your data

The FishEye instance directory is where your FishEye data is stored – this is different from the <FishEye home directory>, which is where you installed FishEye.
You should not locate your FishEye instance directory inside the `<FishEye home directory>` — they should be entirely separate locations. If you do put the instance directory in the `<FishEye home directory>` it will be overwritten, and lost, when FishEye gets upgraded. And by the way, you'll need separate FishEye instance directories if you want to run multiple copies of FishEye.

For production installations, we recommend that the FishEye instance directory be secured against unauthorised access.

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

**For Windows 7:**

1. Go to Start, search for “sys env” and choose Edit the system environment variables.
2. Click Environment Variables, and then New under ‘System variables’.
3. Enter “FISHEYE_INST” as the Variable name, and the absolute path to your new FishEye instance directory as the Variable value. Don't use a trailing backslash.
4. Now copy the newly extracted `<FishEye home directory>/config.xml` file to the root of your new FishEye instance directory.

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

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

7. Start FishEye!

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

```bash
bin\start.bat
```

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

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

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

8. Add repositories

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

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

9. Add users and groups

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

10. Set up your mail server
Configure the FishEye email server so that users can get notifications from FishEye. See Configuring SMTP.

11. Connect to an external database (recommended)

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

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

12. Stop FishEye (optional)

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

```
bin\stop.bat
```

13. Tuning FishEye performance

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

Running FishEye as a Windows service

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

The service wrapper provides the following benefits:

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

⚠️ Please note that:

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

On this page:

- Installing the Java Service Wrapper
- Setting FishEye environment variables for Windows Services
- Troubleshooting
  - Extracting files from wrapper.zip
  - Warning when using 64-bit Java JDK
  - Wrapper configuration and `-server` parameter

Related pages:

- Installing FishEye on Windows

Installing the Java Service Wrapper

To install the Java Service Wrapper on Windows:
1. **Download wrapper.zip from [here](#)**.
2. **Unzip the wrapper zip file into your `<FishEye home directory>` (that is, the directory into which FishEye was originally installed). Note, the resulting folder structure should be `<FishEye home directory>\wrapper` or `<FishEye home directory>\wrapper\bin`, etc and NOT `<FishEye home directory>\wrapper\wrapper` or `<FishEye home directory>\wrapper\wrapper\bin` . The location of the wrapper directory is important.
3. **Tell the wrapper where to find the Java JDK by editing the `<FishEye home directory>\wrapper\conf\wrapper.conf` file, replacing this:

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

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

   ```
   # Java Application
   # Option 1: If you have JAVA_HOME defined in your Windows system environment variables (for example, if JAVA_HOME is defined as C:/Java/bin, then you can use:
   # Option 2: If you have multiple JDKs installed, and you don't want to use a Windows environment variable to specify which one to use, provide the absolute path to where the JDK is installed (e.g. C:/Java/jdk1.7.0_05/bin/java):
   wrapper.java.command=%JAVA_HOME%/java
   wrapper.java.command=C:/<path to Java location>/bin/java
   ```

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

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

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

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

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

   **Setting FishEye environment variables for Windows Services**

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

If you run into any problems starting the wrapper, you’ll find its logs in `<FishEye home directory>\var\log\wrapper.log`.

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

```
# JDK Additional Parameters for jmx
wrapper.java.additional.4=-Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote
wrapper.java.additional.5=-Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote.port=4242
wrapper.java.additional.6=-Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote.authenticate=false
wrapper.java.additional.7=-Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote.ssl=false
wrapper.java.additional.8=-Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote.password.file=.\wrapper\jmxremote.password
wrapper.java.additional.9=-Dwrapper.mbean.name="wrapper:type=Java Service Wrapper Control"
wrapper.java.additional.10=-XX:PermSize=256m
```

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

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

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

Your memory settings can also be found in this file:

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

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

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

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

Troubleshooting

**Extracting files from wrapper.zip**

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

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

**Warning when using 64-bit Java JDK**

*Created by Atlassian in 2014. Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 2.5 Australia License.*
When using a 64-bit Java JDK with the wrapper obtained via the link in the install instructions above, you may see the following in the wrapper.log file:

```
WARNING - Unable to load the Wrapper's native library 'wrapper.dll'. The file is located on the path at the following location but could not be loaded:
C:\installs\service\fisheye28\wrapper\lib\wrapper.dll.

Please verify that the file is readable by the current user and that the file has not been corrupted in any way. System signals will not be handled correctly.
```

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

Wrapper configuration and "-server" parameter

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

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

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

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

### Installing FishEye on Linux and Mac

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

1. **Check supported platforms**

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

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

   ```
   Related pages:
   - Installing FishEye on Windows
   - Starting to use FishEye
   - Supported platforms
   - FishEye upgrade guide
   ```

2. **Check your version of Java**

   In a terminal, run this:

   ```
   java -version
   ```

   The version of Java should be **1.6.0** or later (**1.7.0** or later for OpenJDK).

   ⚠️ If you don't see a supported version of Java, then get Java...

   ```
   Download and install the Oracle Java Platform JDK, or OpenJDK.
   Now try running `java -version` again to check the installation. The version of Java should be **1.6.0** or later (**1.7.0** or later for OpenJDK).
   ```
3. Check that the system can find Java

In a terminal, run this:

```
echo $JAVA_HOME
```

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Linux</th>
<th>Mac</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do either of the following:</td>
<td>Insert the following in your ~/.profile file:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| • If JAVA_HOME is not set, log in with 'root' level permissions and run: | JAVA_HOME="path/to/JAVA_HOME"
export JAVA_HOME |
|                                            | where path/to/JAVA_HOME may be like: /System/Library/Frameworks/JavaVM.framework/Versions/CurrentJDK/Home/ |
|                                            | • If JAVA_HOME needs to be changed, open the /etc/environment file in a text editor and modify the value for JAVA_HOME to: |
|                                            | JAVA_HOME="path/to/JAVA_HOME" |
|                                            | It should look like: |
|                                            | JAVA_HOME=/System/Library/Frameworks/JavaVM.framework/Versions/CurrentJDK/Home/ |

Refresh your ~/.profile in the terminal and confirm that JAVA_HOME is set:

```
source ~/.profile
$JAVA_HOME/bin/java -version
```

You should see a version of Java that is 1.6.0 or higher, like this:

```
java version "1.6.0_24"
```

4. Create a dedicated FishEye user (recommended)

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

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

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

5. Now it's time to get FishEye

Download FishEye from the Atlassian download site.

Extract the downloaded file to an install location:

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

6. Tell FishEye where to store your data

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

For production installations, we recommend that the FishEye instance directory be secured against unauthorised access.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Linux</th>
<th>Mac</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open the /etc/environment file in a text editor and insert: FISHEYE_INST=&quot;path/to/&lt;FishEye instance directory&gt;&quot;</td>
<td>Open the ~/.profile file for the current user in a text editor and insert: FISHEYE_INST=&quot;path/to/&lt;FishEye instance directory&gt;&quot; export FISHEYE_INST</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

7. Start FishEye!

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

```
bin/start.sh
```

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

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

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

8. Add repositories

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

FishEye will perform an initial index of your repositories, during which it accesses, indexes and organizes a view of your repositories (including all historical items) back to the earliest commits. If you are evaluating FishEye, we suggest that you index a single project, so you can use FishEye as soon as possible. If you choose to index your
9. Add users and groups

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

10. Set up your mail server

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

11. Connect to an external database (recommended)

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

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

12. Stop FishEye (optional)

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

```
bin/stop.sh
```

13. Tuning FishEye performance

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

Starting to use FishEye

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

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

This page assumes that:

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

Create users in FishEye

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

Click on the Administration link in the footer:
In the **Users** listing page click **Add User** to go to the user creation form:

Fill in the form and create your user:

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

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

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

Choose the repository type and fill in the name and description:
In the repository configuration, add the location of your repository. Fill in the authentication details if necessary.

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

Click **Add** to finish the process.
Move forward

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

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

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

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

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

Requirements: You need JIRA 4.3 or later.

**On this page:**
- Connecting to JIRA in the Setup Wizard
- Troubleshooting
- Notes

**Related pages:**
- Starting to use FishEye
- Linking FishEye to JIRA
- JIRA Integration in FishEye
- Connecting to JIRA for user management
- User management limitations and recommendations

Connecting to JIRA in the Setup Wizard

To configure JIRA integration while running the FishEye setup wizard:

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JIRA base URL</th>
<th>The base URL set for your JIRA server. Examples are: <a href="http://www.example.com:8080/jira/">http://www.example.com:8080/jira/</a> <a href="http://jira.example.com">http://jira.example.com</a></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JIRA admin username</td>
<td>The credentials for a user with the 'JIRA System Administrators' global permission in JIRA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JIRA password</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FishEye base URL

JIRA will use this URL to access your FishEye server. The URL you give here will override the base URL specified in your FishEye administration console, for the purposes of the JIRA connection.

Groups to synchronize

Click Advanced Options to see this field. Select at least one JIRA group to synchronize. The default group is jira-users. JIRA will synchronize all changes in the user information on a regular basis. The default synchronization interval is 1 hour.

Admin Groups

Click Advanced Options to see this field. Specify a JIRA group whose members should have administrative access to FishEye/Crucible. The default group is jira-administrators.

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

Troubleshooting

Click to see troubleshooting information...

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symptom</th>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Created by Atlassian in 2014. Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 2.5 Australia License.
The setup wizard displays one of the following error messages:
- Failed to create application link from JIRA server at <URL> to this <application> server at <URL>.
- Failed to create application link from this <application> server at <URL> to JIRA server at <URL>.
- Failed to authenticate application link from JIRA server at <URL> to this <application> server at <URL>.
- Failed to authenticate application link from <application> server at <URL> to this JIRA server at <URL>.

The setup wizard failed to complete registration of the peer-to-peer application link with JIRA. JIRA integration is only partially configured.

Remove the partial configuration if it exists, try the 'Connect to JIRA' step again, and then continue with the setup. Detailed instructions are below.

The setup wizard failed to complete registration of the client-server link with JIRA for user management. The peer-to-peer link was successfully created, but integration is only partially configured.

Remove the partial configuration if it exists, try the 'Connect to JIRA' step again, and then continue with the setup. Detailed instructions are below.

The setup wizard failed to register <application> configuration in JIRA for shared user management. Received invalid response from JIRA:

```
<response>
```

The setup wizard successfully established the peer-to-peer link with JIRA, but could not persist the client-server link for user management. The peer-to-peer link was successfully created, but integration is only partially configured.

Please investigate and fix the problem that prevented the application from saving the configuration file to disk. Then remove the partial configuration if it exists, try the 'Connect to JIRA' step again, and then continue with the setup. Detailed instructions are below.

The setup wizard has completed the integration of your application with JIRA, but is unable to start synchronizing the JIRA users with your application.

Restart your application. You should then be able to continue with the setup wizard. If this solution does not work, please contact Atlassian Support.

The setup wizard has not completed the integration of your application with JIRA. The links are only partially configured. The problem occurred because there is already a user management configuration in JIRA for this <application> URL.

Remove the partial configuration if it exists, try the 'Connect to JIRA' step again, and then continue with the setup. Detailed instructions are below.

- Error setting Crowd authentication

The setup wizard successfully established the peer-to-peer link with JIRA, but could not persist the client-server link for user management in your config.xml file. This may be caused by a problem in your environment, such as a full disk.

Please investigate and fix the problem that prevented the application from saving the configuration file to disk. Then remove the partial configuration if it exists, try the 'Connect to JIRA' step again, and then continue with the setup. Detailed instructions are below.

- Error reloading Crowd authentication

The setup wizard has completed the integration of your application with JIRA, but is unable to start synchronizing the JIRA users with your application.

Restart your application. You should then be able to continue with the setup wizard. If this solution does not work, please contact Atlassian Support.

- An error occurred: java.lang.IllegalStateException: Could not create the application in JIRA/Crowd (code: 500). Please refer to the logs for details.

The setup wizard has not completed the integration of your application with JIRA. The links are only partially configured. The problem occurred because there is already a user management configuration in JIRA for this <application> URL.

Remove the partial configuration if it exists, try the 'Connect to JIRA' step again, and then continue with the setup. Detailed instructions are below.
No users can log in after you have set up the application with JIRA integration.

Possible causes:
- There are no users in the group that you specified on the 'Connect to JIRA' screen.
- For FishEye: There are no groups specified in the 'groups to synchronize' section of your administration console.
- For Stash: You may not have granted any JIRA groups or users permissions to log in to Stash.

Go to JIRA and add some usernames to the group.
- For FishEye: Go to the FishEye administration screens and specify at least one group to synchronize. The default is 'jira-users'.
- For Stash: Grant the Stash User permission to the relevant JIRA groups on the Stash Global permissions page.

If this solution does not work, please contact Atlassian Support.

Solution 1: Removing a Partial Configuration – The Easiest Way

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

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

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

   \[ <Type> - <HostName> - <Application ID> \]

   For example:

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

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

1. Go to the following URL in your browser:

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

   Replace `<baseUrl>` with the base URL of your application.
   For example:
   
   `http://localhost:8060/rest/applinks/1.0/manifest`

   - The application links manifest will appear. Check the application ID in the `<id>` element.
   - In JIRA, click 'Delete' next to the application that you want to remove.

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

Solution 2: Removing a Partial Configuration – The Longer Way

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

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

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

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

5. a. Go to the following URL in your browser:

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

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

   For example:

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

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

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

6. Add the application link in JIRA again, so that you now have a two-way trusted link between JIRA and your application:

   a. Click Add Application Link. Step 1 of the link wizard will appear.

   b. Enter the server URL of the application that you want to link to (the 'remote application').

   c. Click Next.

   d. Enter the following information:

   - **Create a link back to this server** – Check to add a two-way link between the two applications.
   - **Username** and **Password** – Enter the credentials for a username that has administrator access to the remote application.

     *Note: These credentials are only used to authenticate you to the remote application, so that Application Links can make the changes required for the new link. The credentials are not saved.*

   - **Reciprocal Link URL** – The URL you give here will override the base URL specified in your remote application’s administration console, for the purposes of the application links connection. Application Links will use this URL to access the remote application.

   e. Click Next.

   f. Enter the information required to configure authentication for your application link:

      - **The servers have the same set of users** – Check this box, because the users are the same in both applications.
      - **These servers fully trust each other** – Check this box, because you trust the code in both applications and are sure both applications will maintain the security of their private keys.

      *For more information about configuring authentication, see Configuring Authentication for an Application Link.*

   g. Click Create.

7. Configure a new connection for user management in JIRA:

   a. Go to the JIRA administration screen for configuring the applications that have been set up to use JIRA for user management:

      - In JIRA 4.3: Click 'Other Applications' in the 'Users, Groups & Roles' section of the JIRA administration screen.
      - In JIRA 4.4: Select 'Administration' > 'Users' > 'JIRA User Server'.

   b. Add an application.

   c. Enter the **application name** and **password** that your application will use when accessing JIRA.
d. Enter the **IP address** or addresses of your application. Valid values are:
   - A full IP address, e.g. 192.168.10.12.
   - A wildcard IP range, using CIDR notation, e.g. 192.168.10.1/16. For more information, see the introduction to [CIDR notation on Wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CIDR_notation) and [RFC 4632](https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4632).
   - **Save** the new application.

8. Set up the JIRA user directory in the application.
   - For Confluence:
     a. Go to the **Confluence Administration Console**.
     b. Click ‘**User Directories**’ in the left-hand panel.
     c. **Add** a directory and select type ‘**Atlassian JIRA**’.
     d. Enter the following information:
        - **Name** – Enter the name of your JIRA server.
        - **Server URL** – Enter web address of your JIRA server. Examples:
          ```plaintext
          http://www.example.com:8080/jira/
          http://jira.example.com
          ```
        - **Application name** and **Application password** – Enter the values that you defined for Confluence in the settings on JIRA.
     e. Save the directory settings.
     f. Define the **directory order** by clicking the blue up- and down-arrows next to each directory on the ‘**User Directories**’ screen.
       For details see [Connecting to Crowd or JIRA for User Management](#).
   - For FishEye/Crucible:
     a. Click **Authentication** (under ‘Security Settings’).
     b. Click **Setup JIRA/Crowd authentication**. Note, if LDAP authentication has already been set up, you will need to remove that before connecting to JIRA for user management.
     c. Make the following settings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authenticate against</th>
<th>Select a JIRA instance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Application name and password</strong></td>
<td>Enter the values that you defined for your application in the settings on JIRA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>JIRA URL</strong></td>
<td>The web address of your JIRA server. Examples:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| | ```plaintext
| http://www.example.com:8080/jira/
| http://jira.example.com
| ``` |
| **Auto-add** | Select **Create a FishEye user on successful login** so that your JIRA users will be automatically added as a FishEye user when they first log in. |
| **Periodically synchronise users with JIRA** | Select **Yes** to ensure that JIRA will synchronize all changes in the user information on a regular basis. Change the value for **Synchronise Period** if required. |
| **When Synchronisation Happens** | Select an option depending on whether you want to allow changes to user attributes from within FishEye. |
d. Click **Next** and select at least one user group to be synchronised from JIRA. If necessary, you could create a new group in JIRA, such as 'fisheye-users', and select this group here.
e. Click **Save**.

- **For Stash:**
  a. Go to the Stash administration area.
b. Click **User Directories** in the left-hand panel.
c. **Add** a directory and select type **Atlassian JIRA**.
d. Enter the following information:
   - **Name** – Enter the name of your JIRA server.
   - **Server URL** – Enter web address of your JIRA server. Examples:
     
     ```
     http://www.example.com:8080/jira/
     http://jira.example.com
     ```

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

**Notes**

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

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

**Using FishEye**

- **Using the FishEye screens**
  - Browsing through a repository
  - Searching FishEye
  - Viewing a file
    - Viewing file content
    - Using Side by Side Diff View
  - Viewing a file history
  - Viewing the changelog
  - FishEye Charts
  - Using favourites in FishEye
  - Changeset Discussions
  - Viewing the commit graph for a repository
  - Viewing People’s Statistics
- **Using smart commits**
- **Changing your user profile**
  - Re-setting your password
- **Pattern matching guide**
- **Date Expressions Reference Guide**
- **EyeQL Reference Guide**
- **Integrating FishEye with Atlassian applications**
Using the FishEye screens

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

Header

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

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

Repository tabs

Once you have selected a repository, you can navigate through it by selecting files and folders in the navigation tree on the left. The available tabs change according to whether you are viewing a repository or a file:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tab</th>
<th>Repo</th>
<th>File</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Files</td>
<td>![File selected]</td>
<td></td>
<td>Provides details about the files in the repository. See Browsing through a repository.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revisions</td>
<td>![File selected]</td>
<td>![File selected]</td>
<td>Shows the latest revisions of the file. See Viewing a file history.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Icon</th>
<th>Icon</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Shows recent activity on the item. There are a number of sub-options here (see Viewing the changelog):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• All — The default view, showing commits, reviews (when used with Crucible) and JIRA issues (when used with JIRA).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Commits — Shows commits in the activity stream.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Reviews — Shows review activity in the activity stream (when used with Crucible).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Filter — Applies constraints to the current activity stream.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Scroll to Changeset — Opens the changeset ID specified in the text field (press Enter to carry out the action).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commit graph</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>Provides a visual representation of commits to, and branches in, the repository. See Viewing the commit graph for a repository.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Users</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Shows the commit history of the different users that have committed changes on the item.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Shows activity charts for the item. Various chart options can be selected in the left navigation bar (see FishEye Charts).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Shows the contents of the file. See Viewing file content.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Search</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>Gives access to the advanced search capabilities in FishEye.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Browsing through a repository**

You can use FishEye to select a repository and browse through it. The repository view provides information about the files in the repository and activity related to the repository, including commits to the repository. You can also generate charts and search for specific file revisions in the repository.
On this page:
- Browsing a repository
- Hiding empty directories and deleted files
- Watching a repository

Browsing a repository

To browse a repository:

1. Click **Repositories** in the header and choose either a recently viewed repository, or **All repositories**.
2. Click the name of a repository to view its contents. See the 'Browsing a repository' screenshot below.
3. If required, use the branch/tag selector (just above the file tree) to choose the branch or tag that you want to browse the changelog for.
4. You can view different information about the repository, as outlined below. If you navigate to a folder, the context of the information below will change. For example, if you navigate to a particular folder in the left navigation tree, the activity, files and users information, reports generated and search results will all relate to that folder.
   - A **greyed out item is either a deleted file or an empty/deleted (folder)**.

| Files tab | View the contents of the repository/folder being viewed. |
| Activity tab | View the commit, review and issue (requires JIRA) activity related to the repository/folder. The activity stream is similar to the changelog activity stream, see Viewing the changelog for more information. |
| Commit Graph tab | Visualise the repository, using the commit graph. See Viewing the commit graph for a repository for more information. |
| Users tab | View the commit history of the users that have committed changes to files in the repository/folder. See Viewing People's Statistics for more information. |
| Reports | View activity charts for the repository/folder. See FishEye Charts for more information. |
| Search | Search the repository/folder. See Searching FishEye for more information. |

5. Click any file, when browsing the repository, to view information about the file. See Viewing a file for more information.

**Screenshot: Browsing a repository**
Hiding empty directories and deleted files

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

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

To hide deleted directories or files in your navigation tree:

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

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

Screenshot: Hiding deleted files or empty directories

Watching a repository

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

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

To watch a repository:

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

To remove the watch, choose **Tools > Unwatch**. You can also remove watches from within your user profile.

Searching FishEye

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

**Quick Search**
- Searches across all repositories connected to FishEye.
- Suggests "quick nav" results as you type.

**Advanced Search**
- Click on the **Search** tab.
- Searches a single repository.
- Enter search criteria for a range of attributes.
Using the Quick Search

Before you begin:

- This is the default search and will suggest "quick nav" results (from the header search box only). Results are weighted by most recent edit date; files edited within the last twelve months are given greater weighting.
- There is a 100-repository limitation on searches, to prevent it from becoming unresponsive on FishEye instances that have large numbers of repositories. FishEye will also limit the search to the specific repository that you are looking at, if you are already navigating within a specific repository
- The Quick Search will also return code reviews, if you are using Crucible with FishEye. For information on searching Crucible, see Searching Crucible in the Crucible documentation.

To search FishEye using the Quick Search:
1. Enter your search criteria in the search box in the FishEye header (i.e. Quick Nav). FishEye offers a number of parameters and functions that you can use to refine your expected results, see Refining your Quick Search Criteria below.

2. "Quick Nav" results will appear in a dropdown, as you type. "Quick Nav" will attempt to match against the file name, repository, committer and username.
   - If you want to use a quick nav result, use the up- and down-arrows on your keyboard and press enter or use your mouse to select the item.
   - If the quick nav results don't have what you are looking for, press enter to run a search. Ensure that no items in the dropdown are selected when you press enter.

3. The Quick Search results page will be displayed. You can filter your results further, as described in Filtering Quick Search Results below.
   Results are sorted by relevance and boosted if they were edited recently. A maximum of 10 results are displayed per page.
   - If you have integrated your FishEye instance with a JIRA instance, you can display a summary of any JIRA issues referenced in your search results by hovering over the issue key. For more details, see JIRA Integration in FishEye.

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

Refining your Quick Search Criteria

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tool</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CamelCase Pattern Matching</td>
<td>Enter a CamelCase string pattern to find files and directories that match.</td>
<td>BooQCTest returns results like BooleanQueryCoordTest and BooleanQueryClassTest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Path/File Pattern Matching</td>
<td>Enter a path/file pattern to find files and directories that match.</td>
<td>common/final/Actions returns results like /src/common/eu/systemworks/specialprojects/final/Actions.java.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Handles</td>
<td>Use a field handle to restrict your search to a particular field: file — file/directory names, commit — commit messages, diff — lines added/removed, content — file contents, committer — committer names.</td>
<td>file:build.xml returns files with names matching build.xml.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Search within a Directory (AntGlobs)</td>
<td>AntGlobs can be used in the Quick Search to search within a specific directory.</td>
<td>Search for /src/**/gwt/*.xml and FishEye will return all files with a .xml suffix that are below both a src and a gwt directory. e.g. src/java/com/atlassian/fecru/gwt/FecruCore.gwt.xml but not src/java/com/atlassian/fecru/ApplicationContext.xml.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Search for Discrete Strings</td>
<td>Enter a string in quotation marks to find the exact string. Not case-sensitive.</td>
<td>&quot;update version in build&quot; returns matches for the exact string, i.e. it will not return &quot;update build version&quot; or &quot;update version in file&quot;.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Filtering Quick Search Results

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Filter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All repositories</td>
<td>By default, searches across all repositories. Choose a repo to restrict the search to just that one. For example, if you enter 'FE' then the search results page will refresh to display only files and directories in the 'FE' repository.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Files and directories</td>
<td>Filter your results to files and directories that have names that match the search criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commit messages</td>
<td>Filter your results to changeset comments that match the search criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diffs</td>
<td>Filter your results to diffs (lines added/removed) that match the search criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Content</td>
<td>Filter your results to files that have content that match the search criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committers</td>
<td>Filter your results to committers that match the search criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All projects</td>
<td>When using Crucible with FishEye, there is a 'Reviews' section. The All projects dropdown allows you to filter reviews returned in the search results. See Searching Crucible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reviews</td>
<td>Search in reviews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comments</td>
<td>Search for review comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last modified</td>
<td>Filter by the date of the last change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Filter by author name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Using the Advanced Search

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

To search a FishEye repository using the Advanced Search:

1. Navigate to the repository that you want to search, as described in Browsing through a repository.
2. Click the Search tab.
3. Enter your search criteria:
   - **Standard Search** — Fill in the desired fields in the 'Search Criteria' panel. See the Specifying Search Criteria using the Standard Search Interface section below for more details.
   - **EyeQL Search** — Enter your "EyeQL" query. See the Specifying Search Criteria using EyeQL section below for more details.

Use Switch to EyeQL Search and Switch to Standard Search at the bottom of the 'Search Criteria' panel to toggle between the two search methods.

Specifying Search Criteria using the Standard Search Interface

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

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

**Specifying Search Criteria using EyeQL**

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

Click **Switch to EyeQL Search** at the bottom of the 'Search Criteria' panel.

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

**Screenshot: Advanced Search Criteria — EyeQL Interface**

**Viewing a file**

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

To view a file:

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

**Screenshot: Viewing a file (Revisions tab)**
Related Topics

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

Viewing file content

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

To view the source code for a file:

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

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

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

On this page:

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

Opening the side-by-side diff view

To open FishEye's side by side diff view:

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

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

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

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

Alternative ways to open side-by-side diffs

From the FishEye Dashboard

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

From the Revisions History view

When in the revisions view, you can show a diff by checking the boxes next to two revisions, then clicking the ‘Diff’ button in the top control bar. If you have currently selected side by side diff as the viewing mode, then the diff will automatically be displayed in that mode. If not, you can select side by side diff from the View menu.
You can also launch into a diff of the latest revision and the second most recent by clicking 'Latest Diff' in the top control bar.

Viewing a file history

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

To view the history of revisions for a file:

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

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

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

Screenshot: File Revisions

Diagram: Overview of a file revision
Viewing the changelog

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

On this page:
- Viewing changelog activity
- Filtering commit activity in the changelog
- Watching the changelog activity

Viewing changelog activity

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>Click to show commits, reviews (requires integration with Crucible) and JIRA issues (requires integration with JIRA) activity in the activity stream.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commits</td>
<td>Click to show only commits in the activity stream.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reviews</td>
<td>Show only review activity. (Requires integration with Crucible)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filter commits</td>
<td>See Filtering commit activity in the changelog (below) for more information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expand all</td>
<td>Show all modified files related to each changeset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scroll to changeset</td>
<td>Type a changeset ID (e.g. 107856) and press Enter to scroll to that changeset in the activity stream.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Screenshot: Viewing the changelog activity for a file
Filtering commit activity in the changelog

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

To filter commit activity:

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

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

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

Screenshot: Using the filter
**Watching the changelog activity**

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

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

To watch an activity stream:

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

**FishEye Charts**

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

- **Charts**
- **Code Metrics**
- **Notes**

**Charts**

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
<th>Values</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Branch/Tag selector</td>
<td>Limits the chart to the selected branch/tag.</td>
<td>Any branch/tag from the current repository.</td>
<td>Displays the default/trunk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chart type</td>
<td>Changes the chart's presentation.</td>
<td>Area, line, pie or change* chart.</td>
<td>Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Limits the chart to show specific author(s).</td>
<td>Any author configured in the system.</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extension</td>
<td>Limits the chart to show specific file type(s).</td>
<td>Any file extension; e.g. '.java'.</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subdirectory</td>
<td>Limit the chart to a folder under the current branch. Files in the current directory are represented by an element labelled '.(this dir)'.</td>
<td>A single folder.</td>
<td>None (show all)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start Date</td>
<td>Date of the earliest data to show.</td>
<td>Date in format YYYY-MM-DD.</td>
<td>None (show all)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End Date</td>
<td>Date of the latest data to show.</td>
<td>Date in format YYYY-MM-DD.</td>
<td>None (show all)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Screenshot: FishEye custom chart settings**
Dashboard of FishEye 3.4

Chart types:
- Area
- Line
- Pie
- Change

Chart options:
- Break down by:
  - None
  - Subdirectory
  - Author
  - User
  - Extension

Date Range:
- Start Date

Author(s):
- (any)
- Adam Ahmed (aahmed)
- Anna Butfield (abutfiel
- Ben Speakman (bspeakman)
- Brendan Humphreys (bhumphreys)

File Extension:
- (any)
- None
- .MF
- .TXT
- .cfs

Apply

Screenshot: FishEye per-author LOC chart

LOC and Commit History - Path /, Branch (trunk)

Screenshot: FishEye per-author LOC chart showing multiple authors
Per-Author Lines of Code Statistics

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

Code Metrics

A number of built-in reports are also provided:

Screenshot: Commit Time/Volume
Notes

Related Topics

Browsing through a repository

Using favourites in FishEye

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

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

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

On this page:
- Adding favourites
- Managing favourites

Adding favourites

To add an item to your favourites, follow one of the options below:
People
Hover the mouse cursor over their avatar or username. In the context menu, click Follow.

Changesets
Open the changeset and click the grey star icon next to its name, near the top of the screen.

Files or folders
Open the file or folder and click the grey star icon that appears next to its name. The name appears in the breadcrumb links at the top of the screen.

Repository
Click the Source tab and then the grey star icon that appears next to the name of the desired repository.

Screenshot: Adding a repository to your favourites

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

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

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

Screenshot: Renaming a favourite

Changeset Discussions
Please see the Crucible documentation for instructions on this feature.

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

The Highlight feature of the commit graph allows you to highlight different types of information in the swimlanes
or changeset list:
  - ancestors and descendants for a changeset
  - commits with JIRA issues
  - reviewed and unreviewed changesets.

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

Before you begin:
  - Subversion repositories currently do not show lines between branch swimlanes (i.e. merging). But in some cases, FishEye might pick up associations based on SVN branch points.
  - Some features of the commit graph are only available if you are using Crucible with FishEye. For details, see the description below.
  - Some features of the commit graph are only available if you are using JIRA with FishEye. For details, see the description below.

On this page:
  - Viewing the commit graph for a repository
  - Highlighting the lineage of a changeset
  - Highlighting JIRA issues
  - Highlighting reviewed changesets
  - Highlighting commits by an author
  - Highlighting search results
  - Viewing changesets across all branches
  - Reordering swimlanes for Git repositories

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

Viewing the commit graph for a repository

To view the commit graph for a repository:

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

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

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

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

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

Highlighting JIRA issues

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Behaviour</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Click on a changeset in the changeset list</td>
<td>Highlights all other changesets that have the same JIRA issue key in the commit message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hover over a changeset in a swimlane</td>
<td>Displays all branches that the changeset is referenced in, and all referenced JIRA issues.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Highlighting reviewed changesets

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Behaviour</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Click on a changeset in the changeset list</td>
<td>Highlights the changesets that are part of the same review as the selected changeset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hover over a changeset in a swimlane</td>
<td>Displays all branches that the changeset is referenced in, and the Crucible review key.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Highlighting commits by an author

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Behaviour</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Click on a changeset in the changeset list</td>
<td>Highlights the changesets that were submitted by the same author.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hover over a changeset in a swimlane</td>
<td>Displays the changeset number and all the branches that the changeset is referenced in.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Highlighting search results

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Behaviour</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Click on a changeset in the changeset list</td>
<td>Highlights the changesets that match the search term.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hover over a changeset in a swimlane | Displays the changeset number and all the branches that the changeset is referenced in.

Documentation for FishEye 3.4

Created by Atlassian in 2014. Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 2.5 Australia License.
Changesets shown in the 'fisheye-2.6' swimlane, as all the commits will be picked up in the 'master' swimlane. However, if you move the 'fisheye-2.6' swimlane to the left of the 'master' swimlane, it will pick up all of the FishEye 2.6 commits.

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

**Viewing People's Statistics**

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

**Screenshot: List of all committers in FishEye**

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

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

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

Avatars

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

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

Using smart commits

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

Note that Smart commits require the following:

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

Transition your JIRA issues

Compatibility

- In order to use smart commits with JIRA you need to have the JIRA FishEye Plugin version 3.4.5 or above installed on your JIRA instance.
Basic command line syntax

The basic command line syntax for your commit comment is:

\(<\text{ISSUE\_KEY}\>\ #<\text{COMMAND}\>\ <\text{optional~COMMAND\_PARAMETERS}>\)

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

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

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

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

Advanced command line syntax

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

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

  \(<\text{ISSUE\_KEY}\>\ #<\text{COMMAND1}\>\ <\text{optional~COMMAND1\_PARAMETERS}>\ #<\text{COMMAND2}\>\ <\text{optional~COMMAND2\_PARAMETERS}>\ #<\text{COMMAND3}\>\ <\text{optional~COMMAND3\_PARAMETERS}>\ etc\)

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

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

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

  \(<\text{ISSUE\_KEY1}\>\ <\text{ISSUE\_KEY2}\>\ <\text{ISSUE\_KEY3}\>\ #<\text{COMMAND}\>\ <\text{optional~COMMAND\_PARAMETERS}>\ etc\)
For example, if you include the following text in your commit message, FishEye will resolve issues JRA-123, JRA-234 and JRA-345, when you perform your commit:

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

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

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

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

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

**Commands**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Command Parameters</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

![Image of a JIRA issue with workflow options](image)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#time</td>
<td>Records time tracking information against an issue.</td>
<td>#time 1w 2d 4h 30m Total work logged — this command would record 1 week, 2 days, 4 hours and 30 minutes against an issue, and add the comment 'Total work logged' in the Work Log tab of the issue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#comment</td>
<td>Records a comment against an issue.</td>
<td>#comment My comment. — this command would create the comment, &quot;My comment&quot;, against the issue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#&lt;workflow command&gt;</td>
<td>Transitions an issue to a particular workflow state.</td>
<td>#close Fixed the issue — this command would execute the 'Close Issue' workflow transition for an issue in the default JIRA workflow and adding the comment 'Fixed the issue'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e.g. #resolve</td>
<td></td>
<td>#start — this command would execute the 'Start Progress' workflow transition for an issue in the default JIRA workflow.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FishEye will do prefix matching for issue transitioning. For example, if you have transition name with spaces, such as finish work then specifying #finish is sufficient. Hyphens replace spaces: #finish-work

FishEye will only execute issue transitions if there is no ambiguity in valid workflow transitions. Take the following example:
An issue has two valid transitions:
- Start
- Progress
- Start Review

A smart commit with action #start is ambiguous as FishEye will not be able to determine which transition to execute. In order to execute one of these transitions, the smart commit specified will need to be fully qualified #start-review

Please note: If you want to resolve an issue using the #resolve command, you will not be able to set the resolution via smart commits. We are tracking this improvement request here:

[FE-3873 - Smart Commits: Cannot set the resolution when using the "#resolve" command](#)

Integration with Crucible

Please note that:
Each commit command in the commit message must not span more than one line (i.e. you cannot use carriage returns). You can use multiple commands in the same message as long as they are on separate lines.

Creating a review in Crucible using a smart commit requires that the author of the changeset has already been mapped to a Crucible username. See 'Author mapping' on Changing your user profile.

Creating a review

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

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

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

Adding reviewers

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

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

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

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

Review objectives

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

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

Updating an existing review

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

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

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

Linkers

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

Error handling

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

Changing your user profile

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

To change your FishEye settings:

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

### On this page:
- Display Settings
- Profile and Email
- Change Password
- Open Authentication (OAuth)
- Author Mapping
- Watches
- Reviews

### Display Settings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Display Settings</th>
<th>File history view mode</th>
<th>Default is <strong>Logical</strong>. 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 <strong>Logical</strong>, FishEye will show all the operations across all branches. In <strong>Physical</strong> mode, only the operations related to the physical path whose history is being viewed are shown.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Timezone</td>
<td>Default is the timezone of the FishEye server.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changelog</td>
<td>Changesets per page</td>
<td>The default is 30 per page.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Always expand changesets in stream</td>
<td>Default is <strong>Yes</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diff view</td>
<td>Diff mode</td>
<td>Default is <strong>Unified</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Line wrapping</td>
<td>Default is <strong>None</strong> i.e. long lines will never word-wrap. <strong>Soft</strong> is when long lines will word-wrap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Context lines</td>
<td>Default is 3. The number of lines to show (for context), if the diff contains more than three lines of code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source view</td>
<td>Default annotation mode</td>
<td>Default is <strong>Age</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Highlighting colours</td>
<td>The default scheme uses bright colours for highlighting diffs in the code. If you prefer more muted colours, select <strong>Classic (muted)</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tab width</td>
<td>Default is 8. Can be changed to a number between 1 and 10.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Profile and Email
Email settings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Email settings</th>
<th>Display Name</th>
<th>Name displayed for the user currently logged in.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Email Address</td>
<td>The address to which all email notifications will be sent.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email Format</td>
<td>Default is Text. Can be sent as HTML.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Email watches

| Email watches | Send Watch Emails | The frequency at which emails will be sent for watch notifications. Immediately is the default value. Daily sends a summary of changes. |

Profile Picture

| Profile Picture | Choose picture | Upload an avatar image of your choice. This image will be displayed next to your username throughout FishEye/Crucible. Accepted formats are JPG, GIF and PNG. Image file size limit is 2Mb. Images will be automatically cropped on upload. This is disabled if avatars are served from an external server – see Configuring avatar settings. |

Change Password

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

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

Open Authentication (OAuth)

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

Read more about OAuth.

Author Mapping

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

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

Watches

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

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

Reviews

This functionality is used by Crucible.

If the SMTP server is set up, then you will receive emails when different actions occur within Crucible.
You can change the options described below, to specify the stages at which emails will be sent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Auto-mark files as 'read'</th>
<th>Default is <strong>Yes</strong>.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Review Notifications Events</td>
<td>State change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Comment added</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Comment reply added</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Participant finished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>General message</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>File revision added</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Uncomplete review if defect is raised:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Uncomplete review if revision is added:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>My actions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Screenshot: User Profile Settings**
Re-setting your password

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

To reset your password:

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

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

**Screenshot: The Log In dialog**

![Login dialog screenshot](image)
Pattern matching guide

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

These expressions use the following wild cards:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wild Card</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>?</td>
<td>Matches one character (any character except path separators)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>Matches zero or more characters (not including path separators)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>Matches zero or more path segments.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Also see the Ant documentation.

Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Matches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*.txt</td>
<td>/foo.txt and /bar/foo.txt but not /foo.txty or /bar/foo.txty/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/*.txt</td>
<td>/foo.txt but not /bar/foo.txt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**/dir1/file.txt</td>
<td>Same as above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/**/dir1/file.txt</td>
<td>Same as above.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Date Expressions Reference Guide

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

- \( \text{DATE}[-+]\text{TIMEZONE}[-+]\text{DURATION} \), or
- \( \text{DATECONSTANT}[-+]\text{DURATION} \).

The TIMEZONE and DURATION parts are both optional.

**TIMEZONE** can be an offset from GMT \( \text{HH}\text{MM} \) or \( \text{HH} : \text{MM} \), or simply the letter \( \text{Z} \) to denote GMT. If no timezone is given, the FishEye server's configured timezone is used.

**DATE** can be either of the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ss</td>
<td>Specifies a time and date (separated by ( \text{T} )). The seconds part may contain a fractional component. A / can be used instead of - as a separator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YYYY-MM-DD</td>
<td>Specifies 00:00:00 on the given date. A / can be used instead of - as a separator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DATECONSTANT** can be any of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>now</td>
<td>This very instant (at the time the expression was evaluated).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>today</td>
<td>The instant at 00:00:00 today. (server-time* or GMT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>todaygmt</td>
<td>The instant at 00:00:00 today. (server-time* or GMT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thisweek</td>
<td>The instant at 00:00:00 on the first day of this week. Sunday is considered the first day. (server-time* or GMT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thisweekgmt</td>
<td>The instant at 00:00:00 on the first day of this week. (server-time* or GMT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thismonth</td>
<td>The instant at 00:00:00 on the first day of this month. (server-time* or GMT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thismonthgmt</td>
<td>The instant at 00:00:00 on the first day of this month. (server-time* or GMT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thisyear</td>
<td>The instant at 00:00:00 on the first day of this year. (server-time* or GMT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thisyeargmt</td>
<td>The instant at 00:00:00 on the first day of this year. (server-time* or GMT)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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 \( \text{PnYnMnDTnHnMnS} \). See Section 3.2.6 of the XML Schema Datatypes document for more details.

### Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005-01-02</td>
<td>The start of the day on January 1, 2005 (server's timezone)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-01-02-0500</td>
<td>The start of the day on January 1, 2005 at GMT offset -0500 (New York)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-01-02T12:00:00Z</td>
<td>Midday, January 1, 2005 GMT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### EyeQL Reference Guide

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

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

**query:**

```sql
select revisions
(from (dir|directory) word)?
(where clauses)?
(order by date (asc | desc) )?
(group by (file|dir|directory|csid|changeset))? 
(return return-clauses)?
(limit limit-args)?
(clauses): 
clause ((or|and|) clause)*
```

Notes:
- `and` binds more tightly than `or`.
- `,` (comma) means `and`.
- `clause: ( clauses )`
- **not clause**

**path (not)? like word**

Notes:
- `word` is an Antglob.

**path = word**

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

**path != word**

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

**date in ([ [ ] dateExp, dateExp ( ) | ] )**

Notes:
- The edges are inclusive if `[ or ]` is used.
- exclusive if `( or )` is used.

**date dateop dateExp**

Notes:
- `dateop` can be `<`, `>`, `<=`, `>=`, `=`, `==` or `! =`.

### Date Ranges

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>today-P1D</td>
<td>Yesterday (start of day)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>today+P1D</td>
<td>Start of tomorrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thismonth-P1M</td>
<td>Start of last month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thisyear+P1Y</td>
<td>Start of next year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>now-PT1H</td>
<td>One hour ago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>now+PT1H2M3S</td>
<td>One hour, two minutes and three seconds from now</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
author = word

author in (word-list)

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

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

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

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

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

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

between tags tag-range

after tag word

before tag word

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

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

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

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

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

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

```
reviewed
```

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

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

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 \t \b \f. Unicode characters can be escaped with \uxxxx.

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

```
dateExp:
```

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

```
return-clauses:
```

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

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

```
return-clause:
```

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

ws | aggregate

( as word )?

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

Notes: reviews applies to Crucible reviews.

```
aggregate-return-field:
```

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

The aggregate field to return.

Notes:

```
binary-fields are isBinary, isAdded, isDeleted, isCopied, isMoved. e.g. count(isAdded)
```

will return the number of added files.

```
umeric-fields are totalLines, linesAdded, linesRemoved.
```

other-field can be path, dir, author, date, csid, tags or reviews. e.g. count(distinct path) will return the number of unique paths. count(distinct tags) will return the number of unique tags.
If a group by is given, give sub-totals for each group.

With no group by clause, you can have:

- return normal columns
- return aggregates

With a group by changeset|csid clause:

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

With a group by file|path clause:

- return normal columns
- return path, aggregates

With a group by dir|directory clause:

- return normal columns
- return dir, aggregates

i.e. The EyeQL can contain a returns clause that contains all non-aggregate columns, or all aggregate columns.

Non-aggregate and aggregate columns can only be mixed if the columns are unique for the grouping.

limit-clause:

(length | offset, length | length offset offset)

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

Examples

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

Find files removed on the Ant 1.5 branch:
select revisions where modified on branch ANT_15_BRANCH and is dead group by changeset

As above, but just return the person and time the files were deleted:
select revisions where modified on branch ANT_15_BRANCH and is dead return path, author, date

Find files on branch and exclude delete files:
select revisions where modified on branch ANT_15_BRANCH and not is deleted group by changeset

Find changes made to Ant 1.5.x after 1.5FINAL:
select revisions where on branch ANT_15_BRANCH and after tag ANT_MAIN_15FINAL group by changeset

Find changes made between Ant 1.5 and 1.5.1:
select revisions where between tags (ANT_MAIN_15FINAL, ANT_151_FINAL] group by changeset

As above, but show the history of each file separately:
select revisions where between tags (ANT_MAIN_15FINAL, ANT_151_FINAL] group by file

Find Java files that are tagged ANT_151_FINAL and are head on the ANT_15_BRANCH: (i.e. files that haven’t changed in 1.5.x since 1.5.1)
select revisions from dir /src/main where is head and tagged ANT_151_FINAL and on branch ANT_15_BRANCH and path like *.java group by changeset

Find changes made by conor to Ant 1.5.x since 1.5.0:
select revisions where between tags (ANT_MAIN_15FINAL, ANT_154] and author = conor group by changeset
Find commits that do not have comments:
select revisions from dir / where comment = "" group by changeset

Find the 10 most recent revisions:
select revisions order by date desc limit 10

Find the 5th, 6th & 7th revisions:
select revisions order by date limit 4, 3

Find commits between two dates:
select revisions where date in [2008-03-08, 2008-04-08]

Find revisions that do not have any associated review:
select revisions where (not in any review)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Show all the changesets with no review:

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

Integrating FishEye with Atlassian applications

You can integrate FishEye with the following Atlassian applications:
When FishEye is integrated with JIRA you can:

- Use smart commits to transition JIRA issues
- Delegate user and group management to JIRA

When Crucible is integrated with JIRA, you can:

- Transition JIRA issues

When JIRA is integrated with FishEye, you can:

- View an issue's FishEye changesets
- Browse a project's FishEye changesets
- Add the FishEye Charts Gadget to your JIRA dashboard
- Add the FishEye Recent Changesets Gadget to your JIRA dashboard
- View an issue's Crucible reviews
- Browse a project's Crucible reviews
- Add the Crucible Charts Gadget

When FishEye is integrated with Crucible, you can:

*In FishEye:*

- Use smart commits to create Crucible reviews, add reviews to new reviews and update an existing review.

*In Crucible:*

- When using Iterative reviews in Crucible, you will be prompted when a new version of a file is available.
- Files and changesets displayed in activity streams (e.g. the dashboard activity stream) render as links to the relevant files/changesets.
- See your content roots and repositories associated with projects.
- See repository lists and browse repositories using the Files tab.
- View charts or code metrics.

See also What happens if I decide to stop using FishEye with Crucible.

You'll need the same number (or higher) of users in FishEye as Crucible.

When FishEye is integrated with Stash (v2.11.4, and later) you can easily add Stash repositories to FishEye with a single click. Once added, the repository behaves just like a native repository in FishEye, so your team gets all the benefits of FishEye indexing, browsing and searching. Furthermore, the repository becomes available to Crucible, so you can perform in-depth code reviews for changes in the repository.

See:

- Integrating Crowd with Atlassian FishEye
- Integrating Crowd with Atlassian Crucible

When FishEye is integrated with your Bamboo continuous integration server, you can view the code changes that triggered a build. When a build fails due to a compilation error or failed test, you can explore the failed build in FishEye and jump directly into the changeset that broke the build. You can view the history of that changeset to see what the author was trying to fix, take advantage of the the side-by-side diff view to analyze the change and then open the correct files in your IDE.

For more details see Viewing the Code Changes that Triggered a Build.
Screenshots: Code changes listed in a Bamboo build (top), and viewed in FishEye (bottom)

**Code Changes**

Code has been updated by James Dumay.

**Angry Nerds**

James Dumay  
05 Dec 2011, 2:16:12 PM  
be7df50c5bd20cf8839ac92c143ab5a580ba64c (diffs)  
main.c (version be7df50c5bd20cf8839ac92c143ab5a580ba64c) (diffs)

---

**JIRA Integration in FishEye**

JIRA is Atlassian’s issue tracking and project management application – when FishEye is integrated with JIRA, you and your team get all the benefits described on this page. Go straight to Linking FishEye to JIRA if you want to connect FishEye to a JIRA server.

You can also use JIRA for delegated management of your FishEye users. See JIRA and Crowd Authentication.

See Streamlining your development with JIRA for the full story of how Atlassian tools work together to give you a fast and guided software development process.

**Related pages:**
- Linking FishEye to JIRA
- Enabling Smart Commits

Your user tiers don’t need to match between JIRA and FishEye/Crucible in order to integrate them. JIRA users that are not FishEye users will see the same view as FishEye users within JIRA, but will not be able to log in to FishEye to view the source/reviews.

See in JIRA the FishEye repository branches related to an issue
For FishEye 3.3 and later, the FishEye repository branches related to a JIRA issue are summarized in the Development panel for the issue, when JIRA and FishEye are connected with an application link. To see details of the branches, simply click the branches link. You can see which repository each branch is in and when the last commit was made. As long as the issue key is included in the branch name the branch is automatically linked to the JIRA issue.

For FishEye 3.3 and later, the FishEye repository commits related to a JIRA issue are summarized in the Development panel for the issue, when JIRA and FishEye are connected with an application link. You can click the commits link to see detailed information such as who made each commit, when they committed, and how many files were changed. Click through to see a particular commit in the FishEye instance where the commit was made. A developer only needs to add the issue key to the commit message for that commit to be automatically linked to the JIRA issue.

See in JIRA the commits related to an issue

See the JIRA issues related to commits

FishEye recognises JIRA issue keys, and displays those as links in places such as the activity stream, side-by-side diffs, and commit messages:

Click on the linked issue key to see details for the issue, as described next.
See the details for JIRA issues

Click a linked issue key anywhere in FishEye to see the details of that issue in a dialog. And you can click the issue key at the top of the dialog to go straight to the issue in JIRA:

Transition JIRA issues from within FishEye

You can easily transition a JIRA issue from within FishEye. For example, when viewing a commit, you may want to transition the related JIRA issue into QA. Click on a linked JIRA issue anywhere in FishEye to see a dialog with the available workflow steps:

Click on a step in the dialog, and complete any displayed fields as required. If there are custom required fields that are unsupported by FishEye, just click Edit this field in JIRA to transition the issue directly in JIRA.

See issues from multiple instances of JIRA

FishEye can link to more than one JIRA server at a time, so different teams can work with their own projects in different JIRA instances, or a single team can link to issues across multiple JIRA servers.

Integrating FishEye with Stash

This page...  
... describes the benefits for you and your team, when FishEye is integrated with Stash.

Set it up...  
... with our short guide to help FishEye admins connect FishEye to Stash.

Stash is...  
... Atlassian's on-premises Git repository management solution for enterprise teams. Read about getting started with Git and Stash.

Easily add Stash repositories to FishEye
When FishEye is integrated with Stash a FishEye administrator can easily add Stash repositories to FishEye with a single click. Once added, the repository behaves just like a native repository in FishEye, so your team gets all the benefits of FishEye indexing, browsing and searching. Furthermore, the repository becomes available to Crucible (when integrated), so you can perform in-depth code reviews for changes in the repository.

For detailed instructions for adding a Stash repository to FishEye, see Adding an external repository.

Administering FishEye

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

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

- log in to FishEye using an administrator’s account.
- click Administration at the foot of the screen and enter the admin password.
- navigate to http://HOSTNAME:8060/admin/, where HOSTNAME is the name of the server on which you installed FishEye.

Once logged in as an administrator you can get to the Admin area by clicking the ‘cog’ menu in the FishEye/Crucible header, and choosing Administration.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

If you need to reset the administrator password, delete the admin-hash attribute in the <config> element. You will be prompted to enter an administrator password next time you start FishEye. See How to reset the Admin password in FishEye or Crucible.
One of your first steps will be to add a repository.

Topics

- Managing your repositories
- Managing users and groups in FishEye
- Configuring External Authentication Sources
- Configuring SMTP
- Migrating to an external database
- Backing up and restoring FishEye data
- Managing add-ons
- Linking FishEye to JIRA
- Linking to another application
- System Settings
- Configuring FishEye Security
- Tuning FishEye performance
- Contacting Support

Managing your repositories

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

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

On this page:

- Viewing repositories
- Configuring repositories
- Adding a new repository

Viewing repositories

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

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

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

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

Screenshot: The repository list in the FishEye administration screen
Repositories

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

Adding a new repository

On the Repositories screen, click Add repository in the table header to add a new repository.

Adding an external repository

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

Please note:

- You can add repositories that are hosted in Atlassian Stash directly to FishEye, when these servers are connected with an application link. See Integrating FishEye with Stash for an overview.
- When the repository is first added, FishEye will build an index and cache. This begins when you first enable a repository, and may take some time to complete.

To add a repository:

1. Click the ‘cog’ menu in the FishEye header, and choose Administration. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click Repositories (under ‘Repository Settings’).
3. Click Native repository access, and then Add repository.
4. Complete the wizard. See the following topics for more information:
   - CVS
To add a Git repository that is hosted in Stash:

You'll need to have an account in the Stash instance, as well as permission to view the repository that you want to add.

1. Click the 'cog' menu in the FishEye header, and choose **Administration**. You will need to be logged in as an **administrator** to see this link.
2. Click **Repositories** (under 'Repository Settings').
3. Click the **Stash repositories** tab, and authenticate with the Stash server if necessary.
4. If multiple instances of Stash are connected to FishEye, use the **Stash server** list to choose the instance of Stash that hosts the repository you wish to add.
5. Optionally, type a filter pattern to restrict the list of displayed repositories to those with a matching name, key or project.
6. Click **Add** for each repository that you wish to add to FishEye.

When you add a Stash repository:

- FishEye creates a read-only SSH key and adds that as an **access key** to the repository in Stash. If this operation fails, the key will be added as a user key to your profile in Stash. You can check if an access key was added by viewing the repository's settings in Stash. See **Using SSH keys to secure Git operations** in the Stash documentation for more information.
- FishEye prefixes the Stash project key to the name of the newly added repository, to help you identify the origin of the repository.

**CVS**

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

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

There are also the following CVS-specific actions:

- **Updater**.
- **Indexer**.

![Known Limitations]

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

**CVS repository setup**

To add an external CVS repository to FishEye:

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Repository Type</th>
<th>Choose CVS.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

---

*Created by Atlassian in 2014. Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 2.5 Australia License.*
Name | A name for this repository. The name may contain alphanumeric, underscore, '-' or '.' characters. Use 'cvs' if you can't think of a better name.

Description | A short description of this repository.

CVS Dir | The path to the CVS repository. This is often `/usr/local/cvsroot`. This is a path in the server's file system.

Charset | The character set used to interpret and display text files.

Enable immediately | Controls whether FishEye will immediately enable this repository, which starts the initial scan. If you wish to do some further configuration before the scan starts, then select 'No'. You can enable a repository later from the Repository List.

Git

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

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

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

Requirements

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

On this page:

- Requirements
- Git repository setup
- Limitations

Related pages:

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

Git repository setup

To add an external Git repository to FishEye:

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

**Step 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Repository Type</td>
<td>Select Git.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Enter a name for this repository. The name may contain alphanumeric, underscore, '-' or '.' characters. This will be repository name in FishEye.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Enter a short description of this repository.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Step 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Repository Location** | Enter the URL describing the Git repository location. FishEye will clone this repository for indexing purposes. You can use any URL recognised by Git itself. Fisheye recognizes the following URL's:  
  git://server_name[:port]/path_to_repository  
  http://server_name[:port]/path_to_repository  
  https://server_name[:port]/path_to_repository  
  ssh://server_name[:port]/path_to_repository  
  file://[hostname]/path_to_repository  
  Do not use spaces in your URL.                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Path                  | *(optional)* Enter the path within the Git repository that you want FishEye to index. This lets you limit FishEye to indexing a subset of the complete Git repository.                                           |
| Block Size            | *(optional)* Enter how many commits you want FishEye to process in one batch. Larger values require more memory and increase the amount of work FishEye commits to the database in a single operation. The default is 400. The minimum being 1. This field only accepts positive whole numbers. Requires a repository restart. |
| Command Timeout       | *(optional)* Enter the time that a single Git command is allowed to take to execute. Any command that exceeds this time is terminated and the operation will fail.                                                      |
| Rename Detection      | *(optional)* Select which Git rename detection strategy FishEye will use to detect copy and move operations within the repository. Please refer to the Git documentation for more information.                        |

**Step 3**

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

**Screenshots: Adding a Git repository**
Limitations

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

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

Mercurial

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

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

Requirements

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

On this page:

- Requirements
- Mercurial repository setup
- Notes

Related pages:

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

Mercurial repository setup

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step 1</th>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Repository Type</td>
<td>Select Mercurial.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Step 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Repository Location</td>
<td>Enter the URL describing the Mercurial repository location. FishEye will clone this repository for indexing purposes. <strong>This URL must be compatible with the hg clone command.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authentication Style</td>
<td>Choose the desired authentication style for your repository — <strong>No authentication, Generate key pair for SSH, Upload private key for SSH or Password for http(s).</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block Size</td>
<td><em>(optional)</em> Enter how many commits you want FishEye to process in one batch. Larger values require more memory and increase the amount of work FishEye commits to the database in a single operation. The default is 400. The minimum being 1. This field only accepts positive whole numbers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command Timeout</td>
<td><em>(optional)</em> Enter the time that a single Mercurial command is allowed to take to execute. Any command that exceeds this time is terminated and the operation will fail.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Step 3

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

*Screenshots: Adding a Mercurial Repository*
Notes

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

Perforce

When adding or managing a Perforce repository, you must:

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

Requirements

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

Perforce repository setup

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Repository Type</th>
<th>Choose <strong>Perforce</strong>.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>A name for this repository. The name may contain alphanumeric, underscore, ',' or '.' characters. Use ‘perforce’ if you can't think of a better name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A short description of this repository.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host</td>
<td>The name of the server which provides the Perforce repository.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Path</td>
<td>The path within the Perforce depot that you want FishEye to index. You would normally put the depot path here, e.g. <code>/depot/</code> but you may also use a more specific path to restrict FishEye to a subset of the depot. The Perforce wildcards '*' and '.' are not supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td><em>(Optional)</em> The port the server is listening on. FishEye will default to the standard Perforce port (1666) if you do not specify a value here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Username</td>
<td>The account that FishEye should use to connect to the Perforce repository.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password</td>
<td>The password for the account that FishEye should use to connect to the Perforce repository.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block size</td>
<td>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. The minimum being 1. This field only accepts positive whole numbers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filelog limit</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P4 Operation Timeout</td>
<td>Sets the timeout value that FishEye imposes on P4 operations. Operations which exceed this value are terminated. The default for most operations is 10 minutes. Use the following terms to specify particular units of time: s, m, h, d, w, mo, y (for seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months and years respectively). For example, 10s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Throttle connections-per-sec</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charset</td>
<td>The character set used to interpret and display text files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unicode Server</td>
<td>This field indicates whether the Perforce Server is running in internationalised mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skip Labels</td>
<td>When true, FishEye will not scan Perforce Labels for FishEye tag information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case Sensitive</td>
<td>This field indicates whether the Perforce Server metadata is case sensitive. You should set this to ‘false’ for servers running on Windows platforms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disable Multiple Print</td>
<td>When FishEye needs file content from Perforce, it uses a p4 print operation. Normally FishEye will request multiple files in one operation but this can cause problems in some Perforce instances. Set this value to true to disable printing multiple files in one operation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Start Revision
If you wish to set this, please enter a changelist number. If set, the revision number from which FishEye will start indexing the repository. The default is to start scanning from the first revision in the repository.

Initial Import
When a Start Revision is set, this setting controls how FishEye establishes the initial state of the repository. When true, FishEye will import the repository content as it existed one revision prior to the start revision. FishEye will create a single synthetic revision to hold the initial state. The comment associated with this revision will be 'Created by FishEye for initial repository import'. False means that FishEye will only process the revisions from the start revision onwards. The repository state prior to this revision is ignored.

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

Store Diff Info
Enable this option if you are using the Subversion or Perforce SCM systems and making use of per-author line counts. Otherwise, enabling this option is not necessary. Read more information

Enable immediately
Controls whether FishEye will immediately enable this repository, which starts the initial scan. If you wish to do some further configuration before the scan starts, then select 'No'. You can enable a repository later from the Repository List.

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

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

There are also the following SVN-specific actions:

- Updater
- Indexer
- Store diff info

On this page:
- Requirements
- SVN repository setup
- Finding your repository root

Requirements

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

It is particularly important that you set up the correct branch and tag structure for your Subversion repositories. If FishEye does not know which files are tags and branches, it will treat all files as trunk files. This can significantly increase the effective size of your repository. This will increase initial scan time and impact runtime performance. Please refer to the instructions on tag and branch configuration.

In the majority of cases, indexing a small repository shouldn’t take hours, and certainly not days. However, if you have a giant repository, have a slow remote host, you’re using HTTP or HTTPS protocols, or if there is a problem with the symbolic setup of your repository, it could potentially take
SVN repository setup

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

Screenshots: Adding a SVN repository

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Repository Type</td>
<td>Choose Subversion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>A name for this repository. The name may contain alphanumeric, underscore, '-' or '.' characters. Use 'svn' if you can't think of a better name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A short description of this repository.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVN URL</td>
<td>The Subversion Repository Root URL to your repository, such as svn://svn.boo.com or file:///var/svn. If you are not sure what your repository root is, check the section below &quot;Finding your Repository Root&quot;. (Please note that file protocol performs the fastest followed by svn and last by http/s. Therefore where possible please use the file protocol.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The sub-tree within your repository that FishEye should display. If this value is '.' (or empty), then the whole repository will be shown.

- **Username/Password**: The credentials to use if your repository requires authentication.

- **Store Diff Info**: Enable this option if you are using the Subversion or Perforce SCM systems and making use of per-author line counts. Otherwise, enabling this option is not necessary. Read more information.

- **Enable Repository After Adding**: Controls whether FishEye will immediately enable this repository, which starts the initial scan. If you wish to do some further configuration before the scan starts, then do not check. You can enable a repository later from the repository list.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Block Size</td>
<td>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. The minimum being 1. This field only accepts positive whole numbers. Requires a repository restart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Svn Operation Timeout</td>
<td>Sets the timeout value that FishEye imposes on Subversion operations. Operations which exceed this value are terminated. The default for operations is 1 hour. It can be changed to a different interval, for example: &quot;2 days&quot;, &quot;10 hours&quot;, or &quot;20 minutes&quot;.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

⚠️ The library that FishEye/Crucible uses (SVNKit) for SVN integration defines a timeout of 60 minutes by default if the property `http-timeout` is not defined in the Subversion configuration. This property defines the time to wait for a server response and terminates the HTTP call if it exceeds the timeout.

See this KB for more information: SVN Operations Taking Longer than an Hour Time Out

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Throttle connections-per-sec</td>
<td>If set, this allows FishEye to throttle how many connections it makes per second to the SVN server. Many systems use <code>inetd/xinetd</code> to service the <code>svnserve</code> protocol. <code>xinetd</code> has, by default, an incoming connection limit which can cause FishEye to disrupt other <code>svnserve</code>-based connections. The default is blank (do not throttle).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charset</td>
<td>The character set used to interpret and display text files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Access Code</strong></td>
<td>The access code for the <code>fisheye.access</code> property on the server. See also Subversion <code>fisheye.access</code>.</td>
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<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MD5 Access Code</strong></td>
<td>The MD5 sum of the above Access Code. See also Subversion <code>fisheye.access</code>. (This field only appears if Access Code is set.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Set Access Property Command</strong></td>
<td>The Subversion command to set the <code>fisheye.access</code> property to grant FishEye access if necessary. See also Subversion <code>fisheye.access</code>. (This field only appears if Access Code is set.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Start Revision</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Initial Import</strong></td>
<td>When a Start Revision is set, this setting controls how FishEye establishes the initial state of the repository. <strong>Do not import</strong> means that FishEye will only process the revisions from the start revision onwards. The repository state prior to this revision is ignored. <strong>Import without tag information</strong> 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Follow Base Moves</strong></td>
<td>If you have changed the location of your repository in your Subversion server over time, set this option to true. Doing so will cause FishEye to index your repository's full history across all its locations within your server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Use Built-in Symbolic Rules</strong></td>
<td>Determines how FishEye attempts to understand the tag and branch structure of your Subversion repository. Read more information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Finding your repository root**

Run the following command:

```
svn info SVN_URL
```

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

You will get something like the following:
Next to "Repository Root" is the URL you should define as your repository root. The path will be whatever is remaining.

**SVN fisheye.access**

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

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

**Setting FishEye Access Mode**

FishEye can operate in one of three access modes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Access</th>
<th>Subversion repository property: fisheye.access</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allow</td>
<td>Any FishEye server</td>
<td>'allow' or no property set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access Code</td>
<td>Only FishEye servers configured with the correct Access Code</td>
<td>e.g. 'md5:dc0c08df1f3e80b599c90f53d7dd05ec'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deny</td>
<td>No FishEye server</td>
<td>'deny'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Setting an Access Code**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SVN tag and branch structure

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

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

---

### On this page:
- FishEye automatic presets
- Introduction to Subversion conventions
- Choosing the correct configuration method
- Custom layouts
- Interpreting multiple rules
- Examples
  - Ideal configuration example
  - Custom example 1
  - Custom example 2
  - Example from a FishEye customer
- How Subversion works
- Frequently Asked Questions

### FishEye automatic presets

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

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

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

However if you have defined your svn structure via the custom symbolic rules, then you should set "Use In-built Symbolic Rules" to no.
The **Use Built-in Symbolic Rules** checkbox applies another regex which does a deep search for trunk, tag and branch directories. If your structure exactly matches the selected symbolic rule set, then it is safe to uncheck this.

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

See **Interpreting multiple rules** below.

### SVN Symbolic Rules

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use Built-in Symbolic Rules:</th>
<th>And then Apply the Following Rules:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>/trunk/..., /branches/NAME/..., /tags/NAME/...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/project/trunk/..., /project/branches/NAME/..., /project/tags/NAME/...</td>
<td>Custom</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trunk</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Logical Path Prefix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>([\s]+) /trunk([])</td>
<td>trunk</td>
<td>$1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Introduction to Subversion conventions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Choosing the correct configuration method

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

1. If you point FishEye at your project root:

   `/PROJECT1`

   and you have the following structure at this level of the repository:
Then use FishEye's built-in rules for easy, one-step configuration.

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

```
trunk
branches
tags
```

leading to this structure in each project:

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

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

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

3. Otherwise, you have a custom layout.

**Custom layouts**

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

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

See the examples below for more information.

How to set a custom layout

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

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

For any file that matches a trunk/branch/tag regular expression, a logical path is calculated. Two different files with the same logical path are considered to be related. For example, using the second type of common repository layout:
The file `project1/trunk/dir1/foo.txt` would have a logical path of `project1/dir1/foo.txt`
- The file `project1/tags/BUILD123/dir1/foo.txt` would have a logical path of `project1/dir1/foo.txt` and the name of the tag would be `project1-BUILD123`.
- Both these files have the same logical path, and so are considered related. By looking at the revision where the directory-copy for `project1/tags/BUILD123/dir1/foo.txt` occurred, FishEye can determine to what revision the tag `project1-BUILD123` applies.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regex</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>An expression used to extract a tag or branch name from the regex.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logical Path Prefix</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the examples below for more information.

Interpreting multiple rules

See also Custom layouts above.

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

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

Examples

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

- **Ideal configuration example**
  This shows a best-case near "zero configuration" project structure that is instantly compatible with FishEye.
  In this case, you have trunk, branches and tags as the base folders in your repository.

- **Custom example 1**
  This shows a custom project structure and the symbolic rules required.

- **Custom example 2**
  This shows another kind of custom project structure and the symbolic rules required.

- **FishEye customer example**
  This is a real-world configuration used by a FishEye customer.

---

If your repository is organised in this way, simply select the In-Built symbolic rules option. FishEye will then be fully connected to your repository (you do not need to write a regular expression, or choose anything from a list).
Note that this example follows common conventions, as outlined in the Subversion Red Book.

**Custom example 1**

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

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

**Project structure**

```
/PROJECT1/trunk/
/PROJECT1/branches/branchname
/PROJECT1/tags/tagname
```

**Symbolic rules**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regular Expression</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Logical Path Prefix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>trunk(/</td>
<td>$)</td>
<td>trunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>branches/([^/]+)</td>
<td>${1}</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(tags</td>
<td>releases) /([^/]+)</td>
<td>${2}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Custom example 2**

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

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

**Project structure**

```
/PROJECT1/trunk/
```

```
/PROJECT1/branches/branchname
```

```
/PROJECT1/tags/tagname
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/PROJECT1/tags/tagname
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/PROJECT1/tags/tagname
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```
/PROJECT1/tags/tagname
```
Symbolic rules

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applies to</th>
<th>Regular Expression</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Logical Path Prefix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>trunk</td>
<td>trunk(/</td>
<td>$)</td>
<td>trunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trunk</td>
<td>plugins/([^/]+)/ trunk(/</td>
<td>$)</td>
<td>trunk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>branches</td>
<td>core/branches/([^/]+)</td>
<td>core-$ {1}</td>
<td>core</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>branches</td>
<td>plugins/([^/]+)/ branches/([^/]+)</td>
<td>${1}-${2}</td>
<td>plugin_$ {1}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tags</td>
<td>core/tags/([^/]+)</td>
<td>core-$ {1}</td>
<td>core</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tags</td>
<td>plugins/([^/]+)/ tags/([^/]+)</td>
<td>${1}-${2}</td>
<td>plugin_$ {1}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In this example, the Logical Path Prefix has been configured to distinguish files with the same name in different plugins. For example, the file build.xml may exist in all plugins but such files are not related even though they have the same name. The Logical Path Prefix is used to tell FishEye to which "logical group" the files belong.

**Example from a FishEye customer**

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

**Project structure**

```
/trunk/PROJECT1
/branches/PROJECT1/branchname
/tags/PROJECT1/tagname
```

**Symbolic rules**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regular Expression</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Logical Path Prefix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>trunk/([^/]+)</code></td>
<td>${1}</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>branches/([^/]+)/([^/]+)</code></td>
<td>${1}-${2}</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>tags/([^/]+)/([^/]+)</code></td>
<td>${1}-${2}</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**How Subversion works**

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

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

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

> If you change these trunk/branch/tag settings, you would normally perform a complete re-scan of the repository to ensure FishEye's index is consistent with the settings. FishEye will suggest this when you
Frequently Asked Questions

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

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

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

How tags work in Subversion

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

Discovering your Subversion tag and branch structure

1. Open a file in your repository using FishEye. Look for a file that has a long lifetime (for example, your build script).
2. Look at the 'Tags' section to see examples of tags in your system. There are a few different conventions, but the tags shown will give you clues as to how your repository custodians do things.
   A typical tag looks like this:
   
   fisheye-build-82

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

Screenshot: Subversion Tags viewed in FishEye

How tag names are constructed

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

Your tag structure depends on several things:

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

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

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

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

then your tag should look like this:

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

For more information, see SVN tag and branch structure.

Verifying SVN symbolic rules

This page describes a simple command-line tool ('svnrules') that you can use to find branch and tag creation changes for which there may not be SVN symbolic rules defined. The tool is available on all supported platforms but the examples below feature a Linux installation.

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

A possible consequence of not using symbolic rules for custom repository layouts, or of configuring these incorrectly, is that FishEye may not recognize separate trunk, branch and tag creation changes, and spend excessive time indexing those as genuine changes.

The svnrules tool ships with FishEye 3.0, and later versions. It parses the SVN log and compares that against the SVN symbolic rules configured in FishEye to find commits that are likely to be branch or tag creation changes for which there are no SVN symbolic rule defined.

You may find the svnrules tool helpful if you use a custom SVN repository structure, and

- you want to analyse your repositories before indexing them, to avoid excessive time spent indexing
- you wish to analyse your repository structure yourself that must remain confidential.

Disclaimer: Please note that svnrules is very simple and doesn't attempt to perform a thorough inspection of the repository. It simply scans the repository history for copy/move operations, which in most cases indicate branch or tag creation changes. Those may be genuine copy operations within a repository, so false positives may be reported.

---

On this page:
- Running the svnrules tool
- Interpreting the svnrules report
- Implementation information

Related pages:
- Subversion
- SVN tag and branch structure
- Troubleshooting SVN indexing issues in FishEye and Crucible

---

Running the svnrules tool

The svnrules tool ships with FishEye and can be run from the command line as follows:

```
$ ./bin/fisheyectl.sh svnrules <REPOSITORY_NAME>
# e.g.
$ ./bin/fisheyectl.sh svnrules supercollider
```

You can point it to your existing FishEye instance folder with:
The tool can be safely run when FishEye is already running, because it never attempts to modify any FishEye data or configuration files. It only analyses the given repository structure and reports copy operations that may be unrecognised tag/branch creation changes because of missing symbolic rules.

If you run the tool on a properly configured repository that has no copy operations in its history, it would generate output similar to:

```
$ FISHEYE_INST=/home/fecru/fecru_inst ./bin/fisheyectl.sh svnrules sanity-svn
INFO  - Using log4j configuration file: /home/fecru/fecru_home/log4j-client.xml
INFO  - FishEye SVN Symbolic Rules Verifier
INFO  - FishEye arguments: [sanity-svn]
INFO  - loading config from file: /home/fecru/fecru_inst/config.xml
INFO  - Testing connection to repo sanity-svn
INFO  - Connected to repo sanity-svn
INFO  - Processing svn log for a revision range: 0 ... HEAD
INFO  - Verification complete, no issues found.
```

Any suspected copy operations are reported similarly to this:

```
$ FISHEYE_INST=/home/fecru/fecru_inst ./bin/fisheyectl.sh svnrules supercollider
...
WARN  - Copy operation recognised as commit to trunk, if this is branch or tag creation change consider adding symbolic rule. Revision: 9678, path: /trunk/xtralibs/iphone/libsndfile_iphone.a
WARN  - Copy operation recognised as commit to trunk, if this is branch or tag creation change consider adding symbolic rule. Revision: 9748, path: /trunk/build/SCClassLibrary/JITLib/basics/EnvironmentRedirect.sc
WARN  - Copy operation recognised as commit to trunk, if this is branch or tag creation change consider adding symbolic rule. Revision: 9821, path: /trunk/iphone/lib
WARN  - Copy operation recognised as commit to trunk, if this is branch or tag creation change consider adding symbolic rule. Revision: 9822, path: /trunk/mac/Standalone Resources
WARN  - Copy operation recognised as commit to trunk, if this is branch or tag creation change consider adding symbolic rule. Revision: 9871, path: /trunk/common/Packager
WARN  - Copy operation recognised as unknown commit, if this is branch or tag creation change consider adding symbolic rule. Revision: 9901, path: /packages/ubuntu/supercollider-vim.menu
WARN  - Copy operation recognised as unknown commit, if this is branch or tag creation change consider adding symbolic rule. Revision: 9901, path: /packages/ubuntu/supercollider-emacs.menu
WARN  - Copy operation recognised as commit to trunk, if this is branch or tag creation change consider adding symbolic rule. Revision: 10045, path: /trunk/common/build/SCClassLibrary/Common/GUI/osx/scide_scapp/viewExtensionsOSX.sc
WARN  - Copy operation recognised as commit to trunk, if this is branch or tag creation change consider adding symbolic rule. Revision: 10047, path: /trunk/common/build/SCClassLibrary/Common/GUI/SCViewHolder.sc
WARN  - Copy operation recognised as commit to trunk, if this is branch or tag creation change consider adding symbolic rule. Revision: 10048, path: /trunk/common/build/SCClassLibrary/Common/GUI/guicrucial/StringGui.sc
WARN  - Copy operation recognised as commit to trunk, if this is branch or tag creation change consider adding symbolic rule. Revision: 10058, path:
```
WARN - Copy operation recognised as commit to trunk, if this is branch or tag creation change consider adding symbolic rule. Revision: 10059, path:
/trunk/common/build/SCClassLibrary/JITLib/GUI/JITGui.sc
WARN - Copy operation recognised as commit to trunk, if this is branch or tag creation change consider adding symbolic rule. Revision: 10069, path:
/trunk/common/build/SCClassLibrary/Common/Collections/EnvironmentRedirect.sc
WARN - Copy operation recognised as commit to trunk, if this is branch or tag creation change consider adding symbolic rule. Revision: 10070, path:
/trunk/common/build/SCClassLibrary/Common/Streams/History.sc
WARN - Copy operation recognised as commit to trunk, if this is branch or tag creation change consider adding symbolic rule. Revision: 10072, path:
/trunk/common/build/SCClassLibrary/JITLib/GUI/ProxyMixerOld.sc
WARN - Copy operation recognised as commit to trunk, if this is branch or tag creation change consider adding symbolic rule. Revision: 10124, path:
/trunk/common/Source/common/iPhone/FileBrowserViewController.mm
WARN - Copy operation recognised as commit to trunk, if this is branch or tag creation change consider adding symbolic rule. Revision: 10214, path:
/trunk/common/include/nova-simd/vec.hpp
WARN - Copy operation recognised as commit to trunk, if this is branch or tag creation change consider adding symbolic rule. Revision: 10243, path:
/trunk/common/cmake_modules/FindFFTW3f.cmake
WARN - Verification complete, 76 issues found.
WARN - Most common issues:
WARN - Path /trunk reported 72 times.
WARN - Path /trunk/build reported 36 times.
WARN - Path /trunk/build/Help reported 22 times.
WARN - Path /trunk/common reported 12 times.
WARN - Path /trunk/build/SCClassLibrary reported 11 times.
WARN - Path /trunk/build/SCClassLibrary/Common reported 8 times.
WARN - Path /trunk/common/build reported 8 times.
As you can see, there are number of warnings reported, followed by a summary of the most common issues.

**Interpreting the svnrules report**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbolic rule evaluation outcome</th>
<th>Issue reported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>path recognised to be branch or tag</td>
<td>No issue reported – seems we have the correct SVN symbolic rule in place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>path recognised as a trunk</td>
<td>Copy operation recognised as commit to trunk, if this is branch or tag creation change consider adding symbolic rule. False positives would be reported here where file(s) or folder(s) were genuinely copied within a trunk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>path not recognised as trunk, branch or tag</td>
<td>Copy operation recognised as unknown commit, if this is branch or tag creation change consider adding symbolic rule. You may want to advise the user to consider excluding this folder from indexing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Implementation information**

Internally, the tool runs the following command on the selected repository:

```bash
svn log -v
```

For large repositories this may take a significant amount of time. You may want to analyse parts of the history, using the `-s` and `-e` options:
Setting up a repository client

- CVS client
- Git client
- Mercurial client
- Perforce client
- Subversion client

CVS client

FishEye supports CVS repository access, but this does not require installation of a separate client.

As FishEye reads your CVS repository directly from the local file system, using a CVS repository is a 'zero-installation' scenario. Once you have set up FishEye on the system where your CVS repository resides, FishEye should be able to access it automatically once you have configured it.

See CVS for more information about how to add a CVS repository to FishEye.

Git client

You need to set the path to the Git client executable in FishEye, as described on this page, before you can add Git repositories to FishEye.

Please see the Supported Platforms page for information about the versions of Git that are supported by FishEye.

Configuration

To set the location of the Git client:

1. Go to the admin area in FishEye.
2. Click Server (under 'Global Settings').
3. Click Edit Details (under 'Git Executable').
4. Enter the path to your Git binary executable. At present, you need to have the Git executable in the path
of the user used to run your FishEye instance.
5. Click Update.
6. Restart your FishEye server.

Related Links
- Git Configuration
- Crucible Repository Configuration
- General Crucible Configuration

Mercurial client

You need to set the path to the Mercurial client executable in FishEye, as described on this page, before you can add Mercurial repositories to FishEye.

Please see the Supported Platforms page for information about the versions of Mercurial that are supported by FishEye.

Configuration

To set the location of the Mercurial client:

1. Go to the admin area in FishEye.
2. Click Server (under 'Global Settings').
3. Click Edit Details (under 'Hg Executable').
4. Enter the path to your hg (Mercurial) binary executable.
5. Click Update.
6. Restart your FishEye server.

Screenshot: Mercurial Executable Settings

Screenshot: Setting the Mercurial Executable Location

Related Links
- Mercurial Configuration
- Crucible Repository Configuration
- General Crucible Configuration

Perforce client

FishEye can communicate with any Perforce server, but it needs to use the P4 command-line client to do so.

By default, FishEye looks for the P4 executable in the current path. However, if necessary you can set the exact path to the P4 client executable in FishEye, as described on this page, before you add Perforce repositories to FishEye.

Please see the Supported Platforms page for information about the versions of Perforce that are supported by FishEye.

Configuration

To set the location of the Perforce client:
1. Go to the admin area in FishEye.
2. Click Server (under 'Global Settings').
3. Click Edit Details (under 'Perforce client').
4. Enter the path to your P4 (Perforce) binary executable.
5. Click Update.
6. Restart your FishEye server.

**Files incorrectly considered binary**
Some users have reported errors where FishEye considers some files to be binary when they are not. It appears this may be a limitation of earlier P4 clients. If you can upgrade to a recent P4 client (2006.1 onwards), this will fix this issue. You do not need to update the P4 Server. Please note that the repository will need to be reindexed in FishEye after upgrading the P4 client for the changes to be picked up.

If you are unable to upgrade to a recent P4 client, the Repository Details page in FishEye allows you to set a limit on the size of filelog commands sent to the server. Setting this to something around 100 will fix the issue. It will, however, also impact performance significantly.

**Subversion client**
FishEye can communicate with any Subversion server running version 1.1 or later, but it needs to use a Subversion client to do so. You can not add Subversion repositories to FishEye unless Fisheye can access a Subversion client.

The SVNKit client is included in the current FishEye package (version 1.4.2 onwards). This is the default client for interfacing with Subversion, is generally the easiest to use, requires "zero-installation" and will be used automatically unless another client is specified. The SVNKit client is recommended for most users.

The alternative is the native client, which should only be used if the SVNKit client is unsuitable. See the configuration instructions below.

Please see Native support for SVN for information about FishEye native client compatibility.

Please see the Supported Platforms page for information about the versions of Subversion clients that are supported by FishEye.

**Related pages:**
- SVNkit Client
- Native Subversion Client
- Native support for SVN

**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.**

**Native Subversion Client**
FishEye can use a native Subversion client installed on your system, but your client must include the JavaHL bindings. FishEye can use all of the protocols supported by your native client.

Please see Native support for SVN for information about FishEye native client compatibility.

Please see the Supported Platforms page for information about the versions of Subversion clients that are supported by FishEye.

**Getting native client libraries**
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.

### 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 `svn32-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).

On this page:
- Getting native client libraries
  - Windows
  - Fedora Linux
  - Ubuntu and Debian Linux
- Configuring the native client
  - Using the FishEye admin console
  - Using the FishEye config file
- Performance impact of native client

Related pages:
- Supported platforms
- Native support for SVN

### Fedora Linux

For Linux systems using the yum package manager (such as Fedora Core 3 and above) you can type the following:

```bash
yum install subversion-javahl
```

at the Linux command line interface to install the JavaHL bindings for Subversion. Note that this will also install the standard Subversion library, which is required.

### Ubuntu and Debian Linux

For Linux systems using the apt-get package manager (such as Debian and Ubuntu) you can type the following:

```bash
apt-get install libsvn-java
```

at the Linux command line interface to install the JavaHL bindings for Subversion. Note that this will also install the standard Subversion library, which is required.

### Configuring the native client

You can configure the path to your native Subversion client either by using the FishEye admin interface, or by editing the `config.xml` configuration file.

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.

#### Using the FishEye admin console

To set the path to the native client:
1. Go to the admin area in FishEye.
2. Click Server (under ‘Global Settings’).
3. Click Edit Details (under ‘Subversion client’).
4. Enter the path to the jar file and the dynamic library for the Subversion client:

| JAR | The path to the JavaHL .jar. |
| Dynamic library | The path to the dynamic library, if it is not already on your system's library path. |

Due to a bug in earlier versions of the JavaHL bindings, setting this value is ineffective unless you are using a Subversion client 1.2.3 or later.

5. Click Update.
6. Restart your FishEye server.

Using the FishEye config file

You can set the path to the native client by editing the `<svn-config>` section of your FishEye `config.xml` file. If you change these settings, you need to restart FishEye.

Windows platform example (change path locations as required)

```
<svn-config jar="C:\subversion\lib\svn-javahl.jar"
jnilib="C:\subversion\lib\libsvnjavahl-1.dll"/>
```

Mac OS X platform example (change path locations as required)

```
<svn-config jar="/opt/subversion/lib/svn-javahl/svn-javahl.jar"
jnilib="/opt/subversion/lib/libsvnjavahl-1.dylib"/>
```

Linux platform example (change path locations as required)

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

Performance impact of native client

In general, using the JavaHL libraries should improve the speed of FishEye’s indexing when compared to SVNKit, primarily because of the advantage of native code. However, some customers have experienced more peak memory usage (some more than 2GB) during indexing when using JavaHL implementations due to greedier processing. This is generally not a major concern, but your own performance requirements may vary.

If you need to allocate more than 2GB for the indexing to complete, please run Fisheye with a 64-bit JDK.

SVNKit client

SVNkit is included in the current FishEye package, and is the default library for interfacing with Subversion. It is generally the easiest to use, and will be used automatically unless another library is specified.

See Configuring Subversion repositories for more information.

SVNKit supports the 'file:///' protocol for FSFS repositories only.

SVNKit sometimes has problems working with Subversion servers which are running older versions, such as 1.1.x. If you see exceptions in FishEye's log file, such as those listed below, you will need to either upgrade your Subversion server to version 1.3 or later, or swap to use the native client.

Example exceptions
Documentation for FishEye 3.4

Other Subversion Clients

Native Subversion Clients are also supported by FishEye as an alternative to SVNkit. This process requires additional configuration. Read the Native Subversion Client instructions for more information.

Re-indexing your repository

Re-indexing involves FishEye performing an intensive scan of the repository contents, so it can more quickly display repository data. Re-indexing may be required in a number of situations, such as after server maintenance, changes in your repository, major setting changes and upgrades to FishEye.

Due to the complexity of SCM repositories, an indexing scan may take many hours or even days to complete. During this time, your FishEye users may be inconvenienced as they will not be able to view the repository being indexed. Furthermore, Crucible users will not be able to carry out reviews unless you have Crucible set to store all revisions offline.

How do I mitigate long re-index times when upgrading? See the FAQ page on this topic.

Performing a manual re-index

Settings and administrative operations for repository indexing are located on the Indexer page.

To access indexing functions for a repository:

1. Click the 'cog' menu in the FishEye header, and choose Administration. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click the name of the repository.
3. Click Maintenance in the left-hand panel.
4. Choose from the following indexing options:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Repository Source Index</th>
<th>Run Incremental Index</th>
<th>If the repository has already been indexed, this will start an incremental scan, otherwise an &quot;initial&quot; scan. This is especially useful if you have not set the repository to poll automatically, or it is set with a long poll (interval) period.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Re-index</td>
<td>Delete the existing cache and re-index the repository from scratch. For large or slow repositories this may take some time, during which some functionality will be unavailable. This action will also restart the repository.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review-Revision Data Index</td>
<td>(Crucible only) Re-index all the Crucible review data associated with the current repository.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line Count Data Index</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changeset Discussion Index</td>
<td>Re-index the changeset discussion index, which is used to display changeset discussions in activity streams.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Subversion Non-Version Properties (revprops)

(Subversion repositories only) Re-scan the non-versioned properties of the repository (e.g. check-in comments if so enabled) and amend the entry in FishEye and Crucible accordingly. Set the revision numbers to scan from and to.

In Subversion it is possible to enable non-versioned properties (e.g. the check-in comments) to be updated by committers. When this happens, FishEye will not automatically pick up the updates. By rescanning specific revisions, FishEye will rescan the non-versioned properties and amend the entry in FishEye accordingly.

Repository options

You can configure options for repositories that affect settings like caching, permissions, polling period, etc. Some configuration options are only defined for individual repositories, whereas others affect all repositories (defaults).

On this page:

- Configuring options for a specific repository
- Configuring default options for all repositories

Configuring options for a specific repository

To configure options for a specific repository:

1. Click the ‘cog’ menu in the FishEye header, and choose Administration. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click the name of the repository in the list of repositories.
3. Click a link on the left to configure those options:
   - Summary — View the repository type (e.g. Subversion) and description. You can also perform common repository operations from this screen, see Operations.
   - Maintenance — See Indexer.
   - SCM Details — See Configuring repository details.
   - Updates — See Updater.
   - Linkers — See Linkers.
3. Permissions — See Permissions.
4. Include/Exclude Paths — See Include Exclude paths.
6. Tarballs — See Tarball settings.
8. Other Settings — See Watches and Properties.

4. Click **Save** when you are finished. You can:
   - Click **Test Connection** to test FishEye's connection to the repository.
   - Click **Close Without Saving** to abandon any changes you have made.

Some changes will require the repository to be restarted, while others will require the repository to be re-indexed. FishEye will advise you if this is the case when you make the change. You can restart a repository from the 'Repositories' screen, by using the **Restart** function for the desired repository. See Managing your repositories for further details.

**Screenshot: Configuring default repository options**

---

**Configuring default options for all repositories**

To configure options for all repositories:

1. Click the 'cog' menu in the FishEye header, and choose Administration. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click **Defaults** (under ‘Repository Settings’).
3. Click a tab to configure those options:
   - SCM Details – See Checkout URLs
   - Updater — See Updater.
   - Linkers — See Linkers.
   - Permissions — See Permissions.
   - Include/Exclude Paths — See Include Exclude paths.
   - Hidden Directories — See Hidden directories.
   - Tarballs — See Tarball settings.
   - Commit Messages — See Commit Message Syntax.
   - Other Settings — See Watches and Properties.
4. Click **Save changes**. If you need to undo any changes, click revert instead.

**Screenshot: Configuring default repository options**

---

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## Authentication

SCMs typically support simple username and password combinations for authentication. However, in FishEye and Crucible, more complex authentication methods are supported for the following repository types:

- Mercurial
- Git

The configuration of these authentication methods in FishEye is described below. Note, the authentication method can also be configured as part of a particular repository’s definition.

---

**Authentication methods**

The authentication methods are configured as part of a particular repository definition.

There are four authentication methods for a repository:

- **No authentication** — Used where no authentication is required to access a repository.
- **Generate key pair for SSH** — A SSH key is generated and managed by FishEye to access the repository.
- **Upload private key for SSH** — A SSH key is created and managed externally to FishEye.
- **Password for http(s)** — This is for the username / password method of authentication with http and https URLs (also known as basic-auth).

When a FishEye repository type supports these authentication methods, you will see an Authentication section during repository configuration (e.g. the "Mercurial Authentication" section in the screenshot below). This section will be available when initially defining a repository configuration and also in the "SCM Details" section when maintaining a repository.

**Screenshot: Selecting an authentication method**

### New Repository - Page 2 of 3

**Mercurial Connection Details**

**Repository Location:**

**Mercurial Authentication**

- **Authentication Style:**
  - No authentication
  - Generate key pair for ssh
  - Upload private key for ssh
  - Password for http(s)

**No authentication**

This is the simplest authentication method. It means that FishEye can connect to the repository using Git or Mercurial without any credentials or authentication. If you have supplied credentials via another mechanism (such as ssh-agent or a default passphrase-less private key for a ssh connection) Git or Mercurial will use this automatically.

This option is appropriate for,

1. public repositories which grant read-only access to anonymous users, or
2. internal repositories on a secure network which allow anonymous reads to network users, or
3. repositories which are accessible to the FishEye server on the local filesystem.

**Screenshot: 'No authentication' selected for a local repository**

**Mercurial Connection Details**

**Repository Location:** /Users/connor/work/example

**Mercurial Authentication**

- **Authentication Style:** No authentication

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

FishEye's access to repositories is always read-only, so it can easily be used with repositories which only require authentication and authorisation for write operations.
If you specify **No authentication** but enter a repository URL which includes a username and password, FishEye will remove the password from the URL and set the authentication method to **Password**, storing the password specified in the password field.

**Generate key pair for SSH**

If you want to control repository access using SSH keys, you can choose this method of authentication to have FishEye generate and manage the public/private key pair for you. This is the most secure option for ssh access, as the private key is never transmitted across the network.

Click **Generate** to generate the key pair (see "Generating a SSH key pair" screenshot below). FishEye will generate and store the public and private key pair. The key is specific to the repository being indexed.

**Screenshot: Generating a SSH key pair**

**Git Connection Details**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Repository Location:</th>
<th>ssh://test@example.com/repo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Path:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Git Authentication**

Authentication Style: **Generate key pair for ssh**

Generate a key pair, then upload the public key to your repository server. Note: SSH keys cannot be used for http(s) urls.

Private Key: [Generate]

The public key will be displayed to allow you to copy it to your repository server and to associate the key with your user account (see "Public Key of Generated Key displayed" screenshot below). The private key is stored by FishEye and never exposed to users or administrators.

**Screenshot: Public key of generated key displayed**

**Git Authentication**

Authentication Style: **Generate key pair for ssh**

Generate a key pair, then upload the public key to your repository server. Note: SSH keys cannot be used for http(s) urls.

Private Key: Private key has been generated by FishEye

Public Key: ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAABAAGCpD/5PEvaW4q1Nyvb0ZHmWnv32WHlUY7wwAZsOZumyj+0/MyWgECK6d6nDAcdlsQioj0G1q1FojAStuMx+1blzZYVOcy+YACgLiLz1DPxAxHlvWLRY9mZTRjDYmQgsvvh1d5Jrl3L8d0Ocssh/5y8CosbAYHvOQ==

Copy this public key to your repository server

[Remove]

If you wish to change the key, click **Remove** and then generate a new key.

When using SSH keys, you will typically specify a username as part of the URL you use to access the repository.

Public hosting systems such as Bitbucket and GitHub provide simple web-based mechanisms for associating...
public keys with your account. For these systems, a generic username is used in the repository URL and it is the key that determines the account. See the screenshots below for examples of how to associate keys with Bitbucket and GitHub accounts.

**Screenshot: Key management on Bitbucket**

![SSH Keys](image)

**Screenshot: Key management on GitHub**

![SSH Public Keys](image)

**Upload private key for SSH**

If you are using SSH keys for repository access and already have an SSH key or you would prefer to manage your SSH keys yourself, this authentication method allows you to upload the private key to FishEye. Please note however, that FishEye can only use passphrase-less SSH keys. (To vote for support for private keys with passphrases, see [http://jira.atlassian.com/browse/CRUC-5579](http://jira.atlassian.com/browse/CRUC-5579).)

Generating a key within FishEye, as described above, is our preferred approach to using SSH keys. We believe it is advisable to use a private key for a single purpose. Different access needs should use different keys. This option should only be used if you must use an existing key.

If you choose to use this option, you will be transmitting your private key across the network to your FishEye server. We strongly recommend that you enable https for FishEye before you do this.

The private key is uploaded by your web browser file upload operation. As soon as FishEye completes the file upload, it verifies that the provided key is in fact a valid private SSH key and that it does not have a passphrase.
To change the stored key, remove the current key by clicking **Remove**, and then upload the new key.

*Screenshot: Private key upload*

### Mercurial Connection Details

**Repository Location:** ssh://test@example.com/repo

### Mercurial Authentication

**Authentication Style:** Upload private key for ssh

Warning: you should understand the risks of uploading private keys. Note: SSH keys cannot be used for http(s)
urls.

**Private Key:** Private key has been uploaded

**Remove**

✅ **Tip:** If you are uploading under OSX and using 10.6 or later, you can press command-shift-period to display hidden files and directories. This makes it easier to access ssh key files stored in their default .ssh directory

#### Password

This authentication method is used when using http/https to access your repository with a username and password. For these repositories, the repository location URL includes the username for the account and the password is configured in the **Password** field (see "Password authentication" screenshot below).

*Screenshot: Password authentication*

### Mercurial Connection Details

**Repository Location:** https://user@hg.example.com/project

### Mercurial Authentication

**Authentication Style:** Password for http(s)

**Password:** ************

It is possible to specify both the username and password in a repository URL. If you do this FishEye will warn you to remove the password from the URL definition, as it would conflict with the password specified in the password field. When using password authentication, FishEye will always manage the password separately from the repository URL.

*Screenshot: Do not provide password in URL*
Mercurial Connection Details

Repository Location: *You have included a password in the repository url which conflicts with the one in the 'password' field. You should remove the password from the url.*
https://user:password@hg.example.com/project

Mercurial Authentication

Authentication Style: Password for http(s)
Password: *************

- For Git repositories, when using http basic authentication, Git must be compiled with libcurl support. If this is not the case, authentication will fail with a message similar to:
  ```
  error: git was compiled without libcurl support.
  ```
  You will need to update your Git installation or select an alternative authentication method.
- Password authentication using SSH is not currently supported by FishEye. You must use a key when using SSH.

Notes

Security considerations when using SSH key pairs

The Generate key pair for SSH option is the safest option to use, as private keys are never transmitted across the network. If an attacker gains access to your private key, they have access to all the services that are allowed by that key pair.

Since FishEye only requires read access to your accounts, it is best to create a user that only has read access to the repositories you want to index and add the public key to that user's account settings. This way, even if the private key is compromised, while your source can be accessed, you can easily revoke that user's access and/or remove their public keys and the attacker will not be able to change or modify any of your data.

Using ssh-agent

If you are using a Unix-style system with SSH key authentication and do not want to perform key management in FishEye at all, it is possible to launch FishEye in the context of an ssh-agent process. When FishEye launches sub-processes to interact with the repository, the ssh command in those sub-processes will inherit access to the ssh keys in the ssh-agent process. This approach would allow you to use ssh keys with passphrases. Please refer to your operating system documentation for more information on ssh-agent.

SSH connectivity tools under Windows

If your FishEye installation is using Windows, you must use OpenSSH for SSH connectivity, rather than alternatives like TortoiseHg or Putty.

Download and install Git for Windows, as this includes OpenSSH. Be careful about the options you choose during the install:

- When asked how to adjust your PATH environment, select the option 'Run Git and included Unix tool from the Windows Command prompt'. This will ensure that Git and its associated tools (including OPENSSH) are available to the FishEye server via the PATH environment variable.
- When asked for the SSH executable, select the option 'Use OpenSSH'. The FishEye server doesn't work with alternatives like TortoiseHg or Putty.

Commit Message Syntax

FishEye can render Wiki Markup in commit messages. This page contains instructions for turning this setting on and off. You can set this option as a global default, as well as individually per-repository.

When using Crucible, you can also have Wiki Markup rendering in review comments and review descriptions.
On this page:

- Configuring Commit Message Syntax for a Specific Repository
- Configure Commit Message Syntax for All Repositories

**Configuring Commit Message Syntax for a Specific Repository**

To configure commit message syntax for a repository:

1. Click the 'cog' menu in the FishEye header, and choose **Administration**. You will need to be logged in as an **administrator** to see this link.
2. Click the 'Repositories' link. The list of repositories set up in your FishEye instance will be displayed.
3. Click the name of the repository, (under the 'Name' column in the list of repositories). The Repository Options for the repository will be displayed in a dialogue.
4. Click the 'Commit Messages' tab. The 'Commit Messages' screen will be displayed (see screenshot below).
5. Update the commit message syntax for this repository as follows:
   - Tick the 'Use the system default settings for commit message syntax', if you want to use the system default settings for commit message syntax. The following fields will only be enabled if you do not tick this checkbox:
     - Select 'Interpret commit messages as' to be either 'Plain text' or 'Wiki markup'. This determines whether wiki markup is rendered in commit messages or not.
     - Choose whether you want commit message syntax to be applied to all commits or commits after a specified date.
6. Save your changes.

*Screenshot: Configuring commit message syntax for a specific repository*

**Configure Commit Message Syntax for All Repositories**

To configure commit message syntax for all repositories:

1. Click the 'Defaults' link. The 'Repository Defaults' will be displayed.
2. Click the 'Commit Messages' tab. The 'Commit Messages' screen will be displayed (see screenshot below).
3. Update the commit message syntax for this repository as follows:
   - Select 'Interpret commit messages as' to be either 'Plain text' or 'Wiki markup'. This determines whether wiki markup is rendered in commit messages or not. The default is 'Plain text'.
   - Choose whether you want commit message syntax to be applied to all commits or commits after a specified date.
You can define the SCM details for a repository when adding or managing a repository. The SCM details will vary depending on the type of repository that you are adding, e.g. the SCM details for a Subversion repository differ from the SCM details for a Git repository.

On this page:
- Configuring the SCM details for a repository
- Notes

Related pages:
- Adding an external repository
- Repository options

### Configuring the SCM details for a repository

To configure the SCM details for a repository:

1. Click the ‘cog’ menu in the FishEye header, and choose Administration. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click Repositories (under ‘Repository Settings’).
3. Click the name of the repository (in the ‘Name’ column).
4. Click SCM Details in the left menu.
5. Update the fields as required:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Enter a description for the repository. This is used to describe the repository in FishEye screens.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Store Diff Info</td>
<td>Select this checkbox, to have FishEye cache information about file diffs in its database. This setting is enabled by default for new repositories. See the Notes section below for more information on this setting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The rest of the fields will vary depending on the SCM. See the following topics:

- CVS
- Git
- Mercurial
- Perforce
- Subversion
Note, the topics above describe adding a repository, however the fields are the same if you are editing an existing repository's settings.

6. Click the Test Connection to test your changes.
   - If you are happy with your changes, click Save.
   - If you need to abandon your changes, click Close Without Saving.

Screenshot: Configuring the SCM details for a Subversion repository

Basic Details
- Description:
- Store Diff Info:

SVN Connection Details
- SVN URL: https://studio.atlassian
- Path: /path/to/repository
- Username: user
- Password: ********

SVN Options
- Block Size: 
- Svn Operation: 
- Timeout: 
- Throttle Connections: 0.0
- Charset: default (UTF-8)
- Access Code: 
- Start Revision: 
- Initial Import: Do not import
- Follow Base Moves:

SVN Symbolic Rules
- Use Built-In Symbolic Rules:
- And then Apply the Following Rules:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regular Expression</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Logical Path Prefix</th>
<th>Add</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trunk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branches</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tags</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>branches/</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1(1-52)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1(1-52)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes

About the 'Store Diff Info' setting

Enabling the 'Store Diff Info' setting means that FishEye will store information about file diffs in its database, i.e. FishEye will store summary of what lines are added and removed between subsequent versions of the same file. You will still be able view file diffs regardless of whether this setting is enabled or disabled.

⚠️ Please note, you need to perform a full re-index of your repository after enabling this setting, for FishEye to collect the diff information for all revisions in your repository.

Please also take note of the following information about this setting:

- Disabling the 'Store Diff Info' setting will disable per-author line graphs.
Disabling the 'Store Diff Info' setting also removes the author/revision information in the diff display.

Diff information is always stored for CVS repositories. Note, that a full re-index is required to enable per author charts after upgrading from FishEye 1.4.3 or earlier.

Enabling the 'Store Diff Info' setting will allow FishEye to perform text searches of lines added and removed, in addition to the text search of the trunk head.

Enabling the 'Store Diff Info' setting for Perforce repositories will force FishEye to make extra requests to your depot in order to collect the diffs. This may substantially increase the time it takes to scan your repository (scan times for other repositories, like CVS and Subversion, are not affected by the 'Store Diff Info' setting). If your Perforce repository was created before FishEye 1.5, this setting will be disabled by default.

Hidden directories

You can configure unused (deprecated) directories as 'hidden' in FishEye. Hidden directories will not be shown to users in the FishEye user interface, unless a user has specifically elected to view hidden directories in their user profile. This can be useful if you have old directories that you don't want cluttering the screens by default. Please note, FishEye will still index and cache these directories.

⚠️ Note, this administration option does not affect the user's option of hiding empty directories and deleted files, when browsing a repository. See Browsing through a Repository for details.

On this page:

- Configuring hidden directories for a specific repository
- Configure hidden directories for all repositories
- Adding a hidden directory

Configuring hidden directories for a specific repository

To configure hidden directories for a repository:

1. Click the 'cog' menu in the FishEye header, and choose Administration. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click Repositories, and then the name of the repository, (in the 'Name' column).
3. Click the Hidden Directories tab.
4. Configure the hidden directories for the repository as required:
   - Click Add to add a new hidden directory pattern. See the Adding a Hidden Directory section below for further instructions.
   - Click the cog icon (⊙) next to a hidden directory pattern and then Edit to edit the pattern.
   - Click the cog icon (⊙) next to a hidden directory pattern and then Delete to delete the hidden directory pattern.
5. Save your changes.

Configure hidden directories for all repositories

To configure hidden directories for all repositories,

1. Click the 'cog' menu in the FishEye header, and choose Administration. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click Defaults.
3. Click the Hidden Directories tab.
4. Configure the hidden directories for all repositories as required:
   - Click Add to add a new hidden directory pattern. See the Adding a Hidden Directory section below for further instructions.
   - Click the cog icon (⊙) next to a hidden directory pattern and then Edit to edit the pattern.
   - Click the cog icon (⊙) next to a hidden directory pattern and then Delete to delete the hidden directory pattern.
5. Save your changes.

Screenshot: Configuring hidden directories for all repositories
Adding a hidden directory

To add a new hidden directory,

1. Navigate to the hidden directories for a specific repository or the repository defaults, as described above, and click Add.
2. Complete the form as follows:
   - **Pattern** — Enter an Ant Glob pattern for directories that you want to be hidden in FishEye (see Pattern matching guide for additional information on Ant glob syntax).
   - **Case Sensitive** — By default, hidden directory patterns are case-sensitive but they can be configured to be case-insensitive. If your repository is set to be case-insensitive (Perforce) then hidden directory patterns will also be case-insensitive, regardless of how the individual patterns are configured.
3. Click Add.

**Screenshot: Adding a new hidden directory pattern**

Include Exclude paths

By default, FishEye will cache and index your whole repository, and present all of this information to users. You can allow FishEye to process certain parts of your repository and/or disallow it from accessing other parts, by configuring inclusion/exclusion patterns for FishEye to follow. These patterns are set in the 'Include/Exclude Paths' repository option.

**On this page:**
- Configuring Include/Exclude paths
  - Configuring Include/Exclude for a specific repository
  - Configure Include/Exclude for all repositories
- Adding an Include
- Adding an Exclude
- Notes
  - Include/Exclude Processing
  - About Setting the Repository Root
Configuring Include/Exclude paths

You can configure the include/exclude paths option for a specific repository or configure linkers for all repositories.

Configuring Include/Exclude for a specific repository

To configure the include/exclude paths option for a repository:

1. Click the 'cog' menu in the FishEye header, and choose Administration. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click the Repositories link. The list of repositories set up in your FishEye instance will be displayed.
3. Click the name of the repository, (under the Name column in the list of repositories). The Repository Options for the repository will be displayed in a dialogue.
4. Click the Include/Exclude Paths tab. The 'Include/Exclude Paths' screen will be displayed (see screenshot below).
5. Configure the includes/excludes for the repository as desired:
   - Click the Add... link to add a new include/exclude pattern. See the Adding an Include and Adding an Exclude sections below for further instructions.
   - Click the cog icon (⚙) next to a linker and click Edit from the dropdown menu to edit an include/exclude pattern. The editable 'Linker' dialogue is identical to the 'Add a Link' dialogue. See the Adding an Include and Adding an Exclude sections below for further instructions.
   - Click the cog icon (⚙) next to a linker and click Delete from the dropdown menu to delete the include/exclude pattern.
6. Save your changes.

Configure Include/Exclude for all repositories

To configure the allow (process) for all repositories:

1. Click the 'cog' menu in the FishEye header, and choose Administration. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click Defaults. The 'Repository Defaults' will be displayed.
3. Click the Include/Exclude Paths tab. The 'Include/Exclude Paths' screen will be displayed (see screenshot below).
4. Configure the includes/excludes for all repositories as desired:
   - Click Add... to add a new include/exclude pattern. See the Adding an Include and Adding an Exclude sections below for further instructions.
   - Click the cog icon (⚙) next to a linker and click Edit from the dropdown menu to edit an include/exclude pattern. The editable 'Linker' dialogue is identical to the 'Add a Link' dialogue. See the Adding an Include and Adding an Exclude sections below for further instructions.
   - Click the cog icon (⚙) next to a linker and click Delete from the dropdown menu to delete the include/exclude pattern.
5. Save your changes.

Screenshot: Configuring Include/Exclude Paths for all repositories
Adding an Include

The 'Includes' subsection of the 'Include/Exclude Paths' screen defines what subtrees of your repository FishEye will index. FishEye defaults to including 'everything'. If you specify some 'include' directories, then FishEye will process only those directories (and all their subdirectories). For instance, you might want to do this to limit FishEye to the subset of active projects in your repository. Each include specifies the path to a subtree to be processed. Paths are expressed relative to the repository root configured in the repository configuration.

Include paths do not support Antglobs, or wildcards of any type. They are also defined relative to where FishEye connects to your repository. To match the 'tags' subtree, simply use /tags. Please note that Excludes can still make use of Antglobs.

To add a new include:

1. Navigate to the "Include/Exclude Paths" for a specific repository or the repository defaults, as described above, and click Add... to add a new include. The ‘Add an Include’ dialogue will be displayed.
2. Complete the fields on the dialogue as follows:
   - **Path Prefix** — Enter the tree of your repository that you want to include. See the example below.
   - **Case Sensitive** — Tick this checkbox if you want your include to be case-sensitive. By default, Includes are case-sensitive but they can be configured to be case-insensitive. If your repository is set to be case-insensitive (Perforce) then Includes will also be case-insensitive, regardless of how the individual Includes are configured.

Example:

- Including directories:

  PROJECT1
The code above includes /PROJECT1 and all its children (sub-directories and their contents). You could specify /PROJECT1/ and /PROJECT2/ to include both of these directories in FishEye's indexing.

**Adding an Exclude**

The 'Excludes' subsection of the 'Include/Exclude Paths' screen allows you to specifically exclude files and directories from those which have been included in indexing. FishEye will not process these files and directories. Each exclude is an Antglob Pattern.

**To add a new exclude:**

1. Navigate to the "Include/Exclude Paths" for a specific repository or the repository defaults, as described above, and click Add... to add a new exclude. The 'Add an Exclude' dialogue will be displayed.
2. Complete the fields on the dialogue as follows:
   - **Pattern** — Enter the pattern for directories/files that you want to exclude. See the examples below.
   - **Case Sensitive** — Tick this checkbox if you want your exclude to be case-sensitive. By default, Excludes are case-sensitive but they can be configured to be case-insensitive. If your repository is set to be case-insensitive (Perforce) then Excludes will also be case-insensitive, regardless of how the individual Excludes are configured.

**Examples:**

- **Excluding directories:**
  
  ```
  /PROJECT2/
  ```

  The code above excludes /PROJECT2 and all its children (sub-directories and their contents).

  ```
  /PROJECT2014*
  ```

  The code above excludes /PROJECT2014 and all its children (sub-directories and their contents), besides other directories containing /PROJECT2014 in their names, e.g. /PROJECT201401, /PROJECT20140205, and so on, having the * working as a wildcard character. It is also possible to use ?, e.g. /PROJECT2014? to exclude paths as /PROJECT20141, /PROJECT20142, with ? replacing one character, with the possibility to have another quantity of? set, e.g. /PROJECT2014?? to exclude paths as /PROJECT201401, /PROJECT201402, and so on.

- **Excluding file types:**
  
  ```
  **/*.OBJ
  ```

  The code above excludes any OBJ (object) files.

**Notes**

**Include/Exclude Processing**

When processing includes and excluded, FishEye merges the includes and excludes from the repository itself with those from the repository defaults. The repository's specific includes and excludes take priority over those of the repository defaults. Once merged, FishEye processes include definitions first and then excludes. If there are any includes defined a path must match at least one of those includes to be considered. If there are no include
patterns defined, all paths are considered to be included. Once includes have been processed, a path which is a candidate for processing is tested against any defined excludes. If the path matches any of the exclude patterns, the path is excluded and not included in FishEye.

**About Setting the Repository Root**

When you are setting the Allow (Process), you should be aware that the options on this page only act on the parts of the repository that lie under the level of the repository root, which you configure as a directory location in your repository. In other words, FishEye can only access directories "lower" than the repository root. For example, consider a repository with the following structure:

```
/CORE/2007/LEGACY/
/CORE/2008/PROJECT1/
/CORE/2008/PROJECT2/
```

In this case, you could set the repository root (or 'Path') to be /CORE/2008/. In that situation, you would be able to include or exclude the PROJECT1/ and PROJECT2/ directories, but the /CORE/2007/LEGACY/ directory would not be available. To have FishEye index all of the directories in this repository, you would need to set the repository root path to be /CORE/. Then, you could use the includes and excludes to add and remove directories under /CORE/ from FishEye’s scan. For more information, see the Subversion configuration page and read the 'Path' options.

**Indexer**

You can manually perform a number of indexing functions on your repositories in FishEye.

⚠️ Note, an indexing scan for a repository can take hours or possibly days, depending on the size of the repository, network speed, machine performance and other factors.

**To access indexing functions for a repository:**

1. Click the ‘cog’ menu in the FishEye header, and choose Administration. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click the name of the repository.
3. Click Maintenance in the left-hand panel.
4. Choose from the following indexing options:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Repository Source Index</th>
<th>Run Incremental Index</th>
<th>If the repository has already been indexed, this will start an incremental scan, otherwise an &quot;initial&quot; scan. This is especially useful if you have not set the repository to poll automatically, or it is set with a long poll (interval) period.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Re-index</td>
<td></td>
<td>Delete the existing cache and re-index the repository from scratch. For large or slow repositories this may take some time, during which some functionality will be unavailable. This action will also restart the repository.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Review-Revision Data Index

(Crucible only) Re-index all the Crucible review data associated with the current repository.

Line Count Data Index

Re-index the linecount data used to generate the LOC (Lines Of Code) charts. The linecount data will be recalculated in daily buckets based on the server timezone.

Changeset Discussion Index

Re-index the changeset discussion index, which is used to display changeset discussions in activity streams.
Subversion Non-Version Properties (revprops)

(Subversion repositories only) Re-scan the non-versioned properties of the repository (e.g. check-in comments if so enabled) and amend the entry in FishEye and Crucible accordingly. Set the revision numbers to scan from and to.

In Subversion it is possible to enable non-versioned properties (e.g. the check-in comments) to be updated by committers. When this happens, FishEye will not automatically pick up the updates. By rescanning specific revisions, FishEye will rescan the non-versioned properties and amend the entry in FishEye accordingly.

Linkers

FishEye can render any issue IDs or Bug IDs that appear in commit messages or comments as hyperlinks. Users can click the links to quickly navigate to the relevant issue/bug in your issue/bug tracker. This link rendering relies on FishEye detecting certain substrings in commit messages and comments. You can configure the "linker" patterns that FishEye uses to detect these substrings for each repository in FishEye.

Please note, if you have set up JIRA integration between your FishEye instance and a JIRA server, you will need to disable linkers for that JIRA server. Otherwise, the linkers will override the integration features described on that page (which includes linkers).

On this page:

- Configuring linkers
- Configuring linkers for a specific repository
- Configure linkers for all repositories
- Adding a linker
- Example linkers
  - JIRA examples
  - Bamboo examples
  - Bugzilla examples
- Configuring the SyntaxDef field
Configuring linkers

You can configure linkers for a specific repository or configure linkers for all repositories.

Configuring linkers for a specific repository

To configure the linkers for a repository:

1. Click the 'cog' menu in the FishEye header, and choose Administration. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click the Repositories link. The list of repositories set up in your FishEye instance will be displayed.
3. Click the name of the repository, (under the Name column in the list of repositories). The Repository Options for the repository will be displayed in a dialogue.
4. Click the Linkers tab. The 'Linkers' screen will be displayed (see screenshot below).
5. Configure the linkers for the repository as desired:
   - Click the Add... link to add a new linker. See the Adding a Linker section below for further instructions.
   - Click the cog icon (⚙️) next to a linker and click Edit from the dropdown menu to edit a linker. The editable 'Linker' dialogue is identical to the 'Add a Link' dialogue, except that you cannot change the link type. See the Adding a Linker section below for further instructions.
   - Click the cog icon (⚙️) next to a linker and click Delete from the dropdown menu to delete the linker.
6. Save your changes.

Configure linkers for all repositories

To configure the linkers for all repositories:

1. Click the 'cog' menu in the FishEye header, and choose Administration. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click the Defaults link. The 'Repository Defaults' will be displayed, with the Linkers tab shown (see screenshot below).
3. Configure the linkers for all repositories as desired:
   - Click the Add... link to add a new linker. Any new linkers added in the repository defaults will be inherited by all repositories. See the Adding a Linker section below for further instructions.
   - Click the cog icon (⚙️) next to a linker and click Edit from the dropdown menu to edit a linker. The editable 'Linker' dialogue is identical to the 'Add a Link' dialogue, except that you cannot change the link type. See the Adding a Linker section below for further instructions.
   - Click the cog icon (⚙️) next to a linker and click Delete from the dropdown menu to delete the linker.
4. Save your changes.

Screenshot: Viewing linkers for all repositories
Adding a linker

To add a new linker:

1. Navigate to the linkers for a specific repository or the repository defaults, as described above, and click the Add... link to add a new linker. The 'Add a Linker' dialogue will be displayed.
2. Complete the fields on the dialogue as follows:
   - **Linker Type** — Select 'Simple' or 'Advanced'. Choose 'Simple' unless you are an experienced developer.
   - **Description** — Enter a description for your linker.
   - **Regular Expression (Simple Linker Type)** — Enter the regular expression defining the pattern that FishEye will look for when rendering links. FishEye uses the Java regular expression language, which is based on Perl 5 regular expressions. You can test your regular expressions on this online test page.
     - Tip: If you want your regex to be case insensitive, put `(?:)` at the start of the regex.
   - **Href (Simple Linker Type)** — Enter the destination of the link. For example, http://jira.mycompany.com/browse/${0}
   - **SyntaxDef (Advanced Linker Type)** — See Configuring the SyntaxDef Field section below.
3. Click the Add button to add the linker.
4. Save your changes.

Tip: See the Example Linkers section below for examples of linkers to JIRA and Bugzilla servers.

Screenshot: Adding a new linker
Example linkers

Here are some examples of simple linkers.

**JIRA examples**

⚠️ Do not create linkers for a JIRA server, if you have already set up JIRA integration between your FishEye instance and that JIRA server.

- To link any occurrence of a JIRA-style issue to JIRA:

  ```
  Regex: \[a-zA-Z\]{2,}-\d+
  Href: http://jirahost:8080/browse/${0}
  ```

  The regular expression above matches any sequence of two or more alphabetical characters, followed by a dash, followed by a number, which comprise the format of JIRA issue 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 match Bugzilla bug IDs. These will then be made links to build reports in your Bamboo instance.

**Configuring the SyntaxDef field**

This is an advanced feature, intended for use by experienced developers only.

Please note:

- The **description** is optional.
- You will want to define the three region properties as in the example below.

This example matches numbers that appear after a PR: and might be seperated by commas or 'and':

```
<syntaxdef>
/PR:\s*\((\d+)*\s*and\s*)+/i : {
    nummatcher(${1});
}
context nummatcher {
/\d+/ : {
    region {
        href="http://issues.apache.org/bugzilla/show_bug.cgi?id=${0}";
    }
}
}
```

**Understanding the SyntaxDef example:**

- The first regex matches means: match "PR:" followed by a sequence of numbers ("\d+") separated by whitespace, ' and' or commas.
- The "context" means in the above match, link each number individually.

**Operations**

You can carry out operations such as stopping a repository scan, restarting a repository scan, disabling it, etc, via the repositories list or repository summary screens.

**To access the operations for a repository:**
1. Click the 'cog' menu in the FishEye header, and choose Administration. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click the Repositories link. The list of repositories set up in your FishEye instance will be displayed.
3. Click the name of the repository, (under the Name column in the list of repositories). The Repository Options for the repository will be displayed in a dialogue.
4. A number of repository operations will be available next to the Actions field:
   - **Stop** ("Running" repositories only) — Stop the repository.
   - **Restart** ("Running" repositories only) — Restart the repository.
   - **Enable** ("Disabled" repositories only) — Enable the repository.
   - More repository actions are available via the Repositories list. See Managing your repositories.

Permissions

You can control access to specific repositories or all repositories in FishEye. Access can be restricted by user groups. You can also allow anonymous access, so that anyone can browse your repositories. For more information, see Associating a group with a repository.

On this page:

- Configuring permissions for a specific repository
- Configuring permissions for all repositories

Configuring permissions for a specific repository

You can configure permissions for a specific repository, as described in this section. You can also configure permissions for all repositories at once, as described below.

To configure the permissions for a repository:

1. Click the 'cog' menu in the FishEye header, and choose Administration. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click Repositories (under 'Repository Settings').
3. Click the name of the repository (in the 'Name' column).
4. Click Permissions in the left-hand panel. See the screenshot below.
5. Configure permissions for the repository as required:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Repository defaults</th>
<th>Select Use repository defaults to have access to this repository controlled by the default permission settings for all repositories.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anonymous access</td>
<td>Select the Can Read permission for the 'Anonymous' group at the top of the list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User group access</td>
<td>Select Can Read for the groups to which you wish to grant that permission.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Click Save.

Screenshot: Configuring permissions for a specific repository
Configuring an LDAP restriction

If the LDAP Authentication type is configured in your instance, you can optionally restrict a repository based on an LDAP query.

When an LDAP Restriction is configured for a repository, then the logic to determine whether you can read from a repository is:

Anon access is allowed:
  YES
Logged in AND...
  all logged in users are allowed & no LDAP Restriction defined?
  YES
authorised by LDAP Restriction?
  YES
authorised by group membership?
  YES
Otherwise:
  NO

See also LDAP authentication.

Configuring permissions for all repositories

You can configure permissions for all repositories at once, as described in this section. You can also configure permissions for a specific repository, as described above.

To configure the permissions for all repositories:

1. Click the ‘cog’ menu in the FishEye header, and choose Administration. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click Defaults (under ‘Repository Settings’).
3. Click Permissions tab.
4. Configure anonymous access and group permissions for all repositories at once as required:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anonymous</th>
<th>Check the Can Read permission to allow users without a FishEye account to browse all repositories.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All logged-in users</td>
<td>Check the Can Read permission to allow any user with a FishEye account to browse all repositories.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User groups</td>
<td>Check the Can Read permission for the groups that you wish to be able to browse all repositories.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Click **Save changes**.

### Repository Defaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCM Details</th>
<th>Updater</th>
<th>Linkers</th>
<th>Permissions</th>
<th>Include/Exclude Paths</th>
<th>Hidden Directories</th>
<th>Tarballs</th>
<th>Commit Messages</th>
<th>Other Settings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Access by Built-in Groups**

You can instruct FishEye and Crucible to restrict the groups of users who can access the repositories.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Can Read</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anonymous</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All logged-in users</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beet-users</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caviar-sync</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crucible-users-non-crowd</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Properties**

You can configure a number of default or repository-specific properties for FishEye, including enabling/disabling changeset discussions and enabling/disabling the changelog calendar. A default property is inherited by all repositories. A default property may be overridden at the repository level.

**On this page:**

- Configuring properties for a specific repository
- Configure properties for all repositories

### Configuring properties for a specific repository

**To configure properties for a repository:**

1. Click the ‘cog’ menu in the FishEye header, and choose **Administration**. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click the **Repositories** link. The list of repositories set up in your FishEye instance will be displayed.
3. Click the name of the repository, (under the **Name** column in the list of repositories). The Repository Options for the repository will be displayed in a dialogue.
4. Click the **Other Settings** tab. The other settings screen will be displayed (see screenshot below).
5. Update the settings for this repository as desired:
   - Tick the **Use the system default settings for changeset discussions**, if you want to use the system default settings for changeset discussions, i.e. if you enable/disable changeset discussions in your repository defaults, changeset discussions will be enabled/disabled for this repository respectively.
   - Tick the **Allow changeset discussions** checkbox, if you want to allow users to be able to comment on and have discussions in changesets. This checkbox will only be enabled if the **Use the system default settings for changeset discussions** checkbox is not ticked.
   - Configure settings for watches. See **Watches** for more information.
6. Save your changes.

**Screenshot: Configuring properties for a specific repository**
Configure properties for all repositories

To configure properties for all repositories:

1. Click the 'cog' menu in the FishEye header, and choose Administration. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click the Defaults link. The 'Repository Defaults' will be displayed.
3. Click the Other Settings tab. The other settings screen will be displayed (see screenshot below).
4. Update the settings for all repositories as desired:
   - Tick the Allow changeset discussions checkbox, if you want to allow users to be able to comment on and have discussions in changesets. This checkbox will only be enabled if the Use the system default settings for changeset discussions checkbox is not ticked.
   - Configure settings for watches. See Watches for more information.
5. Save your changes.

Screenshot: Configuring properties for all repositories

Store diff info

The Store Diff Info setting is configured as part of the general repository details. See Configuring repository details for more information.

About the 'Store Diff Info' Setting

Enabling the 'Store Diff Info' setting means that FishEye will store information about file diffs in its database, i.e. FishEye will store summary of what lines are added and removed between subsequent versions of the same file.
You will still be able view file diffs regardless of whether this setting is enabled or disabled.

⚠️ Please note, you need to perform a full re-index of your repository after enabling this setting, for FishEye to collect the diff information for all revisions in your repository.

Please also take note of the following information about this setting:

- Disabling the ‘Store Diff Info’ setting will disable per-author line graphs.
- Disabling the ‘Store Diff Info’ setting also removes the author/revision information in the diff display.
- Diff information is always stored for CVS repositories. Note, that a full re-index is required to enable per author charts after upgrading from FishEye 1.4.3 or earlier.
- Enabling the ‘Store Diff Info’ setting will allow FishEye to perform text searches of lines added and removed, in addition to the text search of the trunk head.
- Enabling the ‘Store Diff Info’ setting for Perforce repositories will force FishEye to make extra requests to your depot in order to collect the diffs. This may substantially increase the time it takes to scan your repository (scan times for other repositories, like CVS and Subversion, are not affected by the ‘Store Diff Info’ setting). If your Perforce repository was created before FishEye 1.5, this setting will be disabled by default.

### Tarball settings

FishEye contains a feature that will build an archive of a directory tree. This feature is disabled by default. The ‘Tarball Settings’ repository option allows you to customise tarball settings in the Repository Defaults and on a per-repository basis. You can set a limit on the number of files that a tarball can contain, as well as selectively disable the creation of tarballs for certain directories or directory trees.

**On this page:**

- Configuring tarball settings for a specific repository
- Configure tarball settings for all repositories

### Configuring tarball settings for a specific repository

#### To configure tarball settings for a repository:

1. Click the ‘cog’ menu in the FishEye header, and choose Administration. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click the ‘Repositories’ link. The list of repositories set up in your FishEye instance will be displayed.
3. Click the name of the repository, (under the ‘Name’ column in the list of repositories). The Repository Options for the repository will be displayed in a dialogue.
4. Click the ‘Tarballs’ tab. The ‘Tarballs’ screen will be displayed (see screenshot below).
5. Tick the ‘Allow users to download repository trees as tarballs’ checkbox, if you want to allow users to download repository trees as tarballs. The following field will be enabled:

   - ‘Restrict the number of files in tarballs to’ — Choose either ‘No limit’, or choose ‘No more than <number> files’ and specify the number of files.

6. Configure ‘Tarball Excludes’ for your repository. The creation of tarballs will not be permitted for directories/directory trees that are excluded:

   - Click the ‘Add...’ link to add a new tarball exclude. Enter the ‘Base Directory’ and select whether to ‘Exclude subdirectories’ in the dialogue that displays.
   - Click the cog icon (⚙️) next to a tarball exclude and click ‘Edit’ from the dropdown menu to edit the pattern. The editable Tarball dialogue is identical to the ‘Add an Exclude’ dialogue. See the Adding a Tarball Exclude section below for further instructions.
   - Click the cog icon (⚙️) next to a tarball exclude and click ‘Delete’ from the dropdown menu to delete the tarball exclude.

7. Save your changes.

_Screenshot: Configuring watches for a specific repository_
Configure tarball settings for all repositories

To configure watches for all repositories,

1. Click the 'cog' menu in the FishEye header, and choose **Administration**. You will need to be logged in as an **administrator** to see this link.
2. Click the 'Defaults' link. The 'Repository Defaults' will be displayed.
3. Click the 'Tarballs' tab. The 'Tarballs' screen will be displayed (see screenshot below).
4. Tick the 'Allow users to download repository trees as tarballs' checkbox, if you want to allow users to download repository trees as tarballs. The following field will be enabled:
   - 'Restrict the number of files in tarballs to' — Choose either 'No limit', or choose 'No more than <number> files' and specify the number of files.
5. Configure **Tarball Excludes** for your repository. The creation of tarballs will not be permitted for directories/directory trees that are excluded:
   - Click the 'Add...' link to add a new tarball exclude. Enter the 'Base Directory' and select whether to 'Exclude subdirectories' in the dialogue that displays.
   - Click the cog icon (⚙️) next to a tarball exclude and click 'Edit' from the dropdown menu to edit the pattern. The editable Tarball dialogue is identical to the 'Add an Exclude' dialogue. See the **Adding a Tarball Exclude** section below for further instructions.
   - Click the cog icon (⚙️) next to a tarball exclude and click 'Delete' from the dropdown menu to delete the tarball exclude.
6. Save your changes.

*Screenshot: Configuring tarball settings for all repositories*
Text file size limiting

How Text File Size Limits are Applied

Content Indexing

FishEye maintains several indexes which are used to provide fast searching of files in the repository. One of these indexes is used for searching file content. For Subversion repositories only, FishEye places a number of restrictions on this index to keep it manageable and to maintain its usefulness in searching.

- FishEye only indexes text files
- Only the HEAD revision of any file is maintained in the index. New revisions of a file will replace older revisions in the index.
- FishEye only indexes files which are below a size limit
- For most repository types, FishEye only indexes the main branch (i.e. trunk in Subversion, MAIN in CVS, etc)

The limits applied to the content index do not affect the indexing of files in the other indexes maintained by FishEye, notably the metadata index which indexes the file against the commit metadata (comment, author, date, etc). All other FishEye operations are thus unaffected by the application of the content indexing limit.

The default file size limit is 5MB and, in FishEye 2.6, this limit was made configurable in the admin user interface. Changing this limit only affects indexing operations. Files which have already been indexed are not affected - i.e. they are not removed from the content index. Only files which are indexed after the change are affected by the changed limit. A re-index is necessary to apply the new limit to all files in the repository.

When a file is not indexed, FishEye will log a warning message on the console:

```
Not indexing contents of HEAD of /path/to/file.txt because its size (6M) is too large (limit is 5M)
```

Large File Viewing

In FishEye 2.7, for Subversion repositories, the file size limit is also applied to the UI treatment of text files. Any files which exceed the file size limit have the following additional restrictions:

- The file content is not viewable in the FishEye and Crucible user interfaces.
- The number of lines in the file are not counted towards the Lines of Code (LoC) totals
- Added and Removed text is not indexed and, consequently, is not searchable.

Such files are now marked internally as "too large" within FishEye, and rendered similarly to binary files. A link is available to download the file content and in Crucible file-level review comments can be made.
As above, changing the file size limit does not affect files which have already been indexed. Such files will continue to be treated according to the setting in effect when the file was originally indexed. A re-index is necessary to apply a new limit to files which have already been indexed. This can mean that a large file appears to abruptly acquire the "too large" designation when a new revision is added after upgrading FishEye, or after the file size limit has been changed.

The application of this limit allows FishEye to avoid certain Subversion operations which are resource intensive (typically I/O, memory or time and often all three). Such large text files are typically not practical to view in FishEye and review within Crucible in any case.

Choosing a value for the text file limit

FishEye applied the original 5MB limit as a reasonable compromise for what would typically be the largest text files in a repository. Increasing this value will allow you to index and see the content for larger text files at the cost of increased resource usage.

Updater

You can configure how often FishEye/Crucible checks if there have been new commits to the repository. In most cases, you will not need to change the default settings for this "updater" which polls your repository.

To configure the updater for a repository,

1. Click the 'cog' menu in the FishEye header, and choose Administration. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click Repositories. The list of repositories set up in your FishEye instance will be displayed.
3. Click the name of the repository, (under the 'Name' column in the list of repositories).
4. Click the Updates tab.
5. Check Use the system default settings for updates to use the default updater settings. In most cases, you can leave this ticked. If you want to customise the updater settings, clear the checkbox and complete the following fields, as required:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disable polling</th>
<th>If you disable repository polling, FishEye/Crucible will only pick up new commits to this repository if you scan it manually. You can perform a manual scan of the repository via the command line or by using the 'Scan For Updates' function on the repository 'Maintenance' screen.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Polling Interval</td>
<td>Specify how often FishEye should check for new commits to the repository. Use the following terms to specify particular units of time: s, m, h, d, w, mo, y (for seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months and years respectively). For example, 10s. The default value for this field is 60 seconds.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. The following additional settings can be configured for CVS repositories. You should not have to change the default values in most cases:

<p>| History File | The location of the CVS history file. If you use a relative path, it must be relative to the CVS directory specified for this repository. The default value for this field is ./.CVSROOT/history. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Full Scan Interval</strong></th>
<th>How often FishEye will perform a full scan of the repository. Use the following terms to specify particular units of time: second, minute, hour, day, week, month, year. For example, 10 second. If you do not specify a unit of time, the default unit is days. For example, 15m in. Set this field to '0' to disable the periodic full scan (you can still manually perform a full scan via the command line). The default value for this field is 15 minutes.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strip Prefix</strong></td>
<td>The prefix to strip off files found in the history file. This will make the files relative to this repository's CVS directory. You must configure a strip prefix if the CVS directory specified is not the root of the CVS repository. For example, your CVS is located at /usr/local/cvsroot, but you have specified /usr/local/cvsroot/foo/bar as the CVS directory of this repository. In this case, you will need to set the history file as ../../CVSROOT/history and specify a strip prefix of foo/bar.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FishEye will monitor your CVS history file CVSROOT/history to determine what has changed in your repository. FishEye will also periodically scan the whole repository. CVS is not always configured to create a history file. Talk to your CVS administrator if you need assistance.

7. Click **Save**.
8. Restart FishEye, if you have changed any values. Your repositories will be scanned in order (depending on the number of threads you have configured) once FishEye starts up. The polling interval and full scan period (CVS only) will then be determined from the time that this initial scan is complete. For example, if you have set you polling interval to one hour, your next scan will begin one hour after your initial scan is complete.

*Screenshot: Repository Updates Settings*
Watches
FishEye has a "watch" notification system that sends email notifications to users when commits are detected. Users can opt in for these notifications by "watching" a particular repository/activity stream. You can configure FishEye to enable or disable watches for all users for a specific repository or for all repositories.

Email templates can be customised if required.

⚠️ Please note, if you want to enable watches for your repositories, you must configure a valid SMTP server.

On this page:
- Configure watches for all repositories

Configuring watches for a specific repository

To configure watches for a repository:

1. Click the ‘cog’ menu in the FishEye header, and choose Administration. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click Repositories. The list of repositories set up in your FishEye instance will be displayed.
3. Click the name of the repository, (under the ‘Name’ column in the list of repositories). The Repository Options for the repository will be displayed in a dialogue.
4. Click the Other Settings tab. The ‘Watches’ section will be shown on the screen that is displayed (see screenshot below).
5. Configure the watches for the repository as desired:
   - Use the system default settings for watches — Check this if you want to use the system default settings for watches, i.e. if you enable/disable watches in your repository defaults, watches will be enabled/disabled for this repository respectively.
   - Allow users to watch for repository changes — Check or clear this to enable/disable watches for the repository. This checkbox will only be enabled if Use the system default settings for watches is not checked.
6. Save your changes.

Screenshot: Configuring watches for a specific repository
Configure watches for all repositories

To configure watches for all repositories:

1. Click the 'cog' menu in the FishEye header, and choose Administration. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click the Defaults link. The 'Repository Defaults' will be displayed.
3. Click the Other Settings tab. The 'Watches' section will be shown on the screen that is displayed (see screenshot below).
4. Configure the watches for all repositories as desired:
   - **Allow users to watch for repository changes** — Check or clear this to enable or disable watches for all repositories that been configured to use the system default settings for watches.
5. Save your changes.

Screenshot: Configuring watches for all repositories
Checkout URLs

Checkout, or clone, URLs at the top of the page for a FishEye repository allow users to easily clone the source for the repository.

For example, for an SVN repository, a user can click Checkout (Clone for a Git repository), and copy the URL:

\[
\text{svn checkout http://svn.svnkit.com/repos/svnkit/}
\]

FishEye admins can configure the display of the checkout URL button, and can control the value of the URL that is displayed to users, both for all repositories in the FishEye instance, and for particular repositories:

- Configuring the checkout URL for all repositories
- Configuring the checkout URL for a specific repository

**Configuring the checkout URL for all repositories**

Repository defaults allow you to control configuration aspects for all repositories in the FishEye instance together.

To control the display of the Checkout/Clone button, go to the admin area and click Defaults (under ‘Repository Settings’).

On the SCM Details tab, either select, or clear, the Show Checkout URL checkbox:
Repository Defaults

Show Checkout URLs
Show users the location where they can check out the source code from a repository.

- Show Checkout URL

This setting is overridden by the configuration for specific repositories (described below).

Configuring the checkout URL for a specific repository

To configure the Checkout/Clone button for a specific repository, go to the admin area and click Repositories (under 'Repository Settings').

Click the name of a repository in the list and then SCM Details in the left-hand nav panel.

The available fields under ‘Checkout URL’ at the bottom of the page vary according to the repository type (for example Git, SVN or Perforce), but FishEye will prepopulate fields when it can determine values that are useful.

You may wish to alter the values suggested by FishEye if you want users to access a repository in a different way from that which FishEye uses.

Screenshot below: Checkout URL configuration for an SVN repository

Checkout URL
Users can see a URL for checking out the repository’s code.

- Use the system default settings for showing checkout urls

  Show URL
  URL https://svn.java.net/svn/activeobjac

Screenshot below: Checkout URL configuration for a Perforce repository

Checkout URL
Users can see a URL for checking out the repository’s code.

- Use the system default settings for showing checkout urls

  Show URL
  Host localhost
  Port 1666
  Path /depot/
Pipelined indexing

Prior to Fisheye 3.0, indexing of a repository in Fisheye was performed as a serial, monolithic process from the first commit to the latest. The result was that sometimes it could take a long time before the latest (newest) changesets became visible in FishEye. Since the newest changesets are often the most interesting, FishEye could seem to be less than useful until indexing had fully completed.

For FishEye 3.0, and later, a pipelined indexing approach splits the indexing process into separate tasks that can be performed in a phased and concurrent way. This approach allows FishEye to provide core functionality, such as review creation, file browsing, the activity stream and JIRA integration, for all the changesets in the repository, far sooner than in previous versions. You can get on with your work, while FishEye quietly completes the fine details of indexing in the background.

For now, pipelined indexing is only available for Subversion repositories. Other SCMs will be supported in subsequent releases.

Indexing phases

Pipelined indexing splits the indexing process for a repository into two phases. Tasks within those phases are performed in parallel. When a phase completes, the FishEye functionality that depends on that information then becomes available. The phases, and the functionality associated with them, is shown in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>What you can do and see</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Scanning</td>
<td>Create reviews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Browse files, revisions and diffs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See changeset ancestry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use JIRA integration features</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>View the Activity stream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Indexing</td>
<td>Search filenames, content, and diffs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See line count data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See file revision ancestry and predecessors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use eyeQL queries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Monitoring progress

When you add a repository to FishEye, and enable it, pipelined indexing begins immediately. An administrator can monitor indexing progress in the 'Repository status' section of the 'Repository' page:
Click **Show more** to see more details for the indexing process.

You can **Stop**, and **Restart**, indexing if necessary.

When browsing a repository that is currently being indexed, you'll see a progress indicator at the top of the page:

---

**Advanced: configuring pipeline indexing**

At start up, FishEye 3.0, and later, auto-configures the pipeline based on the detected environment. This default configuration should suit most users. You may choose to tune aspects of the pipeline operation to suit your environment using the **fisheye.pipeline.name** system properties listed in **System Properties**. To set any of these properties, please see **Setting JVM System Properties**.

In changing these properties, please be aware that there is a single instance of the pipeline, shared between all repositories.

**Caution**

Changing these values can adversely impact the performance of your FishEye instance. Please proceed with caution.

**Managing users and groups in FishEye**

You can implement access control using a set of ‘built-in’ users stored in the FishEye database, or you can have FishEye look in an **external authentication source** for users, passwords and permissions.

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

To configure external authentication settings, click **Authentication** (under ‘Security Settings’) in the Admin area. See **Configuring External Authentication Sources** for more information.

To set up built-in users, choose from the pages below for specific information on settings:

- Creating a user
- Creating a group
- Adding a user to a group
- Associating a group with a repository
- Configuring avatar settings
- Configuring anonymous access
• Editing a user's details
• Deleting or deactivating a user

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

Creating a user

There are two types of user accounts:

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

Note regarding external directories:
• New users can only be added if they already exist in the external directory. Your external directory will not be modified.
• If you have enabled 'auto-add' for your external directory, users who don't exist locally in FishEye/Crucible will be automatically added the first time they log in to Crucible.

To add a new user:

1. In the Admin area, click Users under 'User Settings'.
2. Click Add user at the bottom of the screen.
3. Configure the following settings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Username</th>
<th>Type the user's login name. You can use the following characters:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• letters and numbers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• hyphen ('-')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• underscore ('_')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 'at' sign ('@')</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Display name</th>
<th>The user's display name appears in the user interface.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| Email          | The email address is where the user will receive notifications. |

| Auth Type      | Select either built-in or the appropriate external directory where the user identity will be stored. |

| Password       | (For built-in users only) The user can easily change their own password later. |

4. Click Add.
Creating a group

There are two types of FishEye user groups:

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

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

To add a 'built-in' group:

1. Click Groups, under 'Security Settings', in the Admin area.
2. At the bottom of the screen, type the name of your new group into Group name and click Add.
3. Your new group will now appear in the list of groups.
   **Note:** To add users to your new group, see Adding a user to a group.

Adding a user to a group

There are two types of FishEye user groups:

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

**Note that for external directories and external groups, users can only be added to external groups from within the directory, so the method described below will not apply. However if you want to add external users to internal (built in) groups, then you can using the below.**

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

1. In the Admin area, click Users under 'User Settings'.
2. Locate the user and click their username link, under the 'User' column.
   **Note:** If the user doesn't initially appear on the screen, type part of their email address and/or select a group to which they belong, and click Filter.
3. Click Edit Groups, under 'Group Details'. See Editing a User's Details.
4. Select group names, and use the Join and Leave buttons, to add groups to, or remove groups from, the 'Groups' column.
5. Click Back to username to save the changes.

**Screenshot: Edit User Groups**
Associating a group with a repository

Associating a group with a repository means that only members of that group will be able to access the repository. For more information, please see Understanding authentication.

To associate a group with a repository:

1. Log in to FishEye as an administrator.
2. Click on Repositories (under ‘Repository Settings’) in the left-hand navigation panel.
3. Click on the name of a repository.
4. Click on Permissions in the left-hand navigation panel.
5. Select the groups you wish to associate with the repository.
6. Click Save.

Configuring avatar settings

Every user with a FishEye/Crucible account will have an avatar image displayed next to their name throughout the application. By default, each user will have a plain grey avatar image. Note, you cannot disable avatars.

You can configure whether to use FishEye/Crucible's own avatars or avatars from an external server (e.g. http://www.gravatar.com).

In both cases, users can manually upload their own images to use as avatars.

To configure avatar settings:

1. Click the ‘cog’ menu in the FishEye header, and choose Administration. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click Avatars under the ‘User Settings’ section.
3. Choose the desired avatar configuration for your FishEye/Crucible instance:

| Internal | Use FishEye/Crucible's default avatars, "Charlitars" (Semi-unique avatars resembling charlie) or Joe Doe. We recommend this option if you are running FishEye/Crucible behind a firewall. Users will also be able to upload their own images to use as avatars via their user profile, (see Changing your User Profile). User-defined avatars will override default avatars. |
External

Use avatars hosted by an external server (e.g. http://www.gravatar.com). Note that this option prevents users from uploading their own avatar images, via their user profile – see Changing your user profile.

Url

The address of the external avatar server e.g. http://example.com/avatar/

Use the same protocol that is used to access FishEye. That is, if FishEye uses the secure HTTP protocol then you need to use 'https' when specifying your external server. If you are using the Gravatar service, we recommend that you use the following URL: https://secure.gravatar.com/avatar/

Suffix

(optional) Specify any parameters supported by the external server. For example, if you wish to control the type of images to be displayed, Gravatar accepts "r=g" ("rating=general"). The suffix must be in the form of a URL query string, starting with an ampersand, e.g. "&r=g"

Note that if you want to use an external avatar server and are using a web server in front of FishEye, you will need to set your site URL and proxy host settings.

4. Click Save changes.

Avatars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Icon</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internal</td>
<td>Use FishEye and Crucible's internal avatar server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>External</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Url: <a href="https://secure.gravatar.com/avatar/">https://secure.gravatar.com/avatar/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Suffix:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Configuring anonymous access

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

- Globally by turning off 'Global Anonymous Access' on the Administration, Authentication page. When this setting is off, an anonymous user just sees a log in page. When it is on they see an activity stream of all repositories which are visible to anonymous users.
- For all repositories which are using the default Security settings (using the Repository defaults),
- or for particular repositories.

Projects and Reviews

If you are using FishEye with Crucible, anonymous access is also subject to individual project's permissions (see Creating a permission scheme).

To configure anonymous access globally:
1. Click the ‘cog’ menu in the FishEye header, and choose Administration. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Click Defaults under 'Repository Settings'. The 'Repository Defaults' screen will be displayed.
3. Click the Permissions tab.
4. Either check or clear the option Can Read in the Anonymous row.

To configure anonymous access per-repository:
See the steps detailed in Configuring Permissions for a Specific Repository.

Editing a user's details

There are two types of user accounts:
- 'Built-in' user accounts — these are stored in the local database for FishEye/Crucible.
- 'External' user accounts — these are stored in an external directory (e.g. LDAP), if configured. See Configuring External Authentication Sources.

To edit a user's details:

1. In the Admin area, click Users under 'User Settings'.
2. Locate the user and click the corresponding Edit link.
   - If the user doesn't initially appear on the screen, type part of their email address and/or select a group to which they belong, and click Filter.
3. You can update the following fields:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Display name</th>
<th>To change the user's login name, see Renaming a user.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td>This is the address to which notifications are sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auth Type</td>
<td>Select either built-in or the name of the appropriate external directory where the user is stored. By changing the 'Auth Type', you move the user to a different directory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active Crucible user</td>
<td>Check to allow the user the have access to Crucible functionality.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Click Apply.

Changing a user's password

There are two types of user accounts:
- 'Built-in' user accounts — these are stored in the local database for FishEye/Crucible.
- 'External' user accounts — these are stored in an external directory (e.g. LDAP), if configured. See Configuring External Authentication Sources.

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

To change a user's password:

1. In the Admin area, click Users under 'User Settings'.
2. Locate the user and click their username.
   - If the user doesn't initially appear on the screen, type part of their email address and/or select a group to which they belong, and click Filter.
3. Click Change Password.
4. Enter, and confirm, the new password.
5. Click Apply.

Renaming a user
There are two types of user accounts:

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

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

To rename a user:

1. In the Admin area, click Users under 'User Settings'.
2. Locate the user and click their username.
   - If the user doesn't initially appear on the screen, type part of their email address and/or select a group to which they belong, and click Filter.
3. Click Rename.
4. Enter the newusername
5. Click Rename.

Deleting or deactivating a user

To revoke a user's access to FishEye, you need to delete the user's account.

To revoke a user's access to Crucible, you can either:

- delete the user's account; or
- disable 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 disable a user's Crucible account:

1. Choose Users from the 'cog' menu.
2. Locate the user and click the corresponding Edit link. You can use filters to find a user quickly — type part of their email address or select a group to which they belong, and click Filter.
3. Clear the Active Crucible user check-box.
4. Click Apply.

Disable Crucible for several users at once by selecting those users and clicking Disable Crucible for selected users.

To delete a user's FishEye (and Crucible) account:

1. Choose Users from the 'cog' menu.
2. Locate the user in the list and click the corresponding Delete link. You can use filters to find a user quickly — type part of their email address or select a group to which they belong, and click Filter.

To delete multiple users at once:

1. Choose Users from the 'cog' menu.
2. Select check boxes, at the right of the list, for the users you wish to delete.
3. Click Delete selected users at the bottom of the list.
Configuring External Authentication Sources

Although FishEye always maintains a list of users internally, you can have FishEye authenticate and authorise users against one or more external authentication sources.

Be aware that you can force usernames to become lowercase on import.

Single External Authentication Source

To set an external authentication source, click 'Authentication' on the Admin menu. You can only set up one external authentication source and each repository has the choice of authenticating against that or the internal repository. To change the external authentication source, you will need to remove the settings that are already configured, by clicking the 'Remove' link. You will then see the option to add a different authentication source.

FishEye currently supports:

- LDAP authentication
- Host-Based Authentication – Using PAM on Linux/Solaris/OS-X and Local/Domain Accounts on Windows
- AJPv13 Authentication
- Custom authentication
- JIRA Authentication – Using Atlassian's JIRA to manage your users and groups. Note that you can't use JIRA OnDemand to manage your FishEye or Crucible users.

Multiple External Authentication Sources

The recommended approach to authenticating against more than one authentication source is to implement single signon (SSO). You can integrate FishEye with an existing SSO solution, or add Atlassian Crowd integration to combine users and authentication from multiple external user repositories. Crowd connectors are already available for all Atlassian products, LDAP, Active Directory and Subversion:

- Crowd Authentication
- Custom authentication

Understanding authentication

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

Screenshot: FishEye Authentication Flowchart
Loading Users from Active Directory, LDAP, Crowd or JIRA

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

⚠️ This page does not apply to JIRA OnDemand; you can’t use JIRA OnDemand to manage your FishEye users.

1. Configuring your External Source

You can only have one external user repository connected to FishEye/Crucible. If you need multiple repositories, you can use Atlassian Crowd to collate users from multiple sources and then connect FishEye/Crucible to Atlassian Crowd.

You must first configure FishEye/Crucible to connect to your external user repository, which may be
LDAP-based (including Active Directory), Atlassian Crowd or Atlassian JIRA. Follow the steps in the documentation pages listed below and then return to step 2 on this page.

- LDAP authentication
- JIRA and Crowd Authentication

2. Loading External Users

To load users from Atlassian Crowd or Atlassian JIRA:

1. Click **Authentication** on the admin menu.
2. Select one or more **groups to synchronise**. For JIRA, the default is `jira-users`.
3. Click **Apply changes**.
4. Select **Yes** next to the option **Synchronise users with JIRA/Crowd**.
5. Click **Apply** to save the changes.

As soon as you click **Apply**, users are immediately added to the user list.

**Notes**

- Users with identical names to existing users will not be imported.
- In the users list, you can check whether each user is from the local database or loaded externally.
- The **synchronise period** option allows you to set the time interval when FishEye or Crucible will synchronise with the external directory. You can use values such as `1m` for one minute, `1h` for one hour, and so on.
- If you have a large user repository, then please read this document on best practices for **Synchronising With Large User Repositories**.

**Synchronising With Large User Repositories**

When FishEye synchronises with external user repositories (LDAP, AD or Crowd) it adds all visible users in the repository, even if you do not want all these users to have access to FishEye.

For example you may have restricted viewing permissions to your repositories to a single LDAP group (using a filter). However the synchronise button will import all your LDAP users, because each of these users will be able to log into fisheye, even though they will not have permission to view any repository.

This is unavoidable, as users may create another repository in the future or a repository with no group based restrictions.

Also if you have a large number of users in you LDAP, then a synchronise needs to check if for each user within Fisheye, to see if they still exist in LDAP and for each user in LDAP to see if they exist in Fisheye. This can be quite taxing when you have a large user base. It will also require more memory and could lead to

```
OutOfMemoryError: Java Heap Space errors.
```

Additionally, when setting up external authentication for large repositories: set **"Synchronise users with LDAP"** to no. Next turn on "Auto-add" users to on, so that any External user that matches your defined user filter who logs into FishEye, will be added as a user (NOTE: Auto-add does not mean any user will have access to FishEye, only users that can successful authenticate against your LDAP server, using the settings you have defined within FishEye, will be added. They first must pass the authentication before they will be added).

You should always try to restrict your **user filter** when setting up your LDAP authentication to only match the small subset of users that should have access to Fisheye.

**LDAP authentication**

This page explains the settings for LDAP authentication and their parameters.

Note that we recommend using Atlassian JIRA, or Crowd, for user authentication. One advantage is that you can then make use of LDAP groups. Also, FishEye (or Crucible) can only connect to one external authentication directory; using Crowd allows connection to multiple directories.

**On this page:**

- Global settings
- Per-repository settings
Global settings

To configure LDAP authentication, log in to the FishEye *admin area* and click *Authentication* (under 'Security Settings'). Now click *Set up LDAP*, under 'Authentication settings'.

Global LDAP settings are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>URL</strong></td>
<td>The URL of the LDAP server, e.g. ldap://localhost:389.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>(For reference, see Performance Problem when Using LDAPS if using the ldaps protocol.)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Base DN</strong></td>
<td>The base search space for users, e.g. dc=example, dc=com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>User Filter</strong></td>
<td>The LDAP search for locating users, e.g. uid=${USERNAME}. The ${USERNAME} variable is expanded to the username of the individual being authenticated. You can use a more complicated LDAP filter to allow only a subset of users, such as: (&amp;(uid=${USERNAME})(memberOf=fisheye)).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UID attribute</strong></td>
<td>The name of the username attribute in objects matching the filter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Email attribute</strong></td>
<td>Optional. The name of an attribute giving the user's email address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cache TTL (positive)</strong></td>
<td>How long FishEye should cache permission checks. Example values are: 0 secs, 5 mins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Auto-add</strong></td>
<td>FishEye can automatically create a user it has not previously encountered if the user can successfully authenticate against LDAP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Initial bind DN and password</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Synchronise users with LDAP</strong></td>
<td>Optional. Sets whether users will be loaded from an external directory.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Per-repository settings

If you use LDAP authentication you can set a LDAP filter in FishEye to further restrict access to a particular repository: the per-repository filter restricts access to a subset of *already logged-in users*. The LDAP filter is not utilized for repositories that have anonymous access enabled (either per-repository permissions or default permissions).

To set the LDAP filter for a repository, log in to the FishEye *admin area* and click *Repositories* (under 'Repository Settings'). Now click the name for a repository, and then *Permissions* (on the left). Check *Apply LDAP restriction* and edit the following settings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>LDAP Restriction</strong></td>
<td>An LDAP filter string used to check if a given user can access a given repository, e.g. $(uid=${USERNAME})(memberOf=${REP}). <em>When an user attempts to access the repository, FishEye will perform a search in LDAP to retrieve all the entities matching the LDAP filter. This search will start at the Base DN of your LDAP's global settings.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Match Type

This setting modifies how the search results are interpreted.

- **user** – the first search result must match the exact Distinguished Name (DN) of the current user. Only if it does match, then that user is allowed to access the repository.
- **any** – if there is one or more search results, the current user is allowed to access the repository.

Repository "test-repository"

When writing your LDAP filter, the following expressions are available:

- `{USERNAME}` will be replaced by the username of the logged user
- `{DN}` will be replaced by the Distinguished Name of the logged user
- `{REP}` will be replaced by the name of the repository the logged user is trying to access

Examples:

- To allow a user to access a repository only if he or she is part of the group `AuthorizedGroup`, specify an LDAP filter such as: `(&(uniqueMember=${USERNAME})(cn=AuthorizedGroup)(objectClass=groupofuniquenames))` and set the Match Type as `Any`.
- To allow more than a group of users to access a repository, specify an LDAP filter such as: `(&(uniqueMember=${USERNAME})(|(cn=AuthorizedGroup1)(cn=AuthorizedGroup2))(objectClass=groupofuniquenames))` and set the Match Type as `Any`.

Testing the LDAP restriction

To test the LDAP restriction, you can use Apache Directory Studio:

- add a connection to your LDAP server (if you use Active Directory, use the following instructions)
  - in the LDAP menu, click on **New Connection**
  - enter the same URL and port as you did for FishEye
  - click on **Next** and enter the same **Bind DN** and **password** as in **Global settings** (see **Initial bind DN and password** above)
  - click on **Finish**
- in the LDAP menu, and click on **New Search**
- in the Search dialog,
  - select the connection to your LDAP server
  - enter the same **Base DN** you configured in **Global settings** next to the **Search Base** textbox
  - enter the **LDAP filter** next to the **Filter** textbox (if the filter contains `{USERNAME}` or `{REP}`), replace them by the username or repository name you want to test
Active Directory

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td>ldap://HOSTNAME:389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base DN</td>
<td>DC=corp, DC=example, DC=com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Filter</td>
<td>(sAMAccountName=${USERNAME})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UID Attribute</td>
<td>sAMAccountName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email attribute</td>
<td>mail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Initial bind DN | corp.example.com/Users/SomeUser
                    | ou=user, dc=example, dc=com                                           |
                    | user@domain.name                                                     |
                    | cn=Administrator, cn=Users, dc=example, dc=com                       |

How to connect FishEye to Active Directory or another LDAP server

These instructions target Active Directory, but you should be able to use the same process for other LDAP servers.

You use Active Directory (AD) for managing your users and you would like to connect FishEye to AD to authenticate users. For many administrators this can be confusing because AD tries to hide the complexities of LDAP from the user.

1. Download and install Apache Directory Studio.
2. Once installed Apache Directory Studio go into File -> New -> LDAP Connection and follow the wizard. The details you enter in step 2 will be the initial bind user / password for FishEye.
3. Now we have a connection to AD. Browse to the location where your users are stored. In my case its under \CN=Users,DC=test2,DC=local. Here I select a user Administrator. At the very top we see the DN. This is how we identify the users.
In this instance the DN is CN=Administrator,CN=Users,DC=test2,DC=local, so the Base DN for FishEye would be CN=Users,DC=test2,DC=local. CN=Administrator identifies the user, so the user filter would be (CN=${USERNAME}).

For Active Directory: Windows logins use sAMAccountName as the login username, so it is more correct to use (sAMAccountName=${USERNAME}) as the User ID filter if you want to match the FishEye/Crucible logins to Windows logins.

4. For the UID attribute, email attribute and the display name attribute, I can get that information from the right hand pane above. In my case UID attribute is cn, the email attribute is mail and the display name attribute is displayName.

5. With all that information we are now ready to connect FishEye to AD. To summarise we have:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LDAP URL</th>
<th>ldap://w2003domain.sydney.atlassian.com:389</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Base DN</td>
<td>CN=Users,DC=test2,DC=local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Filter</td>
<td>(CN=${USERNAME})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UID Attribute</td>
<td>cn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email Attribute</td>
<td>mail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Display Name Attribute</td>
<td>displayName</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial Bind user</td>
<td>Administrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial bind password</td>
<td>password</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Placing that information into FishEye:

![LDAP Authentication settings](url)

Useful References

- LDAP authentication
- http://www.computerperformance.co.uk/Logon/LDAP_attributes_active_directory.htm

JIRA and Crowd Authentication

Integrating FishEye with JIRA for User Management

You can manage your FishEye/Crucible users in JIRA.

For further information, see the JIRA documentation here: Allowing Other Applications to Connect to JIRA for User Management

- You cannot use JIRA OnDemand to manage FishEye standalone users. OnDemand users and
Integrating FishEye with Crowd

Atlassian's Crowd user management application can be integrated with FishEye. You set the basic Crowd properties, such as the application name, password and URL, using the FishEye administration screens, as described in Integrating Crowd with FishEye in the Crowd Administrator's Guide.

You can also fine tune your Crowd integration by overriding the default Crowd properties, such as the session validation interval and SSO cookie name, by manually editing the config.xml file in your FishEye installation directory. See Integrating Crowd with FishEye for details.

User management limitations and recommendations

This page describes the optimal configurations and limitations that apply when you are connecting FishEye to JIRA for user management.

On this page:

- Recommendations for connecting to JIRA for user management
  - Single Sign-On Across Multiple Applications is Not Supported
  - Custom Application Connectors are Not Supported
  - Custom Directories are Not Supported
  - Optimal Number of Users and Applications
  - JIRA OnDemand not supported
  - Recommendations

Recommendations for connecting to JIRA for user management

Please consider the following limitations and recommendations when connecting to a JIRA server for user management.

Single Sign-On Across Multiple Applications is Not Supported

When you connect to JIRA for user management, you will not have single sign-on across the applications connected in this way. JIRA, when acting as a directory manager, does not support SSO.

Custom Application Connectors are Not Supported

JIRA, Confluence, FishEye, Crucible and Bamboo can connect to a JIRA server for user management. Custom application connectors will need to use the new REST API.

Custom Directories are Not Supported

Earlier versions of JIRA supported OSUser Providers. It was therefore possible write a special provider to obtain user information from any external user directory. This is no longer the case.

Optimal Number of Users and Applications

Please consider the following limitations when connecting to a JIRA server for user management:

- Maximum 500 users.
- Maximum 5 connected applications.

JIRA OnDemand not supported

You cannot use JIRA OnDemand to manage FishEye standalone users. OnDemand users and your FishEye users need to be managed separately.

Recommendations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Your environment</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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### If all the following are true:
- You have fewer than 500 users.
- You want to share user and group management across just a few applications, such as one JIRA server and one Confluence server, or two JIRA servers.
- You do not need single sign-on (SSO) between JIRA and Confluence, or between two JIRA servers.
- You do not have custom application connectors. Or, if you do have them, you are happy to convert them to use the new REST API.
- You are happy to shut down all your servers when you need to upgrade JIRA.

Your environment meets the optimal requirements for using JIRA for user management.

### If one or more of the following are true:
- You have more than 500 users.
- You want to share user and group management across more than 5 applications.
- You need single sign-on (SSO) across multiple applications.
- You have custom applications integrated via the Crowd SOAP API, and you cannot convert them to use the new REST API.
- You are not happy to shut down all your servers when you need to upgrade JIRA.

We recommend that you install Atlassian Crowd for user management and SSO.

### If you are considering creating a custom directory connector to define your own storage for users and groups...

Please see if one of the following solutions will work for you:
- If you have written a custom provider to support a specific LDAP schema, please check the supported LDAP schemas to see if you can use one of them instead.
- If you have written a custom provider to support nested groups, please consider enabling nested groups in the supported directory connectors instead.
- If you have written a custom provider to connect to your own database, please consider loading the data into the application's database instead.
- If you need to keep the custom directory connection, please consider whether Atlassian meets your requirements. See the documentation on Creating a Custom Directory Connector.

### Related Topics

**Linking FishEye to JIRA**

**Custom authentication**

To implement an arbitrary form of authentication and authorisation for FishEye you need to provide a class which extends `com.cenqua.fisheye.user.plugin.AbstractFishEyeAuthenticator`. You can find more information about custom FishEye authorisation in the [online javadocs](https://www.atlassian.com/) and the [library jar](https://www.atlassian.com/).

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**

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After implementing a custom authenticator, the next step is to configure FishEye to use it.

Click **Setup Custom authentication** on the FishEye **Security** page, in the Admin area.

You will be presented with a form containing the following fields to be set:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Classname</td>
<td>The fully qualified class name of your AbstractFishEyeAuthenticator, e.g. com.cenqua.fisheye.user.plugin.ExampleFishEyeAuthenticator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cache TTL (positive)</td>
<td>How long FishEye should cache permission checks. Example values are: 0 secs, 5 mins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-add</td>
<td>FishEye can automatically create a user it has not previously encountered if the user can successfully authenticate against your authenticator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Properties</td>
<td>Any properties your authenticator requires. These will be passed to its init() method. This field should comply with the java.util.Properties format. Example:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```
# comments
name1=value1
name2=value2
```

**Per-repository constraint configuration**

You may also require a per-repository constraint to restrict access to specific repositories using your custom authenticator. If a custom authenticator is set, then the Permissions Summary table will display the constraint per repository and a link to enable you to edit it.

When using FishEye's built-in groups in conjunction with a custom authenticator, a user will have access to a repository if:

1. the user is in an allowed group for the repository
2. or the hasPermissionToAccess method of the custom authenticator returns true.

The 'Authentication Test' page allows you to enter a user's credentials and to test the user's authentication. It will also test which repositories the user is authorised to access.

**Host-Based Authentication**

Host-based authentication uses the user account mechanism of the underlying operating system on which FishEye is running.

FishEye currently supports PAM-based authentication on **32-bit** Linux/Solaris/OS-X, and NT-based authentication on Windows. **64-bit** operating Systems are **not supported**.

**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:

```bash
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:

```bash
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:

```bash
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Required Group</th>
<th>A group (or groups) used to check if a given user can access a given repository. For example: <code>cvsusers &amp; cvs${REP}</code> The <code>${REP}</code> variable is replaced with the name of the repository in question.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

---

**AJPv13 Authentication**

AJP authentication expects requests to be pre-authenticated via an external server before arriving at FishEye.

Typically, this would be a web server (e.g. Apache) configured to perform password and role checking for a given URL. If successful, the server forwards the request to the FishEye server via the AJPv13 protocol.

**FishEye Configuration**

For FishEye to use AJP authentication, the following two values must be configured:

- The AJP Bind Address must be set per FishEye instance. See also Server Settings.
- The user's Auth Type must be set to 'ajp'.

**Apache Configuration**

**mod_proxy_ajp**

To configure Apache Httpd to forward all requests to /fisheye to a Fisheye instance with an AJP Bind address of localhost:8009, on the same machine, ensure that the proxy_ajp_module apache module is enabled, and add these lines to the VirtualHost you wish to serve FishEye through:

```
ProxyPass /fisheye/ ajp://localhost:8009/fisheye/ nocanon
```

**mod_jk**

To configure Apache Httpd so that all requests to Apache Httpd for the path /fisheye are forwarded to a FishEye instance on the same machine with an AJP Bind Address of localhost:8009.

Add these lines to your apache configuration:
LoadModule jk_module modules/mod_jk.so
JkWorkersFile /path/to/workers.properties
JkLogFile /var/log/mod_jk.log
JkLogLevel debug
JkLogStampFormat "[%a %b %d %H:%M:%S %Y] "
JkMount /fisheye/* worker1
JkOptions +ForwardURICompatUnparsed

Then create a file under /path/to/workers.properties and add:

worker.list=worker1
worker.worker1.type=ajp13
worker.worker1.host=localhost
worker.worker1.port=8009

Forcing Imported Usernames to be Lowercase

When importing users from external authentication sources, you can set FishEye to force the usernames to become lowercase. This solves an issue with some sources adding duplicate users to the FishEye database.

To force lowercase usernames, carry out the following steps:

1. Log into FishEye's Admin Interface.
2. Under Authentication settings, the option Force Lowercase Username can be toggled on and off.
3. With this setting switched On, when new users are added to FishEye from an external authentication source, all usernames will be converted to lowercase.

Configuring SMTP

To configure SMTP settings:

1. Go to the Admin screen, click Server (under 'Global Settings') and look for the 'Mail Server' section.
2. Click Edit config.
3. You can edit the following settings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Send emails from</th>
<th>Server address</th>
<th>Fisheye and Crucible will use the From Address set below.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From Address</td>
<td>User address</td>
<td>Fisheye and Crucible will use the email address in the user's profile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMTP Host name</td>
<td>The sender address used when FishEye or Crucible sends an email, e.g. '<a href="mailto:fisheye-noreply@example.com">fisheye-noreply@example.com</a>'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable debug</td>
<td>Optional. Turn this on to enable debug logging from the mail server. Useful in tracking down mail server connectivity problems.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SMTP Port
Optional. The port to connect to on the SMTP host. FishEye needs to use port 25 or port 587, because unlike JIRA its initial connection doesn’t use SSL. Port 25 will be used if no port is specified.

### Use SSL/TLS
Optional, defaults to ‘False’. This turns on Secure Sockets Layer/Transport Layer Security security for mail servers that require it, or use it by default.

### Username & Password
Optional. Username and password for authenticated SMTP access.

### Connection timeout
The time in seconds to wait for a connection to the SMTP server (leave blank for infinite timeout).

### Timeout
The time in seconds to wait for a response from the SMTP server (leave blank for infinite timeout).

4. Click **Save**.

Once you have configured SMTP, you can click **Send test email** in the ‘Mail Server’ section to confirm the SMTP connectivity.

### Customising email notifications
FishEye has a "watch" notification system that sends email notifications to users when commits are detected. Users can opt in for these notifications by "watching" a particular repository/activity stream.

Email notifications in FishEye can be customised to change their formatting, by editing template files. This page contains instructions for this process.

#### Editing FishEye email templates

Template files for FishEye are stored in the `<FishEye home directory>/template/fisheye` and `<FishEye home directory>/template/shared` folders.

There are sets of templates for both HTML and plain-text emails, as listed in the table below. Note that these templates do not support embedding full diffs into notifications. They are only for changing the appearance and order of certain content inside the messages.

You can edit templates in any text editor.

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

If you edit the templates of an operational FishEye instance, you may disrupt notifications that are being sent at that time. To avoid this, shut FishEye down during template editing.

Try and avoid editing the live template file, as FishEye may try to use it while you are editing. This could have unpredictable results. Instead, back up the template file (it’s wise to keep original versions of all these files), edit a copy you have made, then overwrite the ‘live’ template once you have finished.

#### Advanced editing of FishEye email templates

The email notification templates use the Freemarker format. Freemarker is a general templating engine enabling automated content.

If you are familiar with Freemarker, more advanced customisations can be made to the email notification templates. However, you make such adjustments at your own risk.

#### FishEye email template file list

The following template files for FishEye notifications are stored in the `FISHEYE_HOME/template/fisheye` folder, or its subfolders.
Template filename | HTML | Plain-text
---|---|---
changeset-mail-subject.ftl | | Both
changeset-header.ftl | | Shared
util.ftl | | Shared
changeset-mail.ftl | ✓ | ✓
fisheye-layout.ftl | ✓ | ✓
fisheye-support-request.ftl | ✗ | ✓
password-reset.ftl | ✓ | ✓
plugin-notification.ftl | ✓ | ✓
verify-password-reset.ftl | ✓ | ✓

See also [Customising Crucible Email Notifications](#).

**Freemarker Data Model for Email Templates**

**Customising FishEye email templates with Freemarker**

This page lists the Freemarker data-model for FishEye email templates. See the [Freemarker documentation](#) for instructions on Freemarker syntax. Use the templates that ship with FishEye as a guide to the properties available on each object.

These templates are used to send both batch (e.g. daily) and immediate emails. The template has access to the `changesets` variable which contains the list of changesets to send.

The default FishEye email templates make use of various data model objects, listed below.

Here is a simple example that prints out each revision in each changeset.

```freemarker
[#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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object name</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>repname</td>
<td>The name of the repository</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>siteurl</td>
<td>Base URL of the FishEye instance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timezone</td>
<td>The time zone as configured in admin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>watchpath</td>
<td>The path for this watch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>changesets</td>
<td>A list of changesets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The syntax to use the data model object `repname` as an example, is as follows:
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object name</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>comment</td>
<td>The commit comment</td>
<td>Belongs to a <em>changeset</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>author</td>
<td>Author of the commit</td>
<td>Belongs to a <em>changeset</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dateValue</td>
<td>the date of the commit</td>
<td>Belongs to a <em>changeset</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>revisionInfos</td>
<td>A list of revisions for the</td>
<td>Belongs to a <em>changeset</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>changeset</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object name</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>path</td>
<td>The path of the file</td>
<td>Belongs to a <em>revisionInfo</em>, under a <em>changeset</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>revision</td>
<td>The revision number</td>
<td>Belongs to a <em>revisionInfo</em>, under a <em>changeset</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>binary</td>
<td>Boolean indicating whether file is binary</td>
<td>Belongs to a <em>revisionInfo</em>, under a <em>changeset</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dead</td>
<td>Boolean indicating whether file is deleted</td>
<td>Belongs to a <em>revisionInfo</em>, under a <em>changeset</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>move</td>
<td>Boolean indicating whether file is moved</td>
<td>Belongs to a <em>revisionInfo</em>, under a <em>changeset</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>copy</td>
<td>Boolean indicating whether file is copied</td>
<td>Belongs to a <em>revisionInfo</em>, under a <em>changeset</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>added</td>
<td>Boolean indicating whether file is added</td>
<td>Belongs to a <em>revisionInfo</em>, under a <em>changeset</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>linesAdded</td>
<td>Number of lines added</td>
<td>Belongs to a <em>revisionInfo</em>, under a <em>changeset</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>linesRemoved</td>
<td>Number of lines removed</td>
<td>Belongs to a <em>revisionInfo</em>, under a <em>changeset</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Migrating to an external database

This page provides an overview of connecting FishEye to an external database. Atlassian recommends that you
use an external database for production installations, for the following reasons:

- **Improved protection against data loss:** The FishEye built-in database, which runs HSQLDB, is susceptible to data loss during system crashes. External databases are generally more resistant to data loss during a system crash. HSQLDB is not supported in production environments and should only be used for evaluation purposes.
- **Performance & scalability:** If you have a large number of users on your FishEye instance, running the database on the same server as FishEye may slow it down. When using the embedded database, the database will always be hosted and run on the same server as FishEye.
- **Data stored in the FishEye database:** The FishEye database stores information besides the cache for repository scans. Specifically, user data and user preferences information.

Note that when they are used together, FishEye and Crucible share the same external database.

### On this page:
- Supported databases
- Support for other databases
- Notes

### Related pages:
- Configuring the database connection pool

### Supported databases

You can use a number of alternatives to the built-in HSQLDB database for storing FishEye and Crucible's relational data. The supported databases versions are listed on the [Supported platforms](#) page.

The pages linked below detail the steps required to migrate to an external database:

- Migrating to MySQL
- Migrating to Oracle
- Migrating to PostgreSQL
- Migrating to SQL Server
- Configuring the database connection pool

### Support for other databases

If you are using another database product that you would like to see supported, please create a [JIRA issue](#) for it under the Crucible project.

### Notes

FishEye uses Read Committed transaction isolation. There is no requirement to configure this explicitly when setting up an external database - FishEye will configure the transaction isolation when connecting to the database.

### Migrating to MySQL

This page describes how to use FishEye/Crucible with both MySQL Enterprise Server and MySQL Community Server. Note that when they are used together, FishEye and Crucible share the same external database.

To switch to a MySQL database, install MySQL and then follow the steps below. Please note that during the migration of database servers, the FishEye/Crucible instance will not be available to users or to external API clients.

Note that for FishEye 2.9+, the JDBC driver for MySQL is *not bundled* with FishEye/Crucible (due to licensing restrictions).

**MySQL 5.6.x Compatibility**

For MySQL 5.6, Fisheye requires 5.6.11 or later.
To start with:

1. Install a supported version of MySQL. Check the Supported platforms page for the exact versions that are supported.
2. Download and install the JDBC driver, if necessary. Note that for FishEye 2.9+, the JDBC driver for MySQL is not bundled with FishEye/Crucible (due to licensing restrictions).
   a. Download the MySQL Connector/J JDBC driver from the MySQL download website.
   b. Expand the downloaded zip/tar.gz file.
   c. Copy the mysql-connector-java-x.y.zz-bin.jar file to your FISHEYE_INST/lib directory. If the lib/ directory doesn't already exist, you will need to create it.
   d. Restart FishEye/Crucible.

On this page:

- Prerequisites
- Step 1. Create a MySQL database
- Step 2. Configure FishEye/Crucible to use MySQL, and migrate data

Related pages:

- Migrating to PostgreSQL
- Migrating to Oracle
- Migrating to SQL Server
- Migrating to an external database
- Troubleshooting Databases

Step 1. Create a MySQL database

Set up a MySQL database as follows:

- Configure the database to use the InnoDB storage engine
- Create a database on MySQL for FishEye/Crucible to use
- Create a FishEye user on the database
- Configure the database to use utf8 character set encoding
- Configure the database to use utf8_bin collation (to ensure case sensitivity).

Here is an example of how to do that. When FishEye/Crucible and MySQL run on the same machine (accessible through localhost), issue the following commands (replacing fisheyeuser and password with your own values):

```
mysql> SET GLOBAL storage_engine = 'InnoDB';
mysql> CREATE DATABASE fisheye CHARACTER SET utf8 COLLATE utf8_bin;
mysql> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON fisheye.* TO 'fisheyeuser'@'localhost'
IDENTIFIED BY 'password';
mysql> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
mysql> QUIT
```

For MySQL 5.6 and later, replace the first statement (SET GLOBAL storage_engine = 'InnoDB') with the following:

```
mysql> SET GLOBAL default_storage_engine = 'InnoDB';
```

This creates an empty MySQL database with the name fisheye, and a user that can log in from the host that FishEye is running on who has full access to the newly created database. In particular, the user should be allowed to create and drop tables, indexes and other constraints.

You will also need to set the Server Characterset to utf8. This can be done by adding the following in my.ini for Windows or my.cnf for other operating systems (create the file at /etc/my.cnf if it doesn't already exist).
It has to be declared in the Server section, which is the section after `[mysqld]`:

```
[mysqld]
character-set-server=utf8
```

You'll need to restart MySQL for that change to take effect. Now use the `status` command to verify database character encoding information:

```
mysql> use fisheye;
mysql> status;
```

**Screenshot: Using the MySQL status command**

```
mysql> status
--------------------
/Applications/xampp/xamppfiles/bin/mysql Ver 14.12 Distrib 5.6.67, for apple-darwin13.11.1 (i686) using EditLine wrapper

Connection id:          5764
Current database:      root@localhost
Current user:          root
SSL:                    Not in use
Current pager:         stdout
Using outfile:         '
Using delimiter:        ;
Server version:        5.6.67 Source distribution
Protocol version:       10
Connection:             Connect via UNIX socket
Server character set:   utf8
Db character set:       utf8
Collation character set: latin1
UNIX socket:            /Applications/xampp/xamppfiles/var/mysql/mysql.sock
Uptime:                 29 days 1 hour 34 min 56 sec

Threads 8 Questions:   49238134 Slow queries: 8 Opens: 468445 Flush tables: 1
Open tables: 4 Queries per second avg: 19.607
--------------------
```

Both the server and database character set must be UTF-8. You may not initially notice a problem because of the **charset overlap** but this is indeed a requirement. We've verified that when using a charset such as Swedish 7 bit as the server charset and UTF-8 as the database charset data corruption is easy to reproduce and obvious. This proves that the server character set is as important and that data corruption is possible when there is a charset mismatch. We absolutely cannot suggest a configuration where the server charset and database charset are anything other than UTF-8.

---

**Step 2. Configure FishEye/Crucible to use MySQL, and migrate data**

In order to migrate to a different database backend, you must create a backup of sql data, configure the database and finally import the data via a backup restoration process. This can be done from either the FishEye/Crucible administration console, which streamlines the process, or via the command line tool which FishEye/Crucible provides.

**Option 1: Migrate using the UI (FishEye/Crucible Administration)**

1. Navigate to the **Database** page in FishEye/Crucible's Administration console.

   To log in to the Admin area, you can either:
- click **Administration** at the foot of the page.
- navigate to [http://HOSTNAME:8060/admin/](http://HOSTNAME:8060/admin/), where HOSTNAME is the name of the server on which you installed FishEye.

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

2. Choose **Edit > Test Connection** to verify that FishEye/Crucible can log in to the database.
3. Select **MySQL** from the database type.
4. Fill in the appropriate fields, replacing the host, port, database name, username and password using the same connection details as used when creating the MySQL database in Step 1 above.
5. Click **Test Connection** to validate the values.

**Screenshot: Testing the connection**

If this fails, verify that you have the MySQL JDBC driver `.jar` file in the classpath (see **Prerequisites** section above for instructions on how to install the driver). Also, ensure that the database user can log in to the database from the machine that FishEye/Crucible is running on and that all the required privileges are present.

6. Click **Save & Migrate** to start the migration process.

During the migration process (which will take several minutes, depending on the size of your database and network throughput), the product will be inaccessible to users and external API clients. Users will see a maintenance screen that informs them of the process. Should the migration fail for any reason, FishEye/Crucible will not switch to the new database and report on the encountered problems. Because the destination database may now contain some, but not yet all data, drop all tables, indexes and constraints before attempting a new migration.
Option 2: Migrate using the command line

1. Create a backup of the sql data from the FishEye/Crucible instance. Read Backing up and restoring FishEye data and Backing up and restoring Crucible data for information on how to create a backup.

2. Run the following command from the <FishEye installation directory>/bin directory:

   ```
   $ ./fisheyectl.sh restore --sql 
   --file /path/to/backup.zip 
   --dbtype mysql 
   --jdbcurl jdbc:mysql://hostname/dbname 
   --username crucible 
   --password password
   ```

3. When the import is complete, FishEye/Crucible can be started and will use MySQL.

Migrating to Oracle

To switch to an Oracle database, install Oracle and follow the steps below. When they are used together, FishEye and Crucible share the same external database.

Please note that during the migration of database servers, the FishEye/Crucible instance will not be available to users or to external API clients.

Oracle support for FishEye/Crucible and Crucible was introduced in version 2.5.0. In order to migrate to Oracle, your instance must be currently running at least version 2.5. If you are running an older version, then you will be required to first upgrade FishEye/Crucible and then migrate.

On this page:
- Step 1. Install and Create a Oracle Database
- Step 2. Configure FishEye/Crucible to use Oracle, and Migrate Data
Step 1. Install and Create a Oracle Database

1. The JDBC drivers for Oracle are bundled with FishEye/Crucible. Skip to step 2 if this meets your needs. If you want to install a specific, different version of the bundled JDBC driver, download the Oracle JDBC driver .jar file from the Oracle website (http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/features/jdbc/index-091264.html) and copy the .jar file to your FISHEYE_INST/lib directory (create the lib/ directory if it doesn't already exist). Move the existing JDBC .jar file to another location (and back it up). Restart FishEye/Crucible to have it pick up the new driver.

2. Because creating a database with Oracle is a complex process, we recommend speaking to your resident DBA for creation of a new database for usage with Crucible. We highly recommend installing Oracle with the AL32UTF8 encoding otherwise you may see encoding issues in the product.

**Permissions**

Ensure the database user has CREATE TABLE, CREATE SEQUENCES and CREATE TRIGGER permissions in addition to the read/write permissions to the database.

Step 2. Configure FishEye/Crucible to use Oracle, and Migrate Data

In order to migrate to a different database backend, you must create a backup of sql data, configure the database and finally import the data via a backup restoration process. This can be done from either the FishEye/Crucible administration console, which streamlines the process, or via the command line tool which FishEye/Crucible provides.

**Option 1: Migrate using the UI (FishEye/Crucible Administration)**

1. Navigate to the Database page in FishEye/Crucible's Administration console.

   To log in to the Admin area, you can either:
   - click Administration at the foot of the page.
   - navigate to http://HOSTNAME:8060/admin/, where HOSTNAME is the name of the server on which you installed FishEye.

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

2. Then choose Edit > Test Connection to verify that FishEye/Crucible can log in to the database.

3. Select Oracle from the database type

4. Fill in the appropriate fields, replacing the host, port, database name, username and password using the same connection details as used when creating the Oracle database in Step 1 above.

5. Click on Test Connection to validate the values

**Screenshot: Testing the Connection**
If this fails, verify that you have the Oracle JDBC driver .jar file in the classpath (by placing the .jar file in FISHEYE_INST/lib). Also, ensure that the database user can log in to the database from the machine that FishEye/Crucible is running on and that all the required privileges are present.

6. Click **Save & Migrate Data** to start the migration process.

During the migration process (which will take several minutes, depending on the size of your database and network throughput), the product will be inaccessible to users and external API clients. Users will see a maintenance screen that informs them of the process. Should the migration fail for any reason, FishEye/Crucible will not switch to the new database and report on the encountered problems. Because the destination database may now contain some, but not yet all data, drop all tables, indexes and constraints before attempting a new migration.

**Screenshot: Migrating the Database**
Option 2: Migrate using the command line

1. Create a backup of the **sql data** from the FishEye/Crucible instance. Information on how to create a backup can be found at Backing up and restoring FishEye data \ Backing up and restoring Crucible data.

2. Run the following command from the `<FishEye installation directory>/bin` directory:

   ```bash
   $ ./fisheyectl.sh restore --sql 
   --file /path/to/backup.zip 
   --dbtype oracle 
   --jdbcurl jdbc:oracle:thin:@hostname:port:dbname 
   --username crucible 
   --password password
   ``

3. When the import is complete, FishEye/Crucible can be started and will use Oracle.

**Migrating to PostgreSQL**

To switch to a PostgreSQL database, install PostgreSQL and follow the steps below. When they are used together, FishEye and Crucible share the same external database.

Please note that during the migration of database servers, the FishEye/Crucible instance will not be available to users or to external API clients.

**On this page:**

- Step 1. Install and Create a PostgreSQL Database
- Step 2. Configure FishEye/Crucible to use PostgreSQL, and Migrate Data

**Related pages:**

- Migrating to MySQL
- Migrating to Oracle
- Migrating to SQL Server
- Migrating to an external database
- Troubleshooting Databases

### Step 1. Install and Create a PostgreSQL Database

1. The JDBC drivers for PostgreSQL are bundled with FishEye/Crucible. Skip to **Step 2** if this meets your needs. If you want to install a specific, different version of the bundled JDBC driver, download the download the PostgreSQL JDBC driver file from the PostgreSQL website and copy the .jar file to your `FISHEYE_INST/lib` directory (create the `lib` directory if it doesn't already exist). Move the existing JDBC .jar file to another location (and back it up). Restart FishEye/Crucible to have it pick up the new driver.

2. Create a new database user (replacing 'username' and 'password' with the appropriate values):

   ```bash
   $ psql 
   > create user username password 'password';
   ```

3. Create a UTF-8 database and make the newly created user the owner:

   ```bash
   > create database crucible ENCODING 'UTF-8' OWNER username;
   ```

4. Make sure the user has full access to the database:
Step 2. Configure FishEye/Crucible to use PostgreSQL, and Migrate Data

In order to migrate to a different database backend, you must create a backup of SQL data, configure the database and finally import the data via a backup restoration process. This can be done from either the FishEye/Crucible administration console, which streamlines the process, or via the command line tool which FishEye/Crucible provides.

Option 1: Migrate using the UI (FishEye/Crucible Administration)

1. Navigate to the Database page in FishEye/Crucible's Administration console.

To log in to the Admin area, you can either:
   - click Administration at the foot of the page.
   - navigate to http://HOSTNAME:8060/admin/, where HOSTNAME is the name of the server on which you installed Fisheye.

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

2. Choose Edit > Test Connection to verify that FishEye/Crucible can log in to the existing database.

3. Select PostgreSQL from the database Type.

4. Fill in the appropriate fields, using the same connection details as used when creating the PostgreSQL database in Step 1 above.
   a. **Driver Location**: either your own PostgreSQL JDBC or the Bundled one that came with FishEye
   b. **URL**: create this field by replacing the host, port, and database name with your own (i.e. `jdbc:postgresql://localhost:5432/<dbname>` e.g. `jdbc:postgresql://localhost:5432/crucible`)
   c. **Username**: your DB username
   d. **Password**: your DB password
   e. **Minimum Pool Connections**: 5 is the default
   f. **Maximum Pool Connections**: 20 is the default
   g. **Parameters**: (one per line)
      i. useUnicode=true
      ii. characterEncoding=UTF8

5. Click Test Connection to validate the values.

**Screenshot: Testing the Connection**

---

> grant all on database crucible to username;
If this fails, verify that you have the PostgreSQL JDBC driver .jar file in the classpath (by placing the .jar file in FISHEYE_INST/lib). Also, ensure that the database user can log in to the database from the machine that FishEye/Crucible is running on and that all the required privileges are present.

6. Click **Save & Migrate** to start the migration process.

During the migration process (which will take several minutes, depending on the size of your database and network throughput), the product will be inaccessible to users and external API clients. Users will see a maintenance screen that informs them of the process. Should the migration fail for any reason, FishEye/Crucible will not switch to the new database and report on the encountered problems. Because the destination database may now contain some, but not yet all data, drop all tables, indexes and constraints before attempting a new migration. If successful, the following message is displayed:

**Screenshot: Migrating the Database**

![Migrating the Database](image)

**Option 2: Migrate using the command line**

1. Create a backup of the sql data from the FishEye/Crucible instance. Information on how to create a backup can be found at Backing up and restoring FishEye data / Backing up and restoring Crucible data.

2. Run the following command from the <FishEye installation directory>/bin directory:

   ```bash
   $ ./fisheyectl.sh restore --sql
   --file /path/to/backup.zip
   --dbtype postgresql
   --jdbcurl jdbc:postgresql://hostname/dbname
   --username crucible
   --password password
   ```

3. When the import is complete, FishEye/Crucible can be started and will use PostgreSQL.

**Migrating to SQL Server**

To migrate FishEye/Crucible to an SQL Server database, install SQL Server and follow the steps below. When they are used together, FishEye and Crucible share the same external database.
Before you begin

Check that you are using version of SQL Server that is supported for use with FishEye. See Supported platforms.

An existing Java bug prevents connection with Java 1.6.0_29 and above (including Java 1.7.0). Read more about the issue and possible workarounds here.

Step 1. Install and create an SQL Server database

See the SQL Server Online resources (MSDN) for instructions on how to install and create an SQL Server database.

Please note the following FishEye/Crucible-specific information when installing and creating an SQL Server database:

- The JDBC jtds drivers for SQLServer are bundled with FishEye/Crucible. We do not support using the Microsoft distributed jdbc driver.
- The FishEye database user must have permission to connect to the database and to create and populate tables.
- The database user should not be the database owner, but should be in the db_owner role. (See SQL Server Startup Errors for details.)
- Your database server must be configured to use the Latin1_General_CS_AS collation set.
- Your database server should be configured to use snapshot mode for the transaction isolation level. To enable snapshot mode, run:

  ```sql
  ALTER DATABASE crucible
  SET READ_COMMITTED_SNAPSHOT ON;
  ```

  See this and this Microsoft MSDN articles for more information.

Note that it is preferable to run the above command after stopping FishEye/Crucible (and with no other applications connected to the SQL Server database), especially if you find that the `alter` statement does not complete quickly.

On this page:

- Before you begin
- Step 1. Install and create an SQL Server database
- Step 2. Configure FishEye/Crucible to use SQL Server and migrate data

Related pages:

- Migrating to MySQL
- Migrating to PostgreSQL
- Migrating to SQL Server
- Migrating to an external database
- Troubleshooting Databases

Step 2. Configure FishEye/Crucible to use SQL Server and migrate data

In order to migrate to a different database backend, you must create a backup of your SQL data, configure the database and finally import the data via a backup restoration process. This can be done from either the Crucible administration console, which streamlines the process, or via the command line tool which Crucible provides. These two methods are described below. The following resources may be of interest:

- Backing up and restoring FishEye data
- Backing up and restoring Crucible data
- SQL Server Online resources (MSDN)
Option 1: Migrate using the UI (FishEye/Crucible Administration)

Before you begin:

- Note, during the migration process (which will take several minutes, depending on the size of your database and network throughput), the FishEye/Crucible instance will be inaccessible to users and external API clients. Users will see a maintenance screen that informs them of the process.
- If you are attempting a migration after a previous migration has failed, you must drop all tables, indexes and constraints before attempting a new migration. This is because the destination database may contain data from the previous migration attempt.
- Verify that you have the jtds JDBC driver .jar file in the classpath (by placing the .jar file in FISHEYE_INST/lib).
- Ensure that the database user can log in to the database from the machine that FishEye/Crucible is running on and that all the required privileges are present.

Please ensure that you use a SQL Server user account to log into your database, not a Windows user account.

To configure FishEye/Crucible to use SQL Server and migrate data using the administration console:

1. Navigate to the Database page (under 'System Settings') in FishEye/Crucible's Administration console.

   To log in to the Admin area, you can either:
   - click Administration at the foot of the page.
   - navigate to http://HOSTNAME:8060/admin/, where HOSTNAME is the name of the server on which you installed Fisheye.

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

2. Configure FishEye/Crucible to use SQL Server, as follows:
   - Choose Edit > Test Connection to verify that FishEye/Crucible can log in to the database.
   - Select SQLServer from the Type dropdown (choose SQLServer 2008 even if you are using SQL Server 2012).
   - Complete the appropriate fields, replacing the URL (host, port and database name), User Name and Password as required, using the same connection details as used when creating the SQL Server database in Step 1 above.
   - NOTE: The default SQL server instance listens on port 1433. If your instance is not the default, use the port number that is associated with your particular instance. e.g. URL:jdbc:jtds:sqlserver://localhost:1433;databaseName=your database name here;
   - Click Test Connection to verify that FishEye/Crucible can log in to the database (see 'Testing the Connection' screenshot below).
   - Click Save & Migrate Data to start the migration process (see 'Migrating the Database' screenshot below). If the migration fails, FishEye/Crucible will not switch to the new database and will report the problems encountered.

Screenshots: Configuring FishEye/Crucible to use SQL Server and migrating data (click to view full-size images)

Option 2: Migrate using the command line

Please ensure that you use a SQL Server user account to log into your database, not a Windows user account.

To configure FishEye/Crucible to use SQL Server and migrate data using the administration console:

1. Navigate to the Database page (under 'System Settings') in FishEye/Crucible's Administration console.

   To log in to the Admin area, you can either:
   - click Administration at the foot of the page.
   - navigate to http://HOSTNAME:8060/admin/, where HOSTNAME is the name of the server on which you installed Fisheye.

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

2. Configure FishEye/Crucible to use SQL Server, as follows:
   - Choose Edit > Test Connection to verify that FishEye/Crucible can log in to the database.
   - Select SQLServer from the Type dropdown (choose SQLServer 2008 even if you are using SQL Server 2012).
   - Complete the appropriate fields, replacing the URL (host, port and database name), User Name and Password as required, using the same connection details as used when creating the SQL Server database in Step 1 above.
   - NOTE: The default SQL server instance listens on port 1433. If your instance is not the default, use the port number that is associated with your particular instance. e.g. URL:jdbc:jtds:sqlserver://localhost:1433;databaseName=your database name here;
   - Click Test Connection to verify that FishEye/Crucible can log in to the database (see 'Testing the Connection' screenshot below).
   - Click Save & Migrate Data to start the migration process (see 'Migrating the Database' screenshot below). If the migration fails, FishEye/Crucible will not switch to the new database and will report the problems encountered.

Screenshots: Configuring FishEye/Crucible to use SQL Server and migrating data (click to view full-size images)

Option 2: Migrate using the command line

Please ensure that you use a SQL Server user account to log into your database, not a Windows user account.

To configure FishEye/Crucible to use SQL Server and migrate data using the administration console:

1. Navigate to the Database page (under 'System Settings') in FishEye/Crucible's Administration console.

   To log in to the Admin area, you can either:
   - click Administration at the foot of the page.
   - navigate to http://HOSTNAME:8060/admin/, where HOSTNAME is the name of the server on which you installed Fisheye.

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

2. Configure FishEye/Crucible to use SQL Server, as follows:
   - Choose Edit > Test Connection to verify that FishEye/Crucible can log in to the database.
   - Select SQLServer from the Type dropdown (choose SQLServer 2008 even if you are using SQL Server 2012).
   - Complete the appropriate fields, replacing the URL (host, port and database name), User Name and Password as required, using the same connection details as used when creating the SQL Server database in Step 1 above.
   - NOTE: The default SQL server instance listens on port 1433. If your instance is not the default, use the port number that is associated with your particular instance. e.g. URL:jdbc:jtds:sqlserver://localhost:1433;databaseName=your database name here;
   - Click Test Connection to verify that FishEye/Crucible can log in to the database (see 'Testing the Connection' screenshot below).
   - Click Save & Migrate Data to start the migration process (see 'Migrating the Database' screenshot below). If the migration fails, FishEye/Crucible will not switch to the new database and will report the problems encountered.

Screenshots: Configuring FishEye/Crucible to use SQL Server and migrating data (click to view full-size images)
To configure FishEye/Crucible to use SQL Server and migrate data using the command line:

1. Create a backup of the SQL data from the FishEye/Crucible instance. Information on how to create a backup can be found at [Backing up and restoring FishEye data](http://<FishEye installation directory>/bin/fisheyectl.sh restore --sql --file /path/to/backup.zip --jdbcurl "jdbc:jtds:sqlserver://hostname:port;databaseName=dbName;" --username crucible --password password)
2. Run the following command from the <FishEye installation directory>/bin directory:

```bash
$ ./fisheyectl.sh restore --sql --file /path/to/backup.zip --dbtype sqlserver2008 --jdbcurl "jdbc:jtds:sqlserver://hostname:port;databaseName=dbName;" --username crucible --password password
```

When using SQL Server 2012, use the same parameters as in the code snippet above, so `--dbtype` should be set to `sqlserver2008`, even if you are using SQL Server 2012.
3. When the import is complete, FishEye/Crucible can be started and will use SQLServer.

### Configuring the database connection pool

This page describes how to change the default database connection pool settings used by FishEye and Crucible.

FishEye and Crucible use the BoneCP connection pool manager to manage connections to the database. The BoneCP connection pool manager has been preconfigured in FishEye and Crucible to work out-of-the-box for most customers. However, you can override any of the default settings to fine tune performance, if you wish. For example, you may want to try increasing the minimum and/or maximum number of connections, if you are getting significant delays creating connections for clients.

### On this page:

- Setting Minimum and Maximum Database Connections
- Advanced: Tuning The Connection Pool via Properties

### Related pages:

- Migrating to an external database

### Setting Minimum and Maximum Database Connections

To configure the database connection pool:

1. Log in to FishEye or Crucible as an administrator.
2. In the Admin area, click Database (under 'System Settings').
3. Click Edit.
4. Enter new values for the Minimum Pool Connections and Maximum Pool Connections fields.
5. Advanced users only. Enter any overrides of BoneCP properties in the Parameters field. Enter each parameter-value pair on a new line in the Parameters field. See the section below for details of some common properties you may wish to configure.
6. Click Save.

Screenshot: Database configuration screen in FishEye / Crucible
Advanced: Tuning The Connection Pool via Properties

The following table shows some properties you can use to tune the database connection pool used by FishEye and Crucible. You can override any of these parameters by entering parameter-value pairs (on separate lines) into the Parameters field of the 'Database Configuration' dialog, as described above.

Refer to the BoneCP API javadoc for a full list and description of BoneCP properties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Connection timeout</td>
<td>bonecp.idleMaxAgeInMinutes</td>
<td>bonecp.idleMaxAgeInMinutes=0</td>
<td>Time to wait before dropping idle connections, in minutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connection test period</td>
<td>bonecp.idleConnectionTestPeriodInMinutes</td>
<td>bonecp.idleConnectionTestPeriodInMinutes=60</td>
<td>Database connections are kept alive by sending ping requests on idle connections. This value sets the time between pings, in minutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connection pool partition count</td>
<td>bonecp.partitionCount</td>
<td>bonecp.partitionCount=3</td>
<td>The database connection pool is split into a number of equal-sized “partitions” to increase concurrent performance. This property sets the number of partitions to use. Note that if you set this property, but not the bonecp.minConnectionsPerPartition or bonecp.maxConnectionsPerPartition properties below, FishEye will use the “Minimum Pool Connections” and “Maximum Pool Connections” field settings to calculate the effective minimum and maximum connections per partition. These values will be calculated to ensure that the field settings are not exceeded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max and min number of connections per partition</td>
<td>bonecp.minConnectionsPerPartition bonecp.maxConnectionsPerPartition</td>
<td>bonecp.minConnectionsPerPartition bonecp.maxConnectionsPerPartition</td>
<td>Calculated based on value of bonecp.partitionCount and the &quot;Minimum Pool Connections&quot; and &quot;Maximum Pool Connections&quot; field settings These properties control the minimum and maximum number of connections in each partition. To calculate the total number of connections in the pool: Total minimum connections = bonecp.partitionCount * bonecp.minConnectionsPerPartition Total maximum connections = bonecp.partitionCount * bonecp.maxConnectionsPerPartition Note that setting these properties overrides the &quot;Minimum Pool Connections&quot; and &quot;Maximum Pool Connections&quot; field settings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connection acquire increment</td>
<td>bonecp.acquireIncrement</td>
<td>bonecp.acquireIncrement=2</td>
<td>The batch size used when BoneCP will acquire new connections.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Statement cache size

| bonecp.statementsCacheSize | bonecp.statementsCacheSize=50 | The statement cache size defaults to 50, except when using an Oracle database, for which it defaults to zero to avoid having too many open cursors. |

### Connection test query

| bonecp.connectionTestStatement | By default boneCP will use metadata request | The query to send to the DB to maintain keep-alives and test for dead connections. This is database specific and should be set to a query that consumes the minimal amount of load on the server. Examples:

- **MySQL**: 
  ```
  /* ping */
  SELECT 1
  ```

- **PostgreSQL**: 
  ```
  SELECT NOW()
  ```

If you do not set this, then BoneCP will issue a metadata request instead that should work on all databases but is probably slower. (Note: In MySQL, prefixing the statement by */ ping */ makes the driver issue 1 fast packet instead. See [http://blogs.sun.com/SNDChannel/entry/mysql_tips_for_java_developers](http://blogs.sun.com/SNDChannel/entry/mysql_tips_for_java_developers))

---

**Backing up and restoring FishEye data**

FishEye data can be backed up from the admin interface or command line. This page contains the command syntax, options and the required procedure to back up and restore your FishEye instance.

If you are migrating to a different machine, please follow the instructions on our Migrating FishEye Between Servers page.

#### Using the admin interface to back up

1. Navigate to the FishEye Admin area (click Administration in the footer of any FishEye page).
2. Click Backup (under 'System Settings').
3. On the Backup screen, you can edit the name of the backup file that will be generated.
4. Choose the components, described in the table below, that should be included in the backup file.
   - Note that the back up will always include the configuration data (config.xml), your license file and the FishEye user data.
   - Repository and application caches contain temporary data stored from repository scans and library caches that improve startup time. Both will be recreated automatically by re-scanning the source repositories, so the backup files can be significantly reduced by excluding these (if the cost of re-scanning is acceptable).
5. Click Create Backup Now.
On this page:
- Using the admin interface to back up
- Using the command line to back up
  - Advanced backup command line settings
  - Backup command line examples
  - Known limitations
- Scheduling FishEye back ups
- Restoring FishEye data
  - Using the command line to restore FishEye data
  - Restore command line options
- Migrating backup data

Related pages:
- Migrating FishEye Between Servers
- Migrating to an external database
- Troubleshooting Databases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ActiveObjects</td>
<td>Data that is stored by plugins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repository and application caches</td>
<td>The cache contains data that reflects the state of FishEye's repositories. Without it, FishEye must re-scan its repositories after a backup is restored. The cache also contains OSGI library data that increases startup time. These too can be excluded and will be generated automatically when the application is started.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plugins</td>
<td>Plugins are 3rd-party extensions that you may have installed, and configuration for all plugins (this includes configuration for Crucible's set of standard plugins).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQL Database</td>
<td>Refers to the SQL content database (used by both FishEye and Crucible and containing all user profile data, reviews and their comments).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web templates</td>
<td>In this context, these are custom freemarker templates that you or your users have created. They live in FISHEYE_INST/template.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uploaded files</td>
<td>In this context, uploads refers to files which are added to Crucible via the web interface (such as patch file reviews). It also includes each repository-backed file that went under review, when Crucible is configured to make a local copy of every reviewed file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Screenshot: The FishEye Backup screen
Backup

FishEye and Crucible will be unavailable until the backup completes

Depending on the number of repositories and reviews, the backup may take a long time to complete and may require large amounts of disk space (especially when you are including the cache). Please make sure you have enough disk space before proceeding.

Create a new backup

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Filename</th>
<th>backup_2013-22-11_1719.zip</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specify the filename on the server where FishEye and Crucible should export. This file will be created in /Users/pwatson/fisheye-home/backup</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Include

- ActiveObjects
- repository and application caches
- plugins and their configuration data
- SQL database
- web templates
- uploaded files and local copies of files under review

Choose the components that FishEye and Crucible should include in the backup.

Create Backup Now or Manage Scheduled Backups

Using the command line to back up

1. Open a terminal or command prompt on the FishEye server computer.
2. Navigate to the `<FishEye home directory>/bin/` directory.
3. Run the backup command on the command line using any desired options (described in the table below).

By default, all backup components, except repository cache data, is included in the backup.

The backup is created as a new Zip archive file and placed in the `FISHEYE_INST/backup/` directory.

Note that if your FishEye instance uses a custom `FISHEYE_INST` directory, make sure the environment variable is properly set when running the backup command.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Switch</th>
<th>Default setting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quiet mode</td>
<td>-q, --quiet</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output filename</td>
<td>-f, --file</td>
<td>FISHEYE_INST/backup/ is the default directory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compression level</td>
<td>-c, --compression</td>
<td>Yes (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anonymise</td>
<td>-a, --anonymise</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cache Backup</td>
<td>--cache</td>
<td>No. By default, the cache data is excluded from backups.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Advanced backup command line settings

In some cases it might be preferable to only back up a limited set of items. This could be useful when your instance uses an external database such as MySQL or PostgreSQL and your DBA has already configured automatic back ups in the database. The commands below allow this.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Switch</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Created by Atlassian in 2014. Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 2.5 Australia License.
Exclude Plugins  --no-plugins  Excludes plugins from the backup.  No. By default, plugins are included in every backup.

Exclude Templates  --no-templates  Excludes templates from the backup.  No. By default, templates are included in every backup.

Exclude Uploads  --no-uploads  Excludes uploaded files (such as patch reviews, stored in Crucible’s internal database) from the backup.  This item only applies when using Crucible with FishEye.  No. By default, uploads are included in every backup.

Exclude SQL Database  --no-sql  Excludes the SQL content database used by both FishEye and Crucible.  No. By default, this data is included in every backup.

Backup command line examples

These examples are for use in a Linux-like operating system. When using these commands on Windows, use the filename fisheyectl.bat and use the correct slashes. Run the command from the <FishEye home directory>/bin/ directory.

The basic syntax of the backup command is as follows:

```bash
$ ./fisheyectl.sh backup [OPTIONS]
```

To see inline help for all backup options, run the following command in the <FishEye home directory>/bin/ directory:

```bash
$ ./fisheyectl.sh backup --help
```

Backing up with compression of 9, quiet mode and setting an output location:

```bash
$ ./fisheyectl.sh backup --compression 9 -q -f /application_backups/fisheye/20090215.zip
```

Back up including cache data (also includes all default components):

```bash
$ ./fisheyectl.sh backup --cache
```

Known limitations

Please note that the limitations below are common to any Java-based backup tool.

**Archives Containing Over 65535 Files**

Versions of Java earlier than v1.6 (b25) are incapable of handling zip files that contain more than 65,535 files. The solution for this problem is to either upgrade to a version of Java later than v1.6 (b25), or ensure that the archive does not exceed the threshold (contains less than 65,535 files). The FishEye cache (not included in backups by default) can be a contributor of many small files. Hence, exclude the cache from backups if this is likely to be a concern.
Archives Larger Than 4GB
Java has trouble reading and writing zip files that are larger than 4GB. As of release 1.5 Java appears capable of reliably creating archives that are over 4GB, but remains unable to extract them. For details see Sun's bug report. Also be aware of the fact that some file systems (including FAT32) have trouble with files larger than 4GB.

As a workaround, make sure you do not create archives that are larger than 4GB. The FishEye cache (not included in backups by default) can be a contributor of a lot of small files (although these tend to compress very well). If you still want to archive everything and end up with an archive that is too large, consider creating separate backups for the FishEye cache and uploaded files respectively.

Scheduling FishEye back ups

To set a schedule for automatic back ups:

1. Go to the Admin area and click Backup (under 'System Settings').
2. Click Manage Scheduled Backups at the bottom of the page.
3. Click Edit, set the desired options, then click Save.

The options for scheduled back ups are detailed in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Allowed Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disable Scheduled Backups</td>
<td>Stops regular back ups from taking place.</td>
<td>On (disabled) or Off (enabled)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backup path</td>
<td>The path where the backup .zip file will be stored.</td>
<td>Any system or network path that FishEye or Crucible can access. This cannot be changed using the FishEye interface. Please edit your config.xml, and add the &lt;path&gt; attribute according to this example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backup file prefix</td>
<td>Characters that will be added to the beginning of the backup file name.</td>
<td>Any string of characters that can be used as part of a filename on the local operating system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backup file date pattern</td>
<td>Sets a date for the next (or initial) back up to take place.</td>
<td>Any valid date in the format yyyy-MM-dd (year, month, day of the month).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Backup frequency | Sets how often the back up will take place. | Can be set to every day, every Sunday, Monday to Friday and first day of the month.
--- | --- | ---
Backup time (HH:mm) | The time when the back up will take place. | Any valid 24-hour time in the format HH:mm (hours, minutes).
Include | Specifies which items must be included in the backups (these components are explained at the top of this page). | As per the options for regular on-demand back up (These components are explained at the top of this page).

**Screenshot: Scheduling back ups in FishEye**

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schedule backups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disable scheduled backups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backup directory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backup file prefix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backup file date pattern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backup frequency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backup Time (HH:mm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Include</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Be aware that scheduled back ups can fill up disks unless you regularly move or delete old archives.

**Restoring FishEye data**

Using the command line to restore FishEye data

There is currently no way to restore a backup from the admin interface because FishEye must be shut down during a data restore.

Restoring a backup will irreversibly overwrite the data of your installation with the data from the backup archive. Note that you cannot restore data into versions of FishEye which are older than the version that created the backup.

1. Install FishEye into a new, empty directory (this must be the same version that the backup was created from, or later).
2. Make sure the FishEye instance is not running.
3. Open a command line interface on the FishEye server computer.
4. Run the restore command on the command line with any desired options.
5. The specified elements will be restored.
6. Start the FishEye instance.
7. When using FishEye integrated with Crucible, you will need to re-index your repositories after restoring data, unless the backup archive was created with the --cache option.
Restore command line options

By default, the restore process will restore all items found in the backup archive (so if you included the caches using the \texttt{--cache} option, these will automatically be restored). However, you can specify a partial restore, by explicitly specifying the item names on the command line.

If you are using an external database (as opposed to the default HSQL database), make sure the JDBC driver file is present in the FISHEYE\_INST/lib directory when running restore.

Furthermore, if you are restoring to a new FishEye instance and home directory, and select \texttt{--dbtype} of mysql, you must download the JDBC driver and accept the license agreement before proceeding with the restore.

The options available for use with the restore command are listed in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Switch</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Choose file to restore from</td>
<td>-f PATH/FILENAME,</td>
<td>(Required) Restore the backup from PATH/FILENAME.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>--file PATH/FILENAME</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repository and application</td>
<td>--cache</td>
<td>Restore the repository cache backup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>application caches</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plugins</td>
<td>--plugins</td>
<td>Restore 3rd-party plugins and their configuration data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web templates</td>
<td>--templates</td>
<td>Restore freemarker templates from the backup (the restored instance will use the built-in templates).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uploaded files</td>
<td>--uploads</td>
<td>Restore uploads (e.g. patch files uploaded into Crucible and contents of files under review). This item only applies when using Crucible with FishEye.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQL Database</td>
<td>--sql</td>
<td>Restore the SQL database containing user profiles, reviews and review comments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ActiveObjects</td>
<td>--ao</td>
<td>Restore ActiveObjects data stored by plugins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List backup contents</td>
<td>-l, --list</td>
<td>List the contents of the backup file, and exit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set database type</td>
<td>-t, --dbtype</td>
<td>SQL database type (mysql, postgresql, oracle, sqlserver2008, sqlserver2012 or hsql). Only required when restoring to a database location different to that used at back up time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set JDBC URL</td>
<td>-j, --jdbcurl</td>
<td>JDBC URL of the SQL database. Only required when restoring to a database location different to that used at back up time (not applicable for hsql).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set JDBC username</td>
<td>-u, --username</td>
<td>JDBC username of the SQL database. Only required when restoring to a database location different to that used at back up time (not applicable for hsql).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Documentation for FishEye 3.4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>JDBC password</strong></td>
<td>-p, --password</td>
<td>JDBC password of the SQL database. Only required when restoring to a database location different to that used at backup time (not applicable for hsql).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>JDBC class</strong></td>
<td>-d, --driver</td>
<td>Optionally, specify the JDBC driver class name needed to access the SQL database. Only required when restoring to a database location different to that used at backup time and when using a different JDBC driver than the standard driver associated with the database specified though --d. (Not applicable for hsql.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>JDBC driver source</strong></td>
<td>-s, --driver-source</td>
<td>Optionally, specify the JDBC driver file. The default ('bundled') is to use the bundled JDBC driver file; 'user' = use the driver from the FISHEYE_INST/lib directory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Suppress output</strong></td>
<td>-q, --quiet</td>
<td>Suppress the output messages from the restore program on the command line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Overwrite the existing DB</strong></td>
<td>--force</td>
<td>Overwrite the existing database, without warning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Don't batch SQL inserts</strong></td>
<td>--no-batch-sql</td>
<td>Do not batch SQL inserts. This can be useful when diagnosing errors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Display the help</strong></td>
<td>-h, --help</td>
<td>Display the help, and exit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These examples are for use in a Linux-like operating system. When using these commands on Windows, use the filename fisheyectl.bat and use the correct slashes. Run the command from the <FishEye home directory>/bin/directory.

The basic syntax of the restore command is as follows:

```
$ ./fisheyectl.sh restore -f /path/to/backup_2009-10-02_1138.zip [OPTIONS]
```

To see inline help for all backup options, run the following command in the <FishEye home directory>/bin/directory:

```
$ ./fisheyectl.sh restore --help
```

Restoring a backup with cache data (also restores all default components):

```
$ ./fisheyectl.sh restore --cache
```

Migrating backup data
When the process restores a SQL database, it looks at the configuration data (config.xml) included in the backup archive to learn which database product was used and how to connect to it. When FishEye uses the built-in HSQLDB database (which is the default), the restored instance will also use that. However, when the restored instance will use a different database than the backed up instance (for instance, HSQLDB was used at the time the backup was created, but it needs to be restored on MySQL), you should use the command line options to point the process to the new database.

Command line example: migrating backup data to MySQL

These examples are for use in a Linux-like operating system. When using these commands on Windows, use the filename fisheyectl.bat and use the correct slashes. Run the command from the FishEye home directory:

```
$ ./fisheyectl.sh restore
   --username john
   --password smith
   --jdbcurl jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/crucible
   --dbtype mysql
   --file /path/to/backup_2009-10-02_1138.zip
```

Managing add-ons

An add-on is an installable component that supplements or enhances the functionality of FishEye in some way. For example, the FishEye Release Report is a free add-on that presents a release report of the new commits in a branch for a given release (based on the Commit Graph), including all commits in feature branches that were merged to the release branch.

FishEye comes with many pre-installed add-ons (called system add-ons). You can install more add-ons, either by acquiring the add-on from the Atlassian Marketplace or by uploading it from your file system. This means that you can install add-ons that you have developed yourself. For information about developing your own add-ons for FishEye, see the FishEye developer's guide.

About the Universal Plugin Manager (UPM)

You administer add-ons for FishEye using the Universal Plugin Manager (UPM). The UPM is itself an add-on that exposes add-on administration pages in the FishEye Administration Console. UPM works across Atlassian applications, providing a consistent interface for administering add-ons in FishEye, Crucible, Confluence, JIRA, Stash and Bamboo.

UPM comes pre-installed in recent versions of all Atlassian applications; so you do not normally need to install it yourself. However, like other add-ons, the UPM software is subject to regular software updates. Before administering add-ons in FishEye, therefore, you should verify your version of the UPM and update it if needed.

Administering Add-ons in FishEye

You can update UPM, or any add-on, from the UPM's own add-on administration pages. Additionally, you can perform these tasks from the UPM administration pages:
- Install or remove add-ons
- Configure add-on settings
- Discover and install new add-ons from the Atlassian Marketplace
- Enable or disable add-ons and their component modules

For information on performing these add-on administration tasks, see the Universal Plugin Manager documentation.

**Linking FishEye to JIRA**

JIRA is Atlassian’s issue-tracking and project-management application. You can connect FishEye to JIRA for one or both of the following:

- Integrations that share data and functionality.
- Delegated FishEye user and group management in JIRA.

Configuring those two aspects are separate processes, and are described on this page. Note that you can link FishEye with one or more instances of JIRA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>On this page:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial configuration in JIRA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quick setup with the FishEye Setup Wizard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrating with JIRA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecting to JIRA for user management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project links</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Your user tiers don’t need to match between JIRA and FishEye/Crucible in order to integrate them. JIRA users that are not FishEye users will see the same view as FishEye users within JIRA, but will not be able to log in to FishEye to view the source/reviews.

**Initial configuration in JIRA**

You should check that the instances of JIRA that you wish to link to FishEye are configured to accept remote API calls; in each JIRA instance, go to Administration > System > General Configuration and turn on Accept remote API calls (under 'Options'). A restart is not required. See JIRA options for more details.

**Quick setup with the FishEye Setup Wizard**

When you are installing FishEye, the setup wizard allows you to configure the JIRA connection automatically. This is a quick way of setting up your JIRA integration with the most common options. See Configuring JIRA integration in the Setup Wizard.

If you did not set up JIRA integration during FishEye setup at install time, you can still configure that from the FishEye administration area as described below.

**Integrating with JIRA**

See JIRA Integration in FishEye for an overview of the benefits you get when FishEye and JIRA are integrated.

Integrating FishEye with JIRA relies on configuring an application link between the FishEye and JIRA servers. See Linking to another application for guidance on doing that.

See also:

- Enabling Smart Commits.

**Connecting to JIRA for user management**

This option requires JIRA 4.3 and later.
If you want to manage your FishEye users using JIRA, you need to configure a connection in JIRA and then set up the user directory in FishEye. Both steps are described below.

2.1. To configure a new connection for user management in JIRA:

1. Log in to JIRA as a user with the 'JIRA System Administrators' global permission.
2. Click **Administration** on the JIRA top navigation bar.
   a. Go to the JIRA administration screen for configuring the applications that have been set up to use JIRA for user management:
      - In JIRA 4.3: Click 'Other Applications' in the 'Users, Groups & Roles' section of the JIRA administration screen.
      - In JIRA 4.4: Select 'Administration' > 'Users' > 'JIRA User Server'.
   b. Add an application.
   c. Enter the **application name** and **password** that your application will use when accessing JIRA.
   d. Enter the **IP address** or addresses of your application. Valid values are:
      - A full IP address, e.g. 192.168.10.12.
      - A wildcard IP range, using CIDR notation, e.g. 192.168.10.1/16. For more information, see the introduction to CIDR notation on Wikipedia and RFC 4632.
   e. Save the new application.

2.2. To set up the JIRA user directory in FishEye:

1. Go to your FishEye administration screen.
   a. Click **Authentication** (under 'Security Settings').
   b. Click **Setup JIRA/Crowd authentication**. Note, if LDAP authentication has already been set up, you will need to remove that before connecting to JIRA for user management.
   c. Make the following settings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authenticate against</th>
<th>Select a JIRA instance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application name and password</td>
<td>Enter the values that you defined for your application in the settings on JIRA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JIRA URL</td>
<td>The web address of your JIRA server. Examples: <a href="http://www.example.com:8080/jira/">http://www.example.com:8080/jira/</a> <a href="http://jira.example.com">http://jira.example.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-add</td>
<td>Select <strong>Create a FishEye user on successful login</strong> so that your JIRA users will be automatically added as a FishEye user when they first log in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periodically synchronise users with JIRA</td>
<td>Select <strong>Yes</strong> to ensure that JIRA will synchronize all changes in the user information on a regular basis. Change the value for <strong>Synchronise Period</strong> if required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When Synchronisation Happens</td>
<td>Select an option depending on whether you want to allow changes to user attributes from within FishEye.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Sign On</td>
<td>Select <strong>Disabled</strong>. SSO is not available when using JIRA for user management and if enabled will make the integration fail.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Read more:

- JIRA and Crowd Authentication
- User management limitations and recommendations

### Project links

We do not recommend the use of project links with FishEye 2.9 and later, if you have **JIRA 5.0 or later** as well as the latest version of the **JIRA FishEye Plugin**. This is because application links now provide all of the functionality previously available with project links. However, project links are retained for the following reasons:

- Setting up project links provides a way to restrict the scope of JIRA searches to a specific FishEye repository.
- Legacy configurations can continue to use project links without any need for changes.
- Third-party plugins may continue to rely on project links for their functionality.

See [Configuring Project Links across Applications](#).

### Notes

- **JIRA requires FishEye to manually refresh repository cache when repository changes are made** — When a repository is removed, or when there has been any change in FishEye repositories, JIRA does not update the FishEye repository list cache automatically. You must manually refresh the repository list cache. This is done in JIRA: 'Administration' > 'FishEye Configuration' > 'Refresh Cache' link (next to 'Repository List Cache')

- **FishEye doesn't check for invalid JIRA issue keys** — FishEye doesn't check for invalid issue keys, such as 'UTF-8'. An error will result if FishEye tries to connect to an issue that doesn't exist.

- **FishEye doesn't recognise custom JIRA issue key formats** — FishEye assumes that JIRA issue keys are of the default format for JIRA 5.0 and later: that is, up to 10 letters, followed by a hyphen and the issue number (i.e. `[a-zA-Z]{10}-[0-9]+`), for example **FishEye-123**.

- **If FishEye/Crucible will be running on the same machine as JIRA** (already installed), you need to ensure that the URL paths are different for FishEye/Crucible and JIRA. Change the default FishEye/Crucible path as follows:
  - Edit the [config.xml](#) in your FishEye/Crucible data directory.
  - Add the `context` attribute to the `web-server` element:

    ```xml
    <web-server context="/fisheye">
    ```

### Linking to another application

Linking two Atlassian applications, for example FishEye and Stash, allows you to access one application's functions and resources from within the other. Linking is achieved using the Application Links plugin (sometimes called "AppLinks").

See [Integrating FishEye with Atlassian applications](#) for an overview of the benefits of integrating your other Atlassian applications with FishEye.

To **link two Atlassian applications**:

1. Click the 'cog' menu in the FishEye header, and choose **Administration**. You will need to be logged in as an administrator to see this link.
2. Choose **Application Links** in the left-hand panel. The Application Links configuration page displays links that have already been set up.
3. In the **Application URL** box, supply the URL of the application you want to link to and then select **Create new link**.
4. Use the wizard to finish configuring the link. If the application you are linking to does not have the Application Links plugin, you must supply additional information so the link can be set up. This information is required to set up a link with OAuth authentication.

Note that:
For FishEye 3.2 and later, creating a new application link now uses OAuth by default and enables both 3-legged OAuth (3LO) and 2-legged OAuth (2LO).

When updating older application links (that perhaps used Trusted Apps authentication) to use OAuth, 3LO is used by default, but you need to explicitly enable 2LO using the check box in the application link configuration settings.

Only use the 2LO with impersonation option in the application link configuration settings if your servers both have the same set of users and they fully trust each other.

When you complete the wizard, the Application Links plugin will create the link between your applications using the most secure authentication method that is supported between the two application types. After the link has been set up, it will appear on the “Configure Application Links” page. You can use this page to edit the configuration of application links to make them more secure or to change the link settings:

- To edit the settings of the application link (for example, to change the authentication type of the link), select Edit.
- If you’ve set up multiple links to the same type of application (for example, multiple JIRA servers), you can use the Make Primary link to specify which application is the default instance. See Making a Primary Link for Links to the Same Application Type for more information.

If your FishEye and JIRA servers are not using the same set of users, please refer to Adding an Application Link for information about the various options available.

Adding an Application Link

This page describes how to add a new application link in FishEye. The process for adding an application link is different depending on whether or not the application you are linking FishEye to supports Atlassian's Application Links.

If you are linking FishEye to an application that does not have Application Links, you will need to do additional configuration in that application. This is because Application Links in FishEye will not be able to automatically configure authentication in your remote application.

### On this page:
- Before You Begin
- When the other application supports Application Links
- When the other application does not support Application Links

#### Before You Begin

Check the following settings. This is required for synchronisation to work correctly:

- Make sure that the base URL is set correctly in FishEye. See Configuring the FishEye web server.
- Make sure that the base URL is set correctly in the application which you intend to link to. See the appropriate instructions for JIRA, Crucible, Bamboo, Confluence.

#### When the other application supports Application Links

**To link to an application that supports Application Links:**

1. Log in as a system administrator and go to the administration page. Click ‘Application Links’ in the administration menu. The ‘Configure Application Links’ page will appear, showing the application links that have been set up.
2. Click ‘Add Application Link’. Step 1 of the link wizard will appear.
3. Enter the server URL of the application that you want to link to (the ‘remote application’).
4. Click the ‘Next’ button. Step 2 of the link wizard will appear.
5. Enter the following information:
   - ‘Also create a link from 'XYZ' back to this server’ – Select this option if you want to create a two-way link between the remote application (which in this case is called ‘XYZ’) and your application. If you want to do this, you will need to enter the username and password of an administrator for the remote application.

Please Note:

- These credentials are not saved. They are only used at this step of the wizard to authenticate with the remote application, so that a reciprocal Application Link can be created in the remote application back to your application.
If the remote application is JIRA or Confluence, these credentials need to be a user account with the system administrator global permission.

- **Reciprocal Link URL** – The URL you give here will override the base URL specified in your remote application's administration console, for the purposes of the application links connection. Application Links will use this URL to access the remote application.

6. Click the 'Next' button. Step 3 of the link wizard will appear.

7. Enter the information required to configure authentication for your application link:
   - **The servers have the same set of users and usernames** or **The servers have either different sets of users or usernames** – Select one of these options depending on how you manage users between the two applications.
   - **These servers fully trust each other** – Select this option if you fully understand and trust the behaviour of both applications at all times and are sure that each application will maintain the security of their private key.
   
   For more information about configuring authentication, see Configuring Authentication for an Application Link.

8. Click the 'Create' button to create the application link.

**Screenshots above: Adding an application link to an application that supports Application Links (click to view full-sized images)**

When the other application does not support Application Links

**To link to an application that does not support Application Links:**

1. Log in as a system administrator and go to the administration page. Click 'Application Links' in the administration menu. The 'Configure Application Links' page will appear, showing the application links that have been set up.

2. Click 'Add Application Link'. Step 1 of the 'Link to another server' dialogue will be displayed.

3. Enter the server URL of the application that you want to link to, in the 'Server URL' field. Click the 'Next' button. Step 2 of the 'Link to another server' dialogue will be displayed.

4. Fill out the fields, as follows:
   - **Application Name** — Enter the name by which this remote application will be referred to, in your application.
   - **Application Type** — Select the type of application that you are linking to: Generic, FishEye/Crucible, Confluence, Stash, Bamboo, JIRA.
   - **Application URL** — This will be set to the server URL you entered in the previous step and will not be editable.

5. Click the 'Create' button to create the application link. The 'Configure Application Links' page will be displayed, listing all of the application links that have currently been set up for your application including the one you just added.

6. Configure the desired authentication type (Trusted Applications, OAuth, basic HTTP, none) for your new
7. In your application that does not support Application Links, configure the same type of authentication that you configured for your application link’s outgoing authentication (in the previous step). For example, if you configured outgoing Trusted Applications authentication in your Application-Links-enabled application, you also need log into your non-Application-Links application and manually configure Trusted Applications (see the relevant administrator’s documentation for the application). For more information about configuring authentication, see Configuring Authentication for an Application Link.

For more information about configuring authentication, see Configuring Authentication for an Application Link.

Screenshots above: Adding an application link to an application that does not support Application Links (click to view full-sized images)

Related Topics
Making an application link the primary link
Configuring authentication for an application link
Configuring Project Links across Applications

Configuring authentication for an application link

When you configure authentication for an application link, you are defining the level of trust between FishEye and the other application.

On this page:

- Available levels of authentication
- Choosing authentication for an application link
- Configuring authentication for an application link
- Security implications for each authentication type
- About primary authentication types
- About impersonating and non-impersonating authentication types
- Incoming and outgoing authentication

Available levels of authentication

Basic HTTP authentication

Basic HTTP authentication allows FishEye to provide a specific set of user credentials to a remote application and vice versa. Once authenticated, one application can access specified functions on the other application on behalf of that user. For example, if you supply the credentials of a FishEye administrator on your FishEye server to a remote application, the remote application will be able to access all functions on your FishEye server that the FishEye administrator can access.

OAuth authentication
OAuth is a protocol that allows a web application such as FishEye to share data and resources with any other OAuth-compliant application. These applications could be another web application (such as a JIRA site), a desktop application or a mobile device application, provided that they are accessible from within your network or available on the Internet.

A typical scenario is to set up an application link between two applications which trust each other, have the Application Links plugin installed, but do not share the same set of users. In this case, you would configure OAuth for both outgoing and incoming authentication.

**Trusted applications authentication**

Trusted Applications authentication allows one application to gain access to specified functions within another application on behalf of any user, without the user having to log in to the second application.

A typical scenario is to set up an application link between two applications which trust each other, have the same set of users and have the application links plugin installed. In this case, you would configure Trusted Applications for both outgoing and incoming authentication.

Choosing authentication for an application link

The level of authentication that you should configure for your application link depends on a number of factors.

- Do the two applications trust each other? In other words, are you sure that the code in the other application will behave itself at all times and that the application will maintain the security of its private key?
- Do the two applications share the same user base?
- Do you have administrative access to the application you are linking to?

**Common scenarios include:**

- If the two applications you are linking trust each other and share the same user base, configure two-way authentication using Trusted Applications for both incoming and outgoing authentication. For example, you may link your internal FishEye server to an internal JIRA server.
- If the two applications you are linking trust each other but do not share the same user base, configure two-way authentication using OAuth for both incoming and outgoing authentication. For example, you may link your internal FishEye server to an external (customer-facing) JIRA server.
- If you do not have administrative rights to the application that you are linking to (for example, linking to a public FishEye server), configure a one-way outgoing link authenticated using basic HTTP authentication or do not configure any authentication for the link. For example, you may link your external FishEye server to a partner organisation's FishEye server. An unauthenticated link will still allow the local application to render hyperlinks to the remote application or query anonymously-accessible APIs.

Configuring authentication for an application link

Read the following topics for information on how to configure authentication for an application link:

- Configuring Basic HTTP Authentication for an Application Link
- Configuring OAuth Authentication for an Application Link
- Configuring Trusted Applications Authentication for an Application Link

Security implications for each authentication type

If you configure Trusted Applications authentication for your application (meaning that your servers have the same set of users and they fully trust each other) please be aware of the following security implications:

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

If you configure OAuth authentication for your application (meaning that your servers have different sets of
users and they fully trust each other) please be aware of the following security implications:

- Adding an OAuth consumer requires the transmission of sensitive data. To prevent 'man-in-the-middle' attacks, it is recommended that you use SSL for your applications while configuring OAuth authentication.
- Do not link to an application using OAuth authentication, unless you trust all code in the application to behave itself at all times. OAuth consumers are a potential security risk to the applications that they are linked to because of the ability to impersonate users. If your server is compromised, the data there and on linked servers is at risk.
- Note that creating a new application link now uses OAuth by default and enables both 3-legged OAuth (3LO) and 2-legged OAuth (2LO).
- When updating older application links (that perhaps used Trusted Apps authentication) to use OAuth, 3LO is used by default, but you need to explicitly enable 2LO using the check box in the application link configuration settings.
- Only use the 2LO with impersonation option in the application link configuration settings if your servers both have the same set of users and they fully trust each other.

![Screenshot above: Configuring authentication during application link setup](image)

**About primary authentication types**

You can configure multiple authentication types for each application link. When a feature makes a request using an Application Link, it will use one of the configured authentication types. If more than one authentication type is configured, it will by default use the authentication type that is marked as the primary authentication type. The default authentication type is indicated by the green tick next to the authentication type on the list application link screen.
You cannot configure which authentication type is the primary authentication type. The primary authentication type is determined automatically by Application Links and depends on a weight defined by each authentication type method. However, every feature that uses Application Links can also choose to use a specific authentication type and might not use the default primary authentication type.

About impersonating and non-impersonating authentication types

Applications Links allows you to configure 'impersonating' and 'non-impersonating' authentication types:

- **Impersonating authentication types** make requests on behalf of the user who is currently logged in. People will see only the information that they have permission to see. This includes OAuth and Trusted Applications authentication.
- **Non-impersonating authentication types** always use a pre-configured user when making a request. Everyone logged into the system will see the same information. This includes basic HTTP authentication.

Incoming and outgoing authentication

When you configure authentication for an application link, you are defining the level of trust between the two linked servers. When configuring a link from one application to another, you can set up:

- **Incoming authentication** (authentication of requests coming from a linked application into this application).
- **Outgoing authentication** (authentication of requests sent from this application to a linked application).

Configuring Basic HTTP Authentication for an Application Link

This page describes how to configure Basic HTTP authentication for incoming and/or outgoing authentication for an application link.

Basic HTTP authentication allows FishEye to provide a specific set of user credentials to a remote application and vice versa. Once authenticated, one application can access specified functions on the other application on behalf of that user. For example, if you supply the credentials of a FishEye administrator on your FishEye server to a remote application, the remote application will be able to access all functions on your FishEye server that the FishEye administrator can access.

This method of authentication relies on the connection between FishEye and the remote application being secure. We recommend that you use Trusted Applications authentication or OAuth authentication for your application link instead, if possible.

**On this page:**

- Before You Begin
- Configuring Basic HTTP Authentication for Outgoing Authentication
- Configuring Basic HTTP Authentication for Incoming Authentication

**Before You Begin**

- The instructions assume that both of the applications that you are linking have the Application Links plugin installed. If the remote application that you are linking to supports Basic HTTP authentication, but does not have the Application Links plugin installed, you will need to configure Basic HTTP authentication from within the remote application. See the relevant administrator's documentation for the application. This is in addition to configuring the outgoing/incoming authentication for the application link described below.
- You must be a FishEye administrator to configure Basic HTTP authentication for an application link.

**Configuring Basic HTTP Authentication for Outgoing Authentication**

Configuring outgoing basic http authentication will allow FishEye to trust a remote application. This allows the remote application to access specified functions in FishEye.

To configure basic http authentication for an outgoing application link:

1. Log in as a system administrator and go to the administration page. Click ‘Application Links’ in the administration menu. The ‘Configure Application Links’ page will appear, showing the application links that have been set up.
2. Click the 'Edit' link next to the application link that you want to configure authentication for.
3. Click the 'Outgoing Authentication' tab. The outgoing authentication page will be displayed.
4. Click the 'Basic Access' tab.
5. Click the 'Configure' button and enter the credentials (username and password) that the remote application will use to log in to your application.
6. Click the 'Apply' button to save your changes.

Configuring Basic HTTP Authentication for Incoming Authentication

Configuring incoming basic http authentication will allow the remote application that you are linking to, to trust FishEye. FishEye will be able to access specified functions on the remote application.

To configure basic http authentication for an incoming application link:

1. Log in as a system administrator and go to the administration page. Click 'Application Links' in the administration menu. The 'Configure Application Links' page will appear, showing the application links that have been set up.
2. Click the 'Edit' link next to the application link that you want to configure authentication for.
3. Click the 'Incoming Authentication' tab. The incoming authentication page will be displayed.
4. Click the 'Basic Access' tab.
5. Click the 'Configure' button and enter the credentials (username and password) that the your application will use to log in to the remote application.
6. Click the 'Apply' button to save your changes.

Related Topics
- Configuring OAuth Authentication for an Application Link
- Configuring Trusted Applications Authentication for an Application Link
- Configuring OAuth Authentication for an Application Link

This page describes how to configure OAuth for outgoing authentication and/or incoming authentication for an application link.

OAuth is a protocol that allows a web application to share data/resources with any other OAuth-compliant application. These applications could be another web application (such as a JIRA site or an iGoogle home page), a desktop application or a mobile device application, provided that they are accessible from within your network or available on the Internet.

A typical scenario is to set up an application link between two applications which trust each other, have the Application Links plugin installed, but do not share the same set of users. In this case, you would configure OAuth for both outgoing and incoming authentication.

On this page:
- Before You Begin
- Configuring OAuth for Outgoing Authentication
- Configuring OAuth for Incoming Authentication

Before You Begin

- Adding an OAuth consumer requires the transmission of sensitive data. To prevent 'man-in-the-middle' attacks, it is recommended that you use SSL for your applications while configuring OAuth authentication.
- Do not link to an application using OAuth authentication, unless you trust all code in the application to behave itself at all times. OAuth consumers are a potential security risk to the applications that they are linked to because of the ability to impersonate users. If your server is compromised, the data there and on linked servers is at risk.
- Note that creating a new application link now uses OAuth by default and enables both 3-legged OAuth (3LO) and 2-legged OAuth (2LO).
- When updating older application links (that perhaps used Trusted Apps authentication) to use OAuth, 3LO is used by default, but you need to explicitly enable 2LO using the check box in the application link configuration settings.
- Only use the 2LO with impersonation option in the application link configuration settings if your servers both have the same set of users and they fully trust each other.
• The instructions assume that both of the applications that you are linking have the Application Links plugin installed. If the remote application supports OAuth but does not have the Application Links plugin installed, you will need to configure OAuth from within the remote application (see the administrator's documentation for the application) in addition to configuring the outgoing/incoming authentication for the application link as described below.

• You must be a FishEye administrator to configure OAuth authentication for an application link.

Configuring OAuth for Outgoing Authentication

Configuring outgoing OAuth authentication will allow FishEye to access data in a remote application on behalf of a user. In other words, FishEye can access specified functions in the remote application.

To configure OAuth authentication for an outgoing application link:

1. Log in as a system administrator and go to the administration page. Click 'Application Links' in the administration menu. The 'Configure Application Links' page will appear, showing the application links that have been set up.
2. Click the 'Edit' link next to the application link that you want to configure OAuth for.
3. Click the 'Outgoing Authentication' tab. The outgoing authentication page will be displayed.
4. Click the 'OAuth' tab.
5. If you are not currently logged in to the remote application (or you logged in to the remote application under a variant of the application's hostname, such as the IP address), a login dialogue will display.
   • Enter the 'Username' and 'Password' for the remote server, not your local server, and click the 'Login' button. The remote server needs to learn the identity of your local server for the OAuth protocol to work and your admin credentials are used to store your local server's public key on the remote server. If you are already logged into your remote server, then the appropriate changes can be made without having to log in again.
6. Click the 'Enable' button to enable OAuth authentication for the outgoing link.

Related Topics

Configuring Basic HTTP Authentication for an Application Link
Configuring Trusted Applications Authentication for an Application Link

This page describes how to configure Trusted Applications for outgoing and/or incoming authentication for an application link.

Trusted Applications authentication allows one application to gain access to specified functions within another application on behalf of any user, without the user having to log in to the second application.

A typical scenario is to set up an application link between two applications which trust each other, have the same set of users and have the application links plugin installed. In this case, you would configure Trusted Applications for both outgoing and incoming authentication.
Before You Begin

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

- The instructions below assume that both of the applications that you are linking have the Application Links plugin installed. If the remote application supports Trusted Applications but does not have the Application Link plugin installed, you will need to configure Trusted Applications from within the remote application (see the relevant administrator's documentation for the application) in addition to configuring the outgoing/incoming authentication for the application link as described below.

- You must be a FishEye administrator to configure Trusted Applications authentication for an application link.

Configuring Trusted Applications for Outgoing Authentication

Configuring outgoing Trusted Applications authentication will allow the remote application to trust FishEye. In other words, FishEye will be able to access specified functions and data on the remote application.

To configure Trusted Applications authentication for an outgoing application link:

1. Log in as a system administrator and go to the administration page. Click 'Application Links' in the administration menu. The 'Configure Application Links' page will appear, showing the application links that have been set up.
2. Click the 'Configure' link next to the application link that you want to configure Trusted Applications authentication for.
3. Click the 'Outgoing Authentication' tab. The outgoing authentication page will show, with the 'Trusted Applications' tab displayed.
4. If you are not currently logged into the remote application (or you logged into the remote application under a variant of the application's hostname, e.g. the IP address), a login dialogue will display.
   - Enter the 'Username' and 'Password' for the remote server, (not your local server), and click the 'Login' button. You need to enter the credentials for the remote server, as the remote server needs to be instructed to trust your local server for the Trusted Applications protocol to work. If you are already logged into your remote server, then the appropriate changes can be made without having to log in again.
5. Configure the settings for the Trusted Applications authentication:
   - 'IP Patterns' — Enter the IP addresses (IPv4 only) from which the remote application will accept requests (this effectively is the IP address your local server). You can specify wildcard matches by using an asterisk (*), e.g. '192.111.1.*.*' (note, you cannot use netmasks to specify network ranges). If you are entering multiple IP addresses, separate them with commas or spaces.
   - Please note, if you are setting up Trusted Applications between two applications that both have the Application Links plugin installed, you can leave this field blank (or explicitly use *.1.*.*.*). However, if your remote application does not have the Application Links plugin installed and you are configuring the IP Patterns in the remote application (not the Application Links plugin), you must not leave this field blank nor use *.*.*. If failure to configure IP address restrictions in this scenario is a security vulnerability, allowing an unknown site to log into your site under a user's login ID.
   - Consider the following scenarios, if you want to limit access by using this field:
     - If your local application is using a proxy server, you need to add the proxy server's IP
address to this field.

- If your local application is a clustered instance of Confluence, you need to configure the remote server to accept requests from each cluster node. If you do not specify each node appropriately, your Confluence users may not be able to view any information from the remote server. You can set this up by either specifying each individual IP address for each node of the cluster (e.g. 172.16.0.10, 172.16.0.11, 172.16.0.12), or specifying the IP address for the clustered Confluence instance using wildcards (e.g. 172.16.0.*).

- **'URL Patterns'** — Enter the URLs in the remote application that your local application will be allowed to access. Each URL corresponds to a particular application function. Enter one URL per line, as follows:
  - If your remote application is JIRA, enter the following URL Patterns: /plugins/servlet/streams, /sr/jira.issueviews:searchrequest, /secure/RunPortlet, /rest, /rpc/soap
  - If your remote application is Confluence, enter the following URL Patterns: /plugins/servlet/stream, /plugins/servlet/applinks/whoami

- **'Certificate Timeout (ms)'** — Enter the certificate timeout. The default is 10 seconds. The certificate timeout is used to prevent replay attacks. For example, if a Trusted Applications request is intercepted and (maliciously) re-sent, the application will be able to check when the request was first sent. If the second request is sent more than 10 seconds (or whatever the certificate timeout is set to) after the initial request, it will be rejected. Please note, you should not have to change the default value of this field for most application links. Note that the certificate timeout relies on the clocks on both servers being synchronised.

6. Click the 'Apply' button to save your changes.

**Configuring Trusted Applications for Incoming Authentication**

Configuring incoming Trusted Applications authentication will allow FishEye to trust the remote application. The remote application will be able to access specified functions and data on FishEye.

To configure Trusted Applications authentication for an incoming application link:

1. Log in as a system administrator and go to the administration page. Click 'Application Links' in the administration menu. The 'Configure Application Links' page will appear, showing the application links that have been set up.
2. Click the 'Configure' link next to the application link that you want to configure Trusted Applications authentication for.
3. Click the 'Incoming Authentication' tab. The incoming authentication page will show, with the 'Trusted Applications' tab displayed.
4. The tab will show whether Trusted Applications is currently enabled or not. Use the 'Modify' or 'Configure' button to configure Trusted Applications. The Trusted Applications configuration settings will be displayed:

- **'IP Patterns'** — Enter the IP addresses (IPv4 only) from which our application will accept requests. You can specify wildcard matches by using an asterisk (*), e.g. '192.111.*.*' (note, you cannot use netmasks to specify network ranges). If you are entering multiple IP addresses, separate them with commas or spaces.
  
  **⚠️ Please note, if you are setting up Trusted Applications between two applications that both have the Application Links plugin installed, you can leave this field blank (or explicitly use *.*.*.*). However, if your remote application does not have the Application Links plugin installed and you are configuring the IP Patterns in the remote application (not the Application Links plugin), you must not leave this field blank nor use *.*.*.*. Failure to configure IP address restrictions in this scenario is a security vulnerability, allowing an unknown site to log into your site under a user’s login ID.**

Consider the following scenarios, if you want to limit access by using this field:

- If the remote application is using a proxy server, you need to add the proxy server's IP address to this field.
- If the remote application is a clustered instance of Confluence, you need to accept requests from each cluster node. If you do not specify each node's address, Confluence users may not be able to view any data from your application. You can set this up by either specifying each individual IP address for each node of the cluster (e.g. 172.16.0.10, 172.16.0.11, 172.16.0.12), or specifying the IP address for your clustered Confluence instance using wildcards (e.g. 172.16.0.*).
• **URL Patterns**— Enter the local URLs that the remote application will be allowed to access. Each URL corresponds to a particular application function. Enter one URL per line, as follows:
  - If your local application is JIRA, enter the following URL Patterns — /plugins/servlet/streams,/sr/jira.issueviews:searchrequest,/secure/RunPortlet,/rest/rpc/soap
  - If your local application is Confluence, enter the following URL Patterns — /plugins/servlet/streams,/plugins/servlet/applinks/whoami

• **Certificate Timeout (ms)** — Enter the certificate timeout. The default is 10 seconds. The certificate timeout is used to prevent replay attacks. For example, if a Trusted Applications request is intercepted and (maliciously) re-sent, the application will be able to check when the request was first sent. If the second request is sent more than 10 seconds (or whatever the certificate timeout is set to) after the initial request, it will be rejected. Please note, you should not have to change the default value of this field for most application links. Note that the certificate timeout relies on the clocks on both servers being synchronised.

5. Click the ‘Apply’ button to save your changes.

Related Topics

- Configuring Basic HTTP Authentication for an Application Link
- Configuring OAuth Authentication for an Application Link
- Deleting an Application Link

Deleting an Application Link

Deleting an application link stops the two applications from sharing information. You will no longer be able to make requests from one application to the other. This means that certain integration features may not work.

If you have set up application links to multiple servers of the same application type, for example you have linked FishEye to multiple JIRA servers, deleting the primary link will mean that another of the links will be made the primary link.

Deleting an application link will also delete all project links set up for that application link.

**To delete an application link:**

1. Log in as a system administrator and go to the administration page. Click ‘Application Links’ in the administration menu. The ‘Configure Application Links’ page will appear, showing the application links that have been set up.
2. Click the ‘Delete’ link next to the application link that you want to delete. A confirmation screen will be displayed.
3. Click the ‘Confirm’ button to delete the application link.

**RELATED TOPICS**

- Editing an Application Link
- Relocating an Application Link

**Editing an Application Link**

You can change the details, such as the application name and display URL, for an existing application link.

**To edit an application link:**

1. Log in as a system administrator and go to the administration page. Click ‘Application Links’ in the administration menu. The ‘Configure Application Links’ page will appear, showing the application links that have been set up.
2. Click the ‘Configure’ link next to the application link that you want to edit the details for. The application details for the application link will be displayed.
3. Update the application details as desired. Please note, you cannot update the Application Type nor the Application URL.
   - **Application Name** — Update this field to change the display name for the application that you are linking to.
   - **Display URL** — This URL is used when displaying links to the application in the browser. When creating the application link, you may have used a URL that is not accessible to other users, such as an internal IP address. If so, you can change the display URL to an address in a domain that is accessible to other users.
4. Click the ‘Update’ button to save your changes.
Related Topics

Configuring authentication for an application link
Making an application link the primary link

Making an application link the primary link

If you have set up application links to more than one of the same application type, for example you have linked FishEye to two JIRA servers, then one of the servers will be marked as the 'primary' link. This means that any outgoing requests will be directed to the primary link's application.

For example, if you have linked a FishEye server to two JIRA servers with two-way authentication for both links, you can nominate an application link to one of the JIRA servers as the primary link. Every time FishEye requests JIRA information, it will request it from the primary link's JIRA server. Both JIRA servers can still make requests of the FishEye server.

Please see Configuring Project Links across Applications for information on how primary project links also influence the information shared between servers.

To make an application link the primary link:

1. Log in as a system administrator and go to the administration page. Click 'Application Links' in the administration menu. The 'Configure Application Links' page will appear, showing the application links that have been set up.
2. Click the 'Make Primary' link next to the application link that you want to make the primary link. A ✓ symbol will display in the 'Primary' column next to the application link.

The 'Primary' column and 'Make Primary' link will only display if you have set up application links to more than one of the same application type, e.g. you have linked your application to two JIRA servers.

Relocating an Application Link

This page describes how to change the location of an application link. You will need to relocate an application
link if the target application has moved to a new address.

To relocate an application link:

1. Log in as a system administrator and go to the administration page. Click 'Application Links' in the administration menu. The 'Configure Application Links' page will appear, showing the application links that have been set up.
2. Click Relocate in the warning message (see 'Relocate Link - Updating URL' screenshot below). Note that if the remote application for an application link cannot be reached by your application, the 'List Application Links' page will display a warning message (see the 'Relocate Link - Warning Message' screenshot below).
3. Enter the new URL for the remote application of your application link and click Relocate.
4. You will need to confirm the relocation, if the new URL cannot be contacted. Otherwise, the application link will be updated.

Screenshot above: Relocate link – The warning message

Related Topics

Making an application link the primary link
Upgrading an Application Link

This page describes how to upgrade an existing application link. You may want to upgrade an application link in either of the two situations below:

- Your local FishEye application has been upgraded from a version that does not include Application Links to a version that does.
- Your remote application has been upgraded to a version that includes Application Links. For example, you had set up an application link to a JIRA 4.2 site (does not include Application Links) and have since upgraded to JIRA 4.3 (includes Application Links).
When FishEye has been upgraded to include application links

When you upgrade from a FishEye version that does not have Application Links to a version that does, you will have the option of converting any Trusted Applications or OAuth links to Application Links. The advantage of converting your links to Application Links is that link configuration will be simplified in future.

**To upgrade an application link when FishEye has been upgraded to include Application Links:**

1. After your FishEye upgrade, navigate to the administration console.
2. Click 'Application Links'. The 'Configure Application Links' screen will show the following message: "There are existing Trusted Applications or OAuth relationships that should be upgraded to Application Links. Click here to upgrade."
3. Click the 'Click here to upgrade' link. The 'Existing Trust Relationships' screen will appear, showing all Trusted Applications and OAuth relationships that can be upgraded to Application Links.
4. Click the 'Upgrade to Application Link' link next to the desired trust relationship. The 'Upgrade to Application Link' wizard will appear.
5. Complete the wizard. The process will be similar to adding a new link (described on Adding an Application Link), except that most fields should be pre-filled.

**Screenshots above: Upgrading an application link for your local application**

When the remote app has been upgraded to include application links

When an application link is created between a version of FishEye that supports Application Links, and a remote application that does not (either a non-Atlassian product, or an older version of an Atlassian product that did not ship with Application Links), this link is configured to run in 'legacy mode'. While there is no distinguishable difference to a user, connection and configuration without Application Links is a little different. For example:

- Setting up OAuth requires manual configuration by the administrator. If your applications support Application Links, exchange of the consumer keys and public keys is done automatically.
- The Trusted Applications protocol (Atlassian-specific) will not be available for authentication.
If you upgrade your remote application to a version that does support Application Links, the application link will continue to work. Upgrading your link may simplify link configuration and make additional authentication protocols available (as mentioned above).

To upgrade an application link when your remote application has been upgraded to include Application Links:

1. After you have upgraded your remote application to a version that includes Application Links, go to the administration console of your local application. A warning will be displayed, requesting that you upgrade the link to full Application Links mode.

2. Click ‘Upgrade’ in the warning message to start the upgrade wizard. Note the following:
   - You will be prompted to make your application link a reciprocal link. You will need to provide administrator credentials for your remote application, if you choose to do so.
   - If you make your application link a reciprocal link, you will also be able to make reciprocal links for your project links. For example, you may be able to link your JIRA project to a FishEye repository and also make a link from your FishEye repository back to the JIRA project.

Screenshot above: Upgrading an application link for remote application
Related Topics

Adding an Application Link
Configuring authentication for an application link

**Configuring Project Links across Applications**

We no longer recommend the use of project links with FishEye 2.9 and later. This is because application links now provide all of the functionality previously available with project links.

However, project links are retained for the following reasons:

- If more than one JIRA instance is connected via application link then setting up project links provides a way to restrict the scope of JIRA instances searched which can provide performance benefits.
- Legacy configurations can continue to use project links without any need for changes.
- Third-party plugins may continue to rely on project links for their functionality.
On this page:
- Adding a project link
- Deleting a project link
- Making a project link the primary link

Related pages:
- Adding an Application Link

Adding a project link

In the following example, we'll create a two-way project link between a JIRA project (project key is 'MYPROJECT') and a FishEye repository (repository key is 'MYREPO'). We assume that you have already added an application link.

To link a FishEye project to a project in another application:

1. Go to the FishEye administration console and find the repository that you want to link from.
2. Click the icon and choose Application Links.
3. The instructions for adding a project link will vary depending on whether the target application has the Application Links functionality installed:
   - If the target application has Application Links:
     a. Click Add Link. Then, in the dropdown menu, click the application that contains the project you want to link to. For example, if you want to link to a specific JIRA project, click the JIRA site that contains that project. If you want to link to a Confluence space, click the Confluence site that contains that space.
     b. Click one of the options on the 'Authorization required' screen:
        • Authorize — Select to grant your project authorised access to the target project. The target application will open in a new window, so that you can log in and authorise access.
        • Skip — your access is anonymous — Select if you only want to allow anonymous access to the target project.
     c. In the Name or Key field, enter the name/key of the project in the remote application that you want to link to. For example, if you want to link to a JIRA project, enter the project key. If you want to link to a Confluence space, enter the space key.
     d. Click the Create button to create the project link.
   - If the target application does not have Application Links:
     a. Click Add Link. Then, in the dropdown menu, click the application that contains the project you want to link to. For example, if you want to link to a specific JIRA project, click the JIRA site that contains that project. If you want to link to a Confluence space, click the Confluence site that contains that space.
     b. In the Key field, enter the name/key of the project in the remote application that you want to link to. For example, if you want to link to a JIRA project, enter the project key. If you want to link to a Confluence space, enter the space key.
     c. (optional) Enter the alias for the project in the Alias field. This is the display name for the project in your administration console.
     d. Click the Create button to create the project link.

Deleting a project link

If you have set up multiple project links to the same application, for example you have linked a FishEye project to multiple JIRA projects, deleting the primary link will mean that another of the links will be made the primary link.

To delete a project link:

1. Go to the FishEye administration console and find the repository that you want to link from.
2. Click the icon and choose Application Links.
3. Click Delete next to the link that you want to delete.
4. Click Confirm to delete the link.

Making a project link the primary link

If you have set up project links to more than one project in the same application, for example you have linked
your FishEye project to two JIRA projects, then one of the project links will be marked as the primary link. All outgoing requests will be directed to the primary link.

For example, if you have a FishEye project that is linked to two JIRA projects, you can nominate the link to one of the JIRA projects as the primary link. Every time FishEye requests JIRA information, it will request it from the primary link's JIRA project. Both JIRA projects can still request information from the FishEye project.

To make a project link the primary link:

1. Go to the FishEye administration console and find the repository that you want to link from.
2. Click the icon and choose Application Links.
3. Click the ‘Make Primary’ link in the ‘Action’ column for the project link that you want to make the primary link. A symbol will display in the ‘Primary’ column next to the link.

Note: The ‘Primary’ column and ‘Make Primary’ link will appear only if you have set up multiple project links to the same application, for example you have linked a Confluence space to a number of JIRA projects.

Trusted Applications

A ‘trusted application’ is an application that FishEye will allow to access specific functions in FishEye on behalf of any user, without the user logging in to FishEye. You can configure Trusted Applications authentication between FishEye, Crucible, JIRA (3.12 and later) and Confluence (2.7 and later).

Using the bundled Application Links plugin, you can configure application links with Trusted Applications authentication as well as other types of authentication.

For further instructions, see Linking to another application.

System Settings

- FishEye folder layout
- Command-Line Options
- Configuring Web Hooks
- Enabling Smart Commits
- Configuring commit hooks
- Configuring ViewVC compatibility
- Customizing the front page
- Configuring raw file download settings
- Software Update Notifications
- Enabling Access Logging in FishEye
- Setting JVM System Properties
- FishEye and Crucible Cookies
- Configuring the FishEye web server
- Configuring indexing
- Optimising the Search Indexes on Restart
- Customising FishEye’s look and feel
- Environment variables
- Configuring Outgoing Web Proxy Support for FishEye or Crucible
- Configuring SSL cipher suites for Jetty

FishEye folder layout

By default, FishEye will run a self-contained instance directory within the `<FishEye home directory>` — the directory where you unzip the package. The FishEye instance directory is where your FishEye data is stored.

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

You should create your FishEye instance directory, and then tell FishEye where you created it by setting a FISH_EYE_INST environment variable. See Installing FishEye on Windows and Installing FishEye on Linux and Mac for information about setting the FISH_EYE_INST environment variable.

Furthermore, we recommend that the instance directory be secured against unauthorised access.
Default FishEye folder layout

The default FishEye folder layout includes the FishEye instance data inside the `<FishEye home directory>`. This layout is not recommended for production environments.

| `<FishEye home directory>/config.xml`          | Configuration file.                      |
| `<FishEye home directory>/var/`                | Directory under which FishEye stores its data. |
| `<FishEye home directory>/var/data/`          | Persistent data.                          |
| `<FishEye home directory>/var/cache/`         | Caches and indexes.                       |
| `<FishEye home directory>/var/log/`           | Log files.                                |
| `<FishEye home directory>/var/tmp/`           | Temporary files.                          |
| `<FishEye home directory>/cache/`             | Caches and indexes. (and also in FISHEYE_HOME/var/cache) |
| `<FishEye home directory>/bin/`               | Scripts for controlling FishEye.          |
| `<FishEye home directory>/lib/`               | FishEye's dependent libraries.            |
| `<FishEye home directory>/syntax/`            | Syntax highlighting definitions.          |
| `<FishEye home directory>/ ...`               | Remainder omitted for brevity.            |

Recommended FishEye folder layout

The FishEye folder layout that we recommend for production environments has the FishEye directory, which contains your instance data and is defined by FISHEYE_INST, in a completely separate location from the `<FishEye home directory>`, which is the install location.

| `$FISHEYE_INST/config.xml`          | Configuration file.                      |
| `$FISHEYE_INST/var/`                | All persistent and most temporary data.   |
| `$FISHEYE_INST/cache/`              | Caches and indexes (and also in `$FISHEYE_INST/var/cache`) |
| `$FISHEYE_INST/lib/`                | Site-specific Java libraries (.jars) that FishEye should load on startup. (Do not copy the dependent `<FishEye home directory>/lib/` files into here.) |
| `$FISHEYE_INST/syntax/`             | Site-specific syntax highlighting definitions. |
| `$FISHEYE_INST/system.properties`   | Used for setting system properties within the FishEye JVM, which may sometimes be useful for support purposes. (Note: the other way to set properties is using FISHEYE_OPTS, e.g.: export FISHEYE_OPTS=-Dpropname=value) |
| `<FishEye home directory>/lib/`     | FishEye's dependent libraries.            |
| `<FishEye home directory>/syntax/`  | FishEye bundled highlighting definitions.  |
| `<FishEye home directory>/bin/`     |                                           |
Command-Line Options

A FishEye instance can be managed using the fisheyectl script. Before running this script you need to ensure that you have set the JAVA_HOME environment variable, or that java is on the path.

Unix usage:

```
/FISHEYE_HOME/bin/fisheyectl.sh command [options]
```

Windows usage:

```
\FISHEYE_HOME\bin\fisheyectl.bat command [options]
```

The command parameter can be one of run, start or stop (see below). You can also find convenience scripts for running each of these commands, such as run.sh or run.bat.

**run**

The run command starts FishEye. This command runs FishEye in the foreground. It does not fork a background process.

**start**

The start command has the same options as run, but starts FishEye in the background.

**Windows**: FishEye will be run in a separate cmd.exe window.

**Unix**: FishEye will be run with nohup and the console output will be redirected to $FISHEYE_INST/var/log/fisheye.out.

Options (for both run and start):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>--config path <strong>path</strong></td>
<td>Load configuration from the file at path. Default is $FISHEYE_INST/config.xml.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--quiet</td>
<td>Do not print anything to the console.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--debug</td>
<td>Print extra information to the debug log.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following options are currently available, but will be removed at a later date:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>--Xtab-width <strong>nchars</strong></td>
<td>Specifies the number of spaces to use to represent a tab character. The default is 8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--Xdisable-dirtree-empty-checks</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

⚠️ If you start FishEye with this flag, then empty directories will no longer show up as grey (i.e. deleted) and the option to hide them will also disappear.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>--Xdisable-content-indexing</code></td>
<td>Disable the generation of a full-text index for file content. This prevents further indexing, but does not delete any existing full-text indexes. FishEye will not warn you if you specify this option but still try to do a content search. This option is useful if you do not use content search and you are finding FishEye is taking a long time to index your content.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>--Xenable-git-content-hash-resolving-heuristic</code></td>
<td>When several git revisions have the same hash (for instance if changes have been reverted and then reapplied) just use the most recent revision. This may perform better, but may show incorrect revision numbers in File tab of the repository browser.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**stop**

The `stop` command stops a running FishEye instance.

Options:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>--config path</code></td>
<td>Load configuration from the file at <code>path</code>. Default is <code>$FISHEYE_INST/config.xml</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

**Note**: The fullscan command is only supported for CVS repositories.

Options:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>--config path</code></td>
<td>Load configuration from the file at <code>path</code>. Default is <code>$FISHEYE_INST/config.xml</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**rescan**

Usage:

```
fisheyectl rescan [options] repname start end
```

Requests a rescan of the given repository between two specified revision ids.

**Note**: this operation is not supported by CVS repositories.

Options:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>--config path</code></td>
<td>Load configuration from the file at <code>path</code>. Default is <code>$FISHEYE_INST/config.xml</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**reindex**

Usage:

```
fisheyectl reindex [options] [repname ...]
```

Requests a full reindex of the given repositories, or all repositories if no repository name is given.

Options:
scannow

The `scannow` command requests an incremental scan from the command line.

Usage:

```bash
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:

  ```bash
  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:

```bash
fisheyectl backup -f [filename]
```

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

Options:

- `-f filename` Store the backup.zip to `filename`. Default is `$FISH_EYE_INST/backup/backup_yyyyddMMHHmmss.zip`.

Read more

- Setting JVM System Properties
- System Properties

Configuring Web Hooks

Web Hooks allow you to post changeset information to a specific URL. For each commit indexed by FishEye, the changeset data will be sent in JSON format to all configured URLs using a POST request.

You can use this feature to build integration with applications such as issue trackers, continuous integration solutions or notification systems.

- Adding Web Hooks
- Disabling Web Hooks
- Demonstration of Web Hooks
- Web Hook Data
- Sample Web Hook Scripts
  - Python
  - Ruby and Sinatra
Be aware that Web Hooks can expose private commit information. For example, using a public service could expose your code. Any user with administrative privileges in FishEye can create a Web Hook for any repository.

**Adding Web Hooks**

Web Hooks can be added or edited in from the configuration page accessible from the Administration interface.

Click on the **Add** button to create a new Web Hook. Choose a repository and enter your URL. Click **Test** and **Save** to verify and store your configuration. Web Hooks also support basic authentication, which can be configured in the **Advanced Options**.

![Adding Web Hooks](image)

**Disabling Web Hooks**

To disable Web Hooks, go to the Administration interface > Plugins

Show **System Plugins** and navigate to the **FishEye/Crucible Web Hooks Plugin** and click on the **Disable** button.

![Disabling Web Hooks](image)
Demonstration of Web Hooks

PostBin is a service for debugging web hooks.

⚠️ This is a public service and we do not recommend testing private repositories with public services as your code can be exposed.

Start by going to http://www.postbin.org and clicking on the Make a PostBin button.

Grab your PostBin URL and create a Web Hook with it using a test repository.

When you click on the Test button a dummy changeset will be sent to the PostBin URL. Refresh your PostBin page and you should see the data sent by FishEye.

This is a demonstration of the data sent by FishEye with a configured WebHook. The next step would be to write a service which captures this data and processes it.

Web Hook Data

Web Hooks will send changeset data in the following JSON representation:
Sample Web Hook Scripts

The following script examples show you how to set up Web Hooks in various languages.

Python

This example requires the simplejson library installed.
import simplejson as json
import pprint
from BaseHTTPRequestHandler import BaseHTTPRequestHandler, HTTPServer

class postRequestHandler(BaseHTTPRequestHandler):
    def do_POST(self):
        content_length = self.headers.getheader('content-length')
        if content_length:
            content_length = int(content_length)
        if self.path.endswith('webhook'):
            self.send_response(200)
            self.end_headers()
            body = self.rfile.read(content_length)
            post_data = json.loads(body)
            print 'Commit added with comment: %s' %
            post_data['changeset']['comment']
        else:
            self.send_error(404, 'File Not Found %s' % self.path)
        return

    def run():
        server = HTTPServer(('', 8081), postRequestHandler)
        print 'Server started'
        server.serve_forever()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    run()

Ruby and Sinatra

The example below would display the changeset information in the logs of the Sinatra server.

```
require 'rubygems'
require 'sinatra'
require 'json'

post '/' do
    changeset = JSON.parse(request.body.read)
    puts changeset.inspect
end
```

Enabling Smart Commits

Because Git and Mercurial allow commits to be attributed to users other than those pushing changes to the repository, if your FishEye instance has any DVCS repositories then Smart Commits will be disabled.

This is a security measure to prevent privilege escalation. This only occurs when the feature is first initialised, and will not be disabled if new Git or Mercurial repositories are added afterwards.

Requirements

Smart commits making use of JIRA issue transitioning requires at least version 3.4.5 of the JIRA FishEye plugin.

It can be downloaded via the Atlassian plugin manager from within JIRA or manually downloaded from the Atlassian plugin exchange.
Note that Smart Commits also require the following:

- An Application Link must be configured between FishEye/Crucible and JIRA. See Adding an Application Link.
- A project link must be configured between FishEye/Crucible and JIRA. See Adding Project Links between Applications.

### Enabling Smart Commits

To enable smart commits, open the FishEye Administration interface and go to the Smart Commits configuration page.

Select the Smart Commits that you would like to enable.

### Disabling Smart Commits

To disable Smart Commits, deselect the checkboxes for all types of Smart Commit.

### FAQ

**Q.** The Smart Commits administration page is reporting an error, saying "No plugins installed"

**A.** It is possible that the smart commit plugins are disabled in the Plugins section of your FishEye instance. Please navigate to System Settings > Plugins and open System Plugins. Please ensure that the FishEye/Crucible Review Smart Commit Plugin and FishEye/Crucible JIRA Smart Commit Hook Plugin are enabled (as well as all of their submodules). If you are unable to enable them, please view your FishEye logs for clues and raise a support request at [http://support.atlassian.com](http://support.atlassian.com/) with your logs attached.
Configuring commit hooks

The incremental indexing process causes FishEye to poll all repositories at the specified interval to check for new commits, even though there might not be any new information to index. If you have a large number of repositories (> 100), this can lead to:

- A time lag between a commit being made and it appearing in FishEye.
- A high load on the FishEye server, and on the SCM.

Commit hooks allow you to set up your SCM so that indexing of a repository is triggered by a commit to the repository itself. This means that FishEye only runs the indexing process when necessary, and allows automatic polling to be disabled. Commits will appear sooner in FishEye, and the server load will be reduced.

To set up commit hooks you:

1. Set the REST API token in FishEye/Crucible.
2. Integrate the commit hook with your SCM.

On this page:

- Triggering scanning remotely
- Integrating with your SCM
  - Bitbucket and GitHub
  - CVS
  - SVN
  - Perforce
  - Git
  - Mercurial
- Decreasing polling frequency

Triggering scanning remotely

Once you've set your REST API token you can use it to trigger FishEye scanning when your repository is updated.

The basic way to do this is set up a shell script similar to:

```bash
echo Triggerring FishEye scan
/usr/bin/curl -X POST -H "X-Api-Key: <YOUR-API-KEY-HERE>" <URL>:<PORT>/<optional CONTEXT>/rest-service-fecru/admin/repositories-v1/<REPOSITORY-NAME>/scan
```

e.g.

```bash
echo Triggerring FishEye scan
/usr/bin/curl -X POST -H "X-Api-Key: abcdefg123456"
http://atlas:8060/fecru/rest-service-fecru/admin/repositories-v1/widget/scan
```

Try running the script; if everything is fine, it will output "[]", and will trigger scanning in FishEye. If there are problems, curl will show an appropriate message.

If you're running on Windows, you'll need curl or a similar program. You can download the Windows version of curl [here](#). You'll need to save the script as a batch file (with the .bat extension).

**Note:** be sure to specify the full path to the curl binary on your system.

Integrating with your SCM

**Bitbucket and GitHub**

Both of these hosting services provide service hooks that can be used to trigger repository indexing in FishEye.

**Bitbucket**
In Bitbucket, go to the admin page for your repository, click **Hooks** and choose **FishEye**.

See the [Bitbucket documentation](#) for more information about setting up a Bitbucket service hook.

**GitHub**

In GitHub, go to the admin page for your repository, click **Service Hooks** and choose **FishEye** from the available hooks.

**CVS**

1. Checkout the CVSROOT module of your cvs repository:

   ```bash
cvs co CVSROOT
   ```

2. Edit the CVSROOT/loginfo file.

3. Add the following line to the file:

   ```bash
   ALL /usr/bin/curl -X POST -H "X-Api-Key: <YOUR-API-KEY-HERE>" -m 20
   <URL>:<PORT></optional
   CONTEXT>/rest-service-fecru/admin/repositories-v1/<CVS-REPOSITORY-NAME>/scan >
   /dev/null 2>&1 &
   ```

   e.g.

   ```bash
   ALL /usr/bin/curl -X POST -H "X-Api-Key: abcdefg123456"
   http://atlas:8060/fecru/rest-service-fecru/admin/repositories-v1/cvs_widget/scan >
   /dev/null 2>&1 &
   ```

4. Commit your changes:

   ```bash
cvs commit CVSROOT/loginfo
   ```

**SVN**

1. Log into your svn server, go to the repository directory, find the hooks subdirectory there:

   ```bash
cd /var/www/svn/hooks
   ```

2. If it doesn't exist, create a new file called `post-commit` (or `post-commit.bat` on Windows), make sure it's executable by the user that the svn process runs as:

   ```bash
   touch ./post-commit
   chmod 755 ./post-commit
   ```

3. Make sure the file starts with the following shebang line, pointing to your shell:

   ```bash
   #!/bin/sh
   ```

4. Add the following to the `post-commit` file:
You can find more details about svn hooks [here](#).

**Perforce**

1. As a Perforce administrator execute the following command:

   ```bash
   p4 triggers
   ```

2. The trigger table form will be presented.

3. Add a field value for the field 'Triggers', named trigger-X, where X is the next number available for the trigger:

   ```bash
trigger-04 change-commit //... "*/usr/bin/curl -s -o /dev/null -X POST -H
X-Api-Key:<YOUR-API-KEY-HERE> -m 20 <URL>:<PORT></optional
CONTEXT>/rest-service-fecru/admin/repositories-v1/<PERFORCE-REPOSITORY-NAME>/scan
   ```

   e.g.

   ```bash
trigger-04 change-commit //... "*/usr/bin/curl -s -o /dev/null -X POST -H
"X-Api-Key: abcdefg123456"
http://atlas:8060/fecru/rest-service-fecru/admin/repositories-v1/perforce_widget/scan
   ```

4. You can customize the trigger to run only for a specific depot or directory, by replacing the `//...` above (which causes the trigger to be executed for every file) by a standard Perforce file pattern syntax.

You can find more details about Perforce triggers in the [Perforce System Administrator's guide](#).

**Git**

1. Choose the repository you want to trigger the scans from. Usually this is the repository that all of your developers push to, and that you run CI from. Note that hooks are not propagated when cloning repositories.

2. Go to the hooks subdirectory of your repository:

   ```bash
cd /var/www/git/project/hooks
   ```

3. If it doesn't exist, create a new file called `post-receive`. Make sure it's executable by the Git server process.

   ```bash
/usr/bin/curl -X POST -H "X-Api-Key: <YOUR-API-KEY-HERE>" -m 20 <URL>:<PORT></optional
CONTEXT>/rest-service-fecru/admin/repositories-v1/<SVN-REPOSITORY-NAME>/scan
> /dev/null 2>&1 &
   ```

   e.g.

   ```bash
/usr/bin/curl -X POST -H "X-Api-Key: abcdefg123456"
http://atlas:8060/fecru/rest-service-fecru/admin/repositories-v1/svn_widget/scan
> /dev/null 2>&1 &
   ```
touch ./post-receive
chmod 755 ./post-receive

4. Make sure the file starts with the following line, pointing to your shell:

#!/bin/sh

5. Add the following to the post-receive file:

/usr/bin/curl -X POST -H "X-Api-Key: <YOUR-API-KEY-HERE>" -m 20
<URL>:<PORT></optional
CONTEXT>/rest-service-fecru/admin/repositories-v1/<GIT-REPOSITORY-NAME>/scan > /dev/null 2>&1 &

e.g.

/usr/bin/curl -X POST -H "X-Api-Key: abcdefg123456"
http://atlas:8060/fecru/rest-service-fecru/admin/repositories-v1/git_widget/scan > /dev/null 2>&1 &

NOTE: Not all methods of serving a Git repository support commit hooks - if serving over http, you need to use smart-http (either using git-httpd-backend or a dedicated repository manager like gitolite). You can find more information about smart http here. Serving the repository over ssh or git-daemon should allow you to run commit hooks as well.

Mercurial

1. Choose the repository you want to trigger the scans from. Usually this is the repository that all of your developers push to, and that you run CI from. Note that hooks are not propagated when cloning repositories.
2. Go to the .hg subdirectory of your repository:

cd /var/www/hg/project/.hg

3. If it doesn't exist create a file named hgrc:

touch ./hgrc

4. Add the following to the hgrc file:

[hooks]
changegroup = /usr/bin/curl -X POST -H "X-Api-Key: <YOUR-API-KEY-HERE>" -m 20
<URL>:<PORT></optional
CONTEXT>/rest-service-fecru/admin/repositories-v1/<HG-REPOSITORY-NAME>/scan > /dev/null 2>&1 &

e.g.
NOTE: Not all methods of serving a Mercurial repository support commit hooks - if serving over http, you can't use static-http serving.

Decreasing polling frequency

Once your commit hook is set up and successfully notifying FishEye about new commits to your repository, you can decrease the polling frequency on your repository (for example to 1 or 2 hours, instead of the default 1 minute).

With commit hooks configured, scheduled polling is only useful if the hook fails, for example because of connectivity issues to the server hosting FishEye. This will decrease the server load, but allow FishEye to still occasionally check for changes, and update the repository if needed. Note that after changing the polling frequency, FishEye will need to be restarted.

Setting the REST API token

A REST API token is an alternative way to authenticate to use a REST service in FishEye and Crucible. Instead of specifying a username and password of an authorized user, you can add a request header to the call that includes the REST API token:

```
X-Api-Key: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
```

This is currently only supported for a limited subset of REST services – see https://docs.atlassian.com/fisheye-crucible/latest/wadl/fecru.html#d2e302. It allows you to use services that normally require administrator credentials, without exposing those or keeping them (for example in a script or a commit hook). The token cannot be used to log in to FishEye/Crucible or to perform any operations other than the designated REST service calls.

To generate a REST API token, log in to the administrator area of FishEye/Crucible, go to Authentication (under 'Security Settings'), then click Generate new token in the REST API Token section. A REST API token will be generated and displayed on screen.

You can always prevent access using a previously generated token by deleting it, or generating a new one. Note that this will prevent any existing scripts using the token from working, until you update them with the new token.

See also Authenticating REST requests.
Configuring ViewVC compatibility

For backwards-compatibility and legacy system support, FishEye maintains a URL-compatibility mode with the ViewVC (formerly known as ViewCVS) and CVSWeb tools. This allows FishEye to replace or extend ViewVC, making use of the URLs set up for ViewVC.

FishEye administrators can configure ViewVC compatibility by clicking ViewCVS URL Mappings (under 'Global Settings') in the admin area.

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.

You can configure the Default Mapping to specify the repository to use if none is supplied in the URL. If a repository name is given in the URL, you can specify how FishEye should translate that to the name of a FishEye repository. Otherwise, FishEye will attempt to use the repository name given in the URL directly.

After editing mappings you will need to restart FishEye.

ViewCVS URL Mappings
Customizing the front page

This feature is not fully functional in FishEye 2.2 due to a bug. To read more information about this, please see the issue in our public issue tracker.

You can customize the welcome message and the support contact information for your organization that users see when they first log in.

To customise these messages, go to the admin area, and click Front Page Customization (under ‘Global Settings’ in the left navigation bar).

Click either of the Welcome Message or Support Message tabs, and then Show a custom... message.

Enter your message text into the box.

Click Save changes. Your changes are applied immediately.

Front Page Customization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Welcome Message</th>
<th>Support Message</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The welcome message is displayed to users when they first log in.

- Show the default welcome message
- Show a custom welcome message:

Welcome to code analysis with FishEye!

If blank, the default welcome message will be used.

Save changes or revert

Restoring the default messages

To revert to the default Welcome or Support messages, simply delete the text shown in the text box and click Save changes.

Manually editing the opening screen

You can directly edit the XML in the config.xml, located in your /FISHEYE_HOME/ folder.

Simply add the following XML tags to the config.xml file:
Using HTML

The content in the welcome screen can be arranged using tables, images or HTML tags such as the following:

```
<a href="http://www.atlassian.com">Link to Atlassian Home Page</a>
```

Configuring raw file download settings

This page describes how to configure FishEye to either immediately display downloaded files in the browser, or show the browser's "Save As" dialog.

Configuration

As a FishEye administrator:

1. Log in to the admin area and click Server (under ‘Global Settings’).
2. Click Edit Details under ‘File Download Setting’ and choose a setting:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smart (default)</td>
<td>Files that can safely be displayed inline in the browser, will be. Files that are on FishEye's default list of file extensions that are considered dangerous, will always be accessed via the &quot;Save As&quot; dialog. For files that are considered dangerous, but consist of only plain text (such as .html files), this mode will attempt to force the browser to show (but not execute) the file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secure</td>
<td>All files, regardless of whether they are considered dangerous or not, are forced to be always accessed via the &quot;Save As&quot; dialog instead of being displayed inline.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insecure</td>
<td>All files downloaded via FishEye will be displayed in the browser after clicking.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Click Update.

Internet Explorer versions 8 and 9 will not display safe content as plain text.

Default file extensions that FishEye will consider as executable in the browser

In Smart mode, downloading files with any of the following extensions will always trigger the "Save As" dialog, instead of displaying the contents of the file in the browser directly, except in FireFox, Safari and Chrome.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File Extensions</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.txt</td>
<td>Normally these are just text files, but a malicious user could write html in this file, and cause XSS inject attacks if the browser executes the content instead of displaying it. Can be made to be safely displayed in all supported browsers, except Internet Explorer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To add items to the default list in FishEye, please contact Atlassian Support.

**Software Update Notifications**

FishEye (and Crucible) can detect and notify you of new versions of the program. In the Admin screen, you can set a background thread to poll Atlassian's servers and report when a new version of FishEye or Crucible has been released.

To use the Update Notification:

1. From the 'Admin Menu', click 'Server Settings' from the left navigation bar.
2. The 'Software Status' line displays either 'Up to Date', 'New Version Available' or 'Unknown'.
3. The 'Last Checked' line displays the date when the feature last checked for a new version.
4. Clicking the 'Check Now' link will immediately check for a new version.
5. Clicking the 'Enable' link allows you to switch on regular polling of the Atlassian servers, which will do periodic checking for the release of new versions. The default interval between checks is one day.
6. Once enabled, click 'Edit config' to adjust the settings. You can set an interval of your choosing. The minimum interval allowed is one minute.

- i A status of 'Unknown' is displayed when the feature has not yet been activated.

**Screenshot: Settings for Update Notification**

**Screenshot: Changing the Update Notification Interval**

**Enabling Access Logging in FishEye**

To enable access logging in FishEye 3.0 and later:

1. Stop FishEye/Crucible,
2. Create the file `FISHEYE_HOME/content/WEB-INF/jetty-web.xml` with the following content:
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<!DOCTYPE Configure PUBLIC "-//Mort Bay Consulting//DTD Configure//EN" "http://www.eclipse.org/jetty/configure.dtd" >
<Configure class="org.eclipse.jetty.webapp.WebAppContext">
  <Set name="handler">
    <New class="com.cenqua.fisheye.web.jetty.FishEyeRequestLogHandler">
      <Set name="requestLog">
        <New id="RequestLogImpl" class="org.eclipse.jetty.server.NCSARequestLog">
          <Arg><SystemProperty name="jetty.logs" default="./var/log/" />fisheye-access-yyyy_mm_dd.log</Arg>
          <Set name="retainDays">90</Set>
          <Set name="append">true</Set>
          <Set name="extended">false</Set>
          <Set name="LogTimeZone">GMT</Set>
        </New>
      </Set>
    </New>
    </Set>
  </New>
</Configure>

3. Restart Fisheye/Crucible.

This will create an access log in FISHEYE_HOME/var/log/fisheye-access-yyyy_mm_dd.log format (e.g. fisheye-access-2010_03_17.log). If you want to change the path to your FISHEYE_INSTANCE directory, change the default="./var/log/" to the path to the log folder in FISHEYE_INSTANCE.

**The log directory must exist**

If the path to the log directory given by the default attribute of the SystemProperty tag (defined in the line 10 in the jetty-web.xml above) does not exist, then FishEye will fail to start and will not log any error message.

The path given in the example below is correct when FISHEYE_INSTANCE and FISHEYE_HOME are the same directory, otherwise please use the absolute path of your FISHEYE_INSTANCE/var/log directory.

**Log format**

The logs are written in **NCSA format**: 

```text
- Date: yyyy-mm-dd
- Time: HH:MM:SS
- Request: METHOD PATH HTTP/1.x
- Status: HTTP/1.x statusCode
- Referrer: Referer
- User-agent: User-Agent
```

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Please refer to the Jetty documentation for more configuration options.

**Compatibility**

If you are using an earlier version of FishEye than FishEye 2.7.8, replace com.cenqua.fisheye.web.jetty.FishEyeRequestLogHandler by org.mortbay.jetty.handler.RequestLogHandler.

FishEyeRequestLogHandler was added in 2.7.8 to fix an issue where the user credentials would not be added to the NCSA log: FE-3040.

**Setting JVM System Properties**

FishEye and Crucible use a number of Java Virtual Machine system properties. Most of these are properties set by the virtual machine itself or the FishEye/Crucible launch script. Users can configure the following properties to control low level aspects of FishEye & Crucible’s operation. For example:

- **Setting a Larger Header Buffer Size**

  jetty.http.headerbuffersize - This controls the size (in bytes) of the largest HTTP header that FishEye (version 1.6.5 onwards) will allow through its embedded servlet engine, Jetty. Some authentication systems require larger header values.

Properties can be set by passing them with the -D parameter to the JVM using the FISHEYE_OPTS environment variable or by adding them to FISHEYE_INST/system.properties. This file can be created as a plain text file (it follows the Java .properties format) if it doesn’t already exist.

The recommended approach is to add the property to FISHEYE_INST/system.properties. Add this as a new text file, using the Java .properties format. For example:

```
#System Properties file for FishEye/Crucible
jetty.http.headerbuffersize=8192
```

Verify the setting by using the command-line tool jinfo <pid> after the application starts up.

Users integrating FishEye with Single Sign On applications may require an adjustment to the JVM properties, specifically the HTTP header size. This may also be useful in other circumstances where FishEye’s default HTTP header is too small (at 4096 bytes).
### System Properties
This page lists the Java VM system properties which may be set to control certain aspects of FishEye and Crucible's behaviour. Please refer to Setting JVM System Properties for how to set these properties in your instance.

Note that system properties that only relate to Crucible have names beginning with `crucible`.

FishEye/Crucible must be restarted for changes to become effective.

On this page:
- General properties
- FishEye pipeline indexing
- Git manifest
- Read more

#### General properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Legal values</th>
<th>Default values</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Version</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>crucible.detect.metadata.revision.changes</td>
<td>true/false</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>If true, detects and disables creation of reviews from changesets which contain metadata only changes (e.g. svn property changes). Read more here.</td>
<td>2.6.0+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crucible.review.content.size.limit</td>
<td>number of file revisions allowed in a review</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>Limits the &quot;size&quot; of a review to prevent extremely large reviews accidentally being created and potentially slowing the instance down.</td>
<td>2.10.0+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fisheye.blame.calc.enable</td>
<td>true/false</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>Controls whether the FishEye server will scan content files to determine the lines of code (LOC) count.</td>
<td>3.4.0+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fisheye.branch.recently.active.check.limit</td>
<td>number of branches</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>Used in CommitGraph to control sorting of branches. If more than the limit, sorted alphabetically, otherwise sorted by recent activity.</td>
<td>2.6.0+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>fishEye.changeset.paths.limits</strong></td>
<td><strong>number of paths</strong></td>
<td><strong>10000</strong></td>
<td>This setting is to prevent extremely large changesets (which are often the result of an error) from slowing FishEye/Crucible down. See <a href="#">Indexed paths truncated at 10000</a> for the messages that are logged if the value is reached.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>fishEye.git.http-backend-timeout</strong></td>
<td><strong>Integer milliseconds</strong></td>
<td><strong>3600000</strong></td>
<td>This property sets the amount of time that the FishEye server should allow the underlying Git process to execute when attempting to serve a Git push or pull request.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>fishEye.p4.disable.ancestry</strong></td>
<td><strong>true/false</strong></td>
<td><strong>false</strong></td>
<td>If true, stops FishEye from processing P4 ancestry information. Change lists will still be assigned to branches. If you do not use stable Perforce branches to manage branches, set this to true.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>fishEye.p4.disable.branchspecs</strong></td>
<td><strong>true/false</strong></td>
<td><strong>false</strong></td>
<td>If true, stops FishEye from reading Perforce branch specs. All change lists will appear on the 'head' branch. If you do not use stable Perforce branches to manage branches, set this to true.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>fishEye.search.max.repositories</strong></td>
<td><strong>number of repositories</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td>Used by FishEye to limit the search to the top ( n ) repositories (by alphabetical order) when a cross-repository search is performed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property</td>
<td>Legal values</td>
<td>Default Value</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>FishEye version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jetty.http.headerbuffersize</td>
<td>bytes</td>
<td>4096</td>
<td>This controls the size of the largest HTTP header value that FishEye will allow (through its embedded servlet engine, Jetty). Some authentication systems require larger header values.</td>
<td>1.6.5+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>org.eclipse.jetty.server.RequestMapping.maxFormContentSize</td>
<td>bytes</td>
<td>300000</td>
<td>Max form content size – increase this value if your Git push fails with HTTP error 411 (see this KB article: Git PUSH results in RPC failed, result=22, HTTP code = 413)</td>
<td>3.0.0+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FishEye pipeline indexing**

See Pipelined indexing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Legal values</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>FishEye version</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fisheye.pipeline.batch.csLimit</td>
<td>1 - 50000</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>The pipeline processes changesets in batches. A bigger batch size reduces the number of calls to the underlying SCM, but also increases heap consumption and reduces the concurrency of the pipeline. Smaller batch sizes increase the concurrency of the pipeline, reduce heap consumption, but result in more calls to the underlying SCM.</td>
<td>3.0.0+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### fisheye.pipeline.batch.pathlimit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value Range</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1000 - 120000</td>
<td>60000</td>
<td>The pipeline processes changesets in batches. This property sets the maximum allowed number of unique paths in a batch (summed across changesets). A higher value will reduce the number of calls to the underlying SCM, at the expense of more heap consumption.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**3.0.0+**

### fisheye.pipeline.fairness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Values</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>true, false</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>If true, repositories are processed in a round-robin fashion by the pipeline. This means that all repositories currently indexing will incrementally progress. If false, the pipeline always favours newer changesets, regardless of which repository they belong to. This means that repositories with newer changesets will take priority over repositories with older changesets. This results in faster processing for newer repositories, but with the possibility of stalling indexing of repositories with older commits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**3.0.0+**
**fisheye.pipeline.threads** | 4-1000 | The number of processor cores detected, or 4, whichever is greater | The number of threads available to work on indexing tasks. A higher value allows for potentially greater concurrency in indexing activities, but will increase the load on the server and the load on your SCM. | 3.0.0+

---

### Git manifest

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Legal values</th>
<th>Default value</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Version</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| fisheye.manifest.forceupgrade | true or false | true | Controls whether manifests are upgraded before repository indexing continues or as a background process as time permits during regular indexing | 3.4.0+

| fisheye.manifest.maxdepth | 1-100 | 3 | Controls how many delta manifests are written in a chain before a full manifest is written | 3.4.0+

| fisheye.manifest.maxupgradepaths | 100 upwards | 500000 | The maximum number of paths that will be upgraded before a batch is committed to the FishEye index | 3.4.0+

| fisheye.manifest.upgradebatch | 10 upwards | 1000 | When performing background upgrading this is the minimum number of changesets that will be upgraded in each indexing poll period. | 3.4.0+

---

### Read more

- Setting JVM system properties
- Command-line options
- FishEye installation guide
- Setting JAVA_HOME
- Best practices for FishEye configuration

**FishEye and Crucible Cookies**

---

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Authentication Cookies

FishEye/Crucible uses two cookies:

- The FESSIONID cookie is created by the Jetty application server and used for session tracking purposes.
- The 'remember me' cookie, remember, is generated by FishEye when the user selects the Remember me checkbox on the login page. This option is only available in a FishEye only instance. A Crucible instance will always have this option turned on.

You can read about cookies on the Wikipedia page.

The 'Remember Me' Cookie

The 'remember me' cookie is a long-lived HTTP cookie. This cookie can be used to authenticate an unauthenticated session. FishEye/Crucible generates this cookie when the user logs in and in FishEye only mode also has the Remember me checkbox on the login page.

Cookie Key and Value

The cookie key is remember and is not configurable.

The cookie contains the user’s username in plain text, a unique identifier plus a securely-generated random string.

Use of Cookie for Authentication

When a user requests a web page, if the request is not already authenticated via session-based authentication or otherwise, FishEye/Crucible will match the 'remember me' cookie (if present) against the token stored for the user in the FishEye/Crucible database (if present).

If the random string matches the value stored in the database and the cookie has not expired, the user is authenticated.

Life of 'Remember Me' Cookies

The 'remember me' cookie expires after 365 days of inactivity.

Other cookie usage

crucibleprefs1

crucibleprefs1 is a single cookie, which is used to store different user preferences. These are used to make actions the user has performed in the UI, (e.g setting the syntax used for a snippet) 'sticky'.

This saves the user having to continually set these values each time they visit FishEye/Crucible.

The complete list of values stored in crucibleprefs1 are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Full Name</th>
<th>Cookie Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Possible Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>longTagList</td>
<td>ltl</td>
<td>'M'</td>
<td>'L, M, H'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>showFileHistImage</td>
<td>sfhi</td>
<td>'Y'</td>
<td>OPEN*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>showAuthorChart</td>
<td>sac</td>
<td>'Y'</td>
<td>OPEN*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>showQuickRecent</td>
<td>'Y'</td>
<td>OPEN*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>annotateMode</td>
<td>'age'</td>
<td>OPEN*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>dirListOrder</td>
<td>'p'</td>
<td>'f, p, l'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>csShowDiffs</td>
<td>'false'</td>
<td>'false, true'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>csTruncateDiffs</td>
<td>'true'</td>
<td>'true, false'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>hideHiddenDirectories</td>
<td>'Y'</td>
<td>'N, Y'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>hideEmptyDirectories</td>
<td>'N'</td>
<td>'N, Y'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>includeUserOnHome</td>
<td>'Y'</td>
<td>'N, Y'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>hideDeletedFiles</td>
<td>'N'</td>
<td>'N, Y'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>alwaysExpandChangesets</td>
<td>'N'</td>
<td>'N, Y'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>viewMode</td>
<td>'p'</td>
<td>'p, l'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>diffColour</td>
<td>'2'</td>
<td>'2, 1'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>diffMode</td>
<td>'u'</td>
<td>'u, y'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>diffWrap</td>
<td>'h'</td>
<td>'h, s, h'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>diffContextBar</td>
<td>'s'</td>
<td>'s, h'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>selectedPanel</td>
<td>'a'</td>
<td>'t, a, o'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>showPanel</td>
<td>'Y'</td>
<td>'N, Y'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>kOpts</td>
<td>'kv'</td>
<td>'v, kv, o, k'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>activityStreamView</td>
<td>'all'</td>
<td>'cru, jira, fe, all'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>ignoreSlurpWarningDialog</td>
<td>'N'</td>
<td>'N, Y'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>showEditModeHelp</td>
<td>'Y'</td>
<td>'N, Y'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>reviewHistoryTab</td>
<td>'details'</td>
<td>'details, timeline'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>showAuthorColumn</td>
<td>'Y'</td>
<td>'N, Y'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>showRevisionColumn</td>
<td>'Y'</td>
<td>'N, Y'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>showLineNumColumn</td>
<td>'Y'</td>
<td>'N, Y'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>implicitLines</td>
<td>'all'</td>
<td>'none, all, auth'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>snippetSyntax</td>
<td>'txt'</td>
<td>OPEN* - the syntax highlighting to use for Snippets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>snippetProject</td>
<td>''</td>
<td>OPEN* - the name of the project to default to when creating Snippets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>expCsHeader</td>
<td>'N'</td>
<td>'N, Y'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```json
33
repName:
{
  "type": "Branch" or "Tag",
  "name": branchName
}

34
"repoName1": {
  "bl": {
    "branchName1", "branchName2", "branchName3", "branchName4"
  }
  "repoName2": {
    "bl": {
      "branchName1", "branchName2", "branchName3", "branchName4"
    }
  }
```

```
visHighlighter vhl ""

NOTES
Some settings on this page require you to restart FishEye for changes to take effect.

If you set proxy scheme/host/port values, then sessions accessing the port locally rather than through the reverse proxy will be redirected to the external proxy URL. This means that Application Links set up using the internal address will fail.

If you want to use a connector both internally and externally, you must not set proxy values in the FishEye configuration, but instead ensure that your proxy server is setting the X-Forwarded-Host header in the requests it sends to FishEye. Note that the X-Forwarded-Host header does not contain the URL scheme, so the scheme must be the same internally and externally.

** Related pages: **
- Integrating with other web servers
- FishEye SSL configuration
- Subversion client settings

### Screenshot: Configuring server settings

#### Server Settings

**Web Server**

- **HTTP Bind**: j2ee_eac-fisheye.atlassian.com:mgmt:38009
- **SSL Bind**: not set
- **SSL Keystore**: not set
- **SSL Truststore**: not set
- **Web context**: crucible

If you have set up another web server to redirect requests to FishEye/ Crucible, set the scheme, host and port of the URL it redirects from here. You must also set a matching Site URL below.

- **Proxy scheme**: https
- **Proxy host**: extranet.atlassian.com
- **Proxy port**: 443
- **Site URL**: https://extranet.atlassian.com/crucible/
- **Ajp13 bind**: not set
- **Server timezone**: not set (defaulting to US/Central)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>HTTP Bind</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Created by Atlassian in 2014. Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 2.5 Australia License.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>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.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 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.)* |
| Restart required | Yes |

**Web context**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>By default, the FishEye application can be accessed via <a href="http://HOST:PORT/">http://HOST:PORT/</a>, 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.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Example</td>
<td>If you specify a web context of 'fisheye' then FishEye will be accessible from <a href="http://HOST:PORT/fisheye/">http://HOST:PORT/fisheye/</a> instead of <a href="http://HOST:PORT/">http://HOST:PORT/</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restart required</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Proxy scheme**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Can be set if you are forwarding through to FishEye from another web server. If you set proxy values, you must also add a matching site URL (see below).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Example</td>
<td>Valid settings are http and https.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restart required</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Proxy host**

| Description | 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. |

---

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Proxy port</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Can be set if you are forwarding through to FishEye from another web server. If you set proxy values, you must also add a matching site URL (see below).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example</td>
<td>A valid setting would be <code>www.example.com</code>, where 'example' is the domain name of your web server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restart required</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>AJP13 Bind</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>The bind host name for ajpv13. If no host name is specified, then FishEye will bind to all available interfaces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examples</td>
<td>You can use bindings like the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Host name and port number:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>hostname:8009</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Port number only (requires a leading colon):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>:8009</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IP address and port number:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>10.0.0.11:8009</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(At least one of 'AJP13 Bind' or 'HTTP Bind' must be set.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restart required</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Server timezone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
Example

This defaults to the FishEye server's time zone, but you can select another zone from the drop-down list.

Restart required

No

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Site URL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Description | The base URL for this FishEye instance. If not specified, FishEye will attempt to determine this value. You need to set this if you are forwarding through to FishEye from another web server, or if FishEye does not correctly determine the host name you want FishEye users to see FishEye on. This URL is used to:  
  • Generate links in notification e-mails.  
  • Generate the gadget subscription URL via which other applications access XML data.  
  • Generate the Display URL during Application Link creation.  
  If you have set a proxy scheme/host/port, the values used there must match the site URL. |
| Example     | http://www.example.com/apps/fisheye                                      |
| Restart     | No                                                                        |

FishEye SSL configuration

This page describes how to use SSL with FishEye.

On this page:
1. Obtain an SSL certificate
   Self-signed certificate
   Certificate authority certificate
2. Configure FishEye SSL
3. Remove HTTP Access

1. Obtain an SSL certificate

An SSL certificate is required in order for SSL to work in FishEye. There are two ways to obtain one:

- by signing one yourself, or
- by getting one signed via a Certificate Authority.

Self-signed certificate

Self-signed certificates are useful in cases where you require encryption, but do not need to verify the website's identity. They are commonly used for testing and on internal corporate networks (intranets). If a certificate is not signed by a Certification Authority (CA), users may get prompted that the site is untrusted. They may then have to perform several steps to “accept” the certificate before they can access the site. This usually only occurs the first time the site is accessed.

⚠️ Please note, the following approach to create the certificate uses Java's keytool, and has been designed for use with Java 1.6. There are other tools for generating certificates such as openSSL, but the examples will be for keytools, unless the functionality required does not exist in keytools.
To obtain a self-signed certificate:

1. Run the following command to create a new keystore file in the FishEye home directory (if one does not already exist):
   - Windows:
     
     "%JAVA_HOME%\bin\keytool" -keystore \path\to\keystore.kst
     -alias fisheye -genkey -keyalg RSA
   
   - Unix/Linux:
     
     $JAVA_HOME/bin/keytool -keystore /path/to/keystore.kst -alias fisheye -genkey -keyalg RSA

2. When the keytool utility prompts you with "What is your first and last name?", enter the fully qualified hostname of the server running FishEye/Crucible. Do not enter your first name and last name.

3. When the keytool utility prompts you to enter the keystore password and key password, enter your desired passwords. You must also specify these passwords in the FishEye/Crucible web admin (recommended) or specify these passwords directly in your config.xml in the corresponding attributes (see Configure FishEye/Crucible SSL below).

4. You now have the minimal requirements to run SSL in FishEye. Next, configure FishEye/Crucible to use SSL as described in the Configure FishEye/Crucible SSL section below.

Certificate authority certificate

Digital Certificates issued by trusted 3rd party Certification Authorities (CAs) provide verification of the identity of your website. Many CAs simply verify the domain name and issue the certificate. Other CAs such as VeriSign also verify the existence of your business, the ownership of your domain name and the authority to whom the certificate application was made, thereby providing a higher standard of identification and authenticity.

A list of CA's can be found here. Some of the most well-known CAs are:

- Verisign
- Thawte
- CAcert (relatively new CA, providing free CA certificates)

⚠️ This list is not an endorsement of the given certificate authorities by Atlassian, and is only provided as an example.
To obtain a certificate signed by a CA:

1. Follow the instructions from the certificate authority you want your certificate signed by. Most CAs have their own instructions for you to follow, e.g. GoDaddy and VeriSign.
2. If your CA requires a certificate signing request (CSR), use the following command:
   - Windows:
     ```
     "%JAVA_HOME%\bin\keytool" -certreq -alias fisheye -keystore \path\to\keystore.kst -file \path\to\fisheye.csr
     ```
   - Unix/Linux:
     ```
     $JAVA_HOME/bin/keytool -certreq -alias fisheye -keystore /path/to/keystore.kst -file /path/to/fisheye.csr
     ```
3. Ensure that the keystore being used to generate the signing request contains an existing key/cert keypair. If you don't already have a key/cert keypair, follow the steps in [Self Signed Certificates](#) to generate a keypair.
4. If the certificate you receive from the CA is not in a format that keytool understands then the `openssl` command can be used to convert formats since `keytool` does not perform any of these conversions. For example, to convert between DER and PEM formats:
   ```
   openssl x509 -in certificate.der -inform DER -outform PEM -out certificate.crt
   ```
   If you have a key and a certificate in separate files you will need to combine them into a PKCS12 format file for loading into a new keystore. See [these instructions](#) for information on how to do so.
5. Load the certificate into the keystore, as follows:
   - CA certificate in PEM format:
     - Windows:
       ```
       "%JAVA_HOME%\bin\keytool" -keystore \path\to\keystore.kst -import -alias fisheye -file \path\to\certificate.crt -trustcacerts
       ```
     - Unix/Linux:
       ```
       $JAVA_HOME/bin/keytool -keystore /path/to/keystore.kst -import -alias fisheye -file /path/to/certificate.crt -trustcacerts
       ```
   - CA certificate in PKCS12 format:
     - Windows:
       ```
       %JAVA_HOME%\bin\keytool -importkeystore -srckeystore \path\to\certificate.pkcs12 -srcstoretype PKCS12 -destkeystore \path\to\keystore.kst
       ```
2. Configure FishEye SSL

FishEye requires additional configuration in order to use SSL. This configuration can be done from the web admin as described below (recommended), or added directly into your `config.xml`. Setting the bind address and the keystore and password field, as described below, will enable SSL in FishEye. You will need to restart your server after updating the settings, for the changes to take effect.

To configure FishEye to use SSL:

1. Navigate to the FishEye admin area and click **Server**, under ‘Global Settings’ (see ‘Server Settings’ screenshot below).
2. Click **Edit settings** in the ‘Web Server’ section.
3. Update the following fields (see ‘Example SSL Settings’ screenshot below):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SSL Bind Address</td>
<td>The SSL port. Most browsers default to 443 as the SSL port for the https protocol.</td>
<td>443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSL Keystore</td>
<td>Path to the keystore file (as generated in the steps above). This path can be a relative path - e.g., putting in <code>keystore</code> will mean that the file is in <code>FISHEYE_HOME/keystore</code> (or <code>FISHEYE_INST/keystore</code> if it has been set up)</td>
<td><code>keystore</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSL Keystore Password</td>
<td>The password you used in the above step when creating the keystore file. If you did not set a password, leave this empty. See the passwords section</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSL Truststore</td>
<td>Path to the truststore file. May be the same as the keystore. Truststore is a list of trusted CAs. Format is the same as the keystore entry.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSL Truststore Password</td>
<td>The password you used in the above step when creating the truststore file. If you did not set a password, leave this empty. See the passwords section</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Restart FishEye.

Screenshots: FishEye server settings (click to view larger images)
1. Server Settings

2. Example SSL Settings

3. Remove HTTP Access

If you want your FishEye instance to be accessible via HTTPS only, you must remove the `<http bind=":8060"/>` tag from config.xml.

Integrating with other web servers

Third Party Web Server Support
Please note that support for third-party web servers is provided on a best-effort basis. Please see Atlassian Support Offerings for more information.

FishEye has a built-in web server, but commonly runs in an environment that has its own web server. You can easily proxy through to FishEye from this primary web server, so that it appears as if FishEye is part of the primary web server.

In most situations, FishEye can determine the host and port of the primary web server automatically. This is useful when you have multiple virtual hosts proxied through to the one FishEye instance.

If it appears FishEye is having trouble automatically detecting the primary web server’s host and port, you will need to set the `Proxy host` and `Proxy port` parameters. If the primary web server is running on `WEBHOST:80` and FishEye is running on `FEHOST:8060`, then you can set FishEye’s `Proxy host` and `Proxy port` parameters to `WEBHOST` and `80`.

If the primary web server is using SSL, add the parameter `proxy-scheme="https"` to the connecting server as in the following example:

```xml
<http bind=":8080" proxy-host="extranet.example.com" proxy-port="443" proxy-scheme="https"/>
```

You will probably want FishEye to appear in a subdirectory of the primary server. In that case, you need to set FishEye’s `web context` parameter. The rest of the page assumes you have set this value to `fisheye`.

You will need to restart FishEye before any of the above parameters take effect.

Then, configure your primary web server as described below.

Apache

The easiest way to proxy through to FishEye is using the `ProxyPass` and `ProxyPassReverse` directives which require the `mod_proxy` module. Add this section to your Apache configuration:
ProxyPass /fisheye http://FEHOST:8060/fisheye
ProxyPassReverse /fisheye http://FEHOST:8060/fisheye

When you proxy to the FishEye host you should set the web context in the FishEye web server configuration to the same path as the one you are proxying. In the example above the FishEye web context should be set to "fisheye".

If you want Apache to serve FishEye's static content, then you can do something like this instead:

```html
<!--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.

**Troubleshooting**

**Configuring indexing**

**Understanding how FishEye indexes repositories**

FishEye's administration interface allows you to configure the number of threads used for repository indexing.

FishEye uses two types of indexing operation:

- **Initial indexing** - the complete scan of the repository that is performed when FishEye first accesses the repository, and
- **Incremental indexing** - the quick, background process that regularly scans repositories for changes.

**Configuring the number of indexing threads**

To configure the number of threads FishEye uses for indexing:

1. Go to the FishEye admin area and click **Server** (under 'Global Settings').
2. Click **Edit Details** (under 'Resource Limits'). You can change the number of threads available for each type of indexing operation.
3. Click **Update**.

**Screenshot: FishEye multi-threading configuration**

```
Edit the Resource Limits

Max Initial Index Threads 1
Max Incremental Index Threads 3

This configures the numbers of threads used to index your repositories.
See the documentation for more details.
```

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Choosing a thread setting

Changing the number of threads always involves a trade-off in performance; you should generally change these settings in increments of one, then observe the performance impact. A safe range is from 1-3 threads on both settings. Using more than three threads on either setting is not recommended; the more threads, the busier the server will become when indexing. There is certainly no benefit in having more threads than you have repositories. Adding a lot of threads may impact overall system performance.

By default, FishEye uses one thread each for the two indexing types.

Note that decreasing the number of indexing threads does not have an effect until any current scanning ends. To force this effect immediately, perhaps because of a performance issue, a FishEye restart is needed.

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

Optimising the Search Indexes on Restart

FishEye/Crucible allows you to optimise the search indexes when you restart your instance.

You can use this feature to:

- Reduce the size of the search indexes,
- Make the search faster if the indexes are significantly under-optimised, and
- Reduce the number of "Too Many Files" errors that you might see in the logs. This is useful on systems where FishEye or Crucible have constraints on the number of files they can open.

In most circumstances, the search indexes should be fairly close to their optimal state. This is usually the case when using Crucible with FishEye, or when using FishEye alone. The search technology we use, Lucene, results in indexes fairly close to optimal when most of the operations on the indexes are additions (the additions are the changesets that are indexed as they appear in your repositories). For this reason, it should not be necessary to run the optimisation often.

When you are using this feature, the optimisation will run solely on the next start. It will not run every time FishEye or Crucible starts, to prevent slowing the start of your instance. The optimisation itself should be fast, and within 10 minutes even for large indexes.

Running the Optimisation

1. Navigate to the FishEye/Crucible administration console.
2. Click the 'Shutdown' link in the left menu. Note, you will need to confirm the shutdown at a confirmation screen before your instance is shut down.
3. In the window that appears, click the 'Optimize the search indexes the next time that FishEye and Crucible start' checkbox (or 'Optimize the search indexes the next time that FishEye/Crucible starts' if you are using either FishEye or Crucible alone).
4. Click 'Shutdown'. Your instance will be shut down, and the optimisation of the search indexes will be scheduled for the next startup.

Customising FishEye's look and feel

Note that the Atlassian Support Offering does not cover the customizations described on this page. Assistance may be obtained through the Atlassian community from answers.atlassian.com or from an Atlassian Expert.

FishEye commercial/academic license users have access to the HTML/JSP source of FishEye and can customise FishEye's look and feel. If you have a commercial license assigned to your account, you will see a source download option on your download page.

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-jpsource.zip instead of the normal fisheye-1.x.y.zip bundle.

You must install a JSP source build – you cannot copy JSP files from a source build into an existing
Customising Content

With the JSP source build you can modify any of the files in `<FishEye installation directory>/content/`. However we strongly recommend that you use separate installation and FISHEYE_INST directories (as described in Installing FishEye on Windows and Installing FishEye on Linux and Mac), and that you store your modified files in FISHEYE_INST/content (If you use FISHEYE_INST/content, you only need to keep your modified HTML/JSP files in that directory. This simplifies your upgrade process).

When you make changes to content, your changes should appear when you next refresh the page in your browser. If they do not, then log in to the FishEye Administration screens, click Content under ‘System Settings’, and follow the instructions on the 'Content' page.

Content

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

When updating JSPs or other content, you may need to flush before that content is served by FishEye and Crucible.

In some situations, such as deleting an existing file from your custom content, a flush may not be sufficient. In such cases:

- Stop FishEye and Crucible.
- Delete the JSP classes directory: `/opt/2ee/domains/atiassian.com/eac-fisheye/data/var/tmp/web`
- Restart FishEye and Crucible.

An alternative way of customising FishEye's and Crucible's look and feel is to edit specific CSS files. Please refer to this Knowledge Base article for some examples.

Environment variables

Environment variables are system-wide settings that are required for certain applications.

Please note, that if you run FishEye as a Windows service, then any environment variables that you require must be set in your `<FishEye home directory>/wrapper/conf/wrapper.conf` file. See Running FishEye as a Windows service.

The environment variables used by FishEye are listed in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environment variable</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Setting environment variables under Windows XP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setting environment variables under Linux or Mac</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment Variable</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAVA_HOME</td>
<td>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. For instructions on setting JAVA_HOME, see either <a href="#">Installing FishEye on Windows</a> or <a href="#">Installing FishEye on Linux and Mac</a>. If you're using the Java Service Wrapper to run FishEye as a service on Windows, the wrapper will use the Java in your PATH instead of using JAVA_HOME. We recommend that JAVA_HOME should point to the Java executable in your PATH.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| FISHEYE_OPTS              | Used to pass parameters to the Java Virtual Machine (JVM) used to run FishEye. This is typically used to set the Java heap size available to FishEye (see Fix out of Memory Errors). With a Sun JVM, for example, you would use:  
  
  FISHEYE_OPTS=-Xmx1024m  
  -XX:MaxPermSize=128m  
  
  This would give FishEye a max of 1024 MByte heap, a Max permanent generation size of 128m. See Tuning FishEye performance for more information. You can also use FISHEYE_OPTS to set various System Properties in FishEye. For example:  
  
  FISHEYE_OPTS=-Dname.of.property=value  
  
  After having set FISHEYE_OPTS and restarting your server, go to Administration > Sys Info/Support > System Info, and check your JVM Input Arguments System Info to ensure that your server is picking up your FISHEYE_OPTS as expected. |
| FISHEYE_ARGS              | See Command-Line Options. FISHEYE_ARGS are the arguments which will be passed to FishEye when it is started. You can set this to --debug, for example, or --debug-perf if you always want to have FishEye debugging put into the FishEye log files. |
| FISHEYE_LIBRARY_PATH      | Used to tell FishEye where it should look to load any additional native libraries. |
| FISHEYE_INST              | Used to tell FishEye where to store its data. It is recommended that you separate FishEye's data from its application files in <FishEye home directory> by using this variable. For example:  
  
  c:\path\to\fisheye_data  
  
  Read more about using FISHEYE_INST in either Installing FishEye on Windows or Installing FishEye on Linux and Mac. |

Setting environment variables under Windows XP

(System environment variables are ignored if FishEye is run as a Windows service. Please refer to Running)
FishEye as a Windows service.

Linux instructions for setting environment variables are here.

1. Click Start > Control Panel > System.

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

7. Restart the computer.

Setting environment variables under Linux or Mac

There are a number of ways to set environment variables on Linux or UNIX based systems (including Mac OS X). Here are just two:

**For your current user:**

1. Open up a shell or terminal window
2. Type this command:
vi ~/.profile

(vi is a text editor, you can use another if desired)

3. Add this command:

    export (variable name)=(variable value)

Where (variable name) and (variable value) are the environment variable elements. For example, if the environment variable you are setting is FISHEYE_OPTS, and the variable value is -Xmx256m, you would type the following:

    export FISHEYE_OPTS=-Xmx256m

Add this command on its own line at the end of the file.

4. Save, and restart your shell.

For all users in the system:

1. Open up a shell or terminal window
2. vi /etc/profile (replace vi with your favourite text editor)
3. Add export (variable name)=(variable value) on its own line at the end of the file
4. Save, and restart your shell

If you are using a GUI, you may not need to open up the shell. Instead, you might be able to open the file directly in a graphical text editor.

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

Configuring Outgoing Web Proxy Support for FishEye or Crucible

Accessing External Hosts

FishEye may need to connect to hosts that are outside your network. For example, in Administration > Server Settings > Update Notifications, FishEye needs to access http://updates.atlassian.com to check for updates. If the FishEye server can't access the site it will throw the following error:

```
ERROR - Error while checking for newer versions from http://update.atlassian.com
(update.atlassian.com)
```

When trying to check if there are newer versions of FishEye or Crucible

In some environments, access to hosts outside the network are forbidden (in which case, you will need to manually check for updates). In other environments access to hosts outside of the network need to go through a proxy.

If you do have a proxy server, you need to tell FishEye how to send its requests through the proxy:

**Configuring an outbound HTTP proxy in Fisheye**

Proxy support is configured by passing certain arguments to the Java Virtual Machine on startup (for Fisheye, you can add them to the FISHEYE_OPTS Environment Variables). These properties follow the conventions defined by Sun:

- http.proxyHost
- http.proxyPort (default: 80)
- http.nonProxyHosts (default: <none>)
- https.proxyHost

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At a minimum, you need to define `http.proxyHost` to configure an HTTP proxy, and `https.proxyHost` for an HTTPS proxy. System property configuration is described on the Setting JVM System Properties page.

Properties `http.proxyHost` and `http.proxyPort` indicate the proxy server and port that the HTTP protocol handler will use.

```
-Dhttp.proxyHost=proxy.example.org -Dhttp.proxyPort=8080
-Dhttps.proxyHost=proxy.example.org -Dhttps.proxyPort=8080
```

Property `http.nonProxyHosts` indicates the hosts which should be connected to directly and not through the proxy server. The value can be a list of hosts, each separated by a `,` and in addition a wildcard character (`*`) can be used for matching. For example:

```
-Dhttp.nonProxyHosts=*.foo.com|localhost
```

Note: You may need to escape the pipe character (`|`) in some command-line environments.

If the `http.nonProxyHosts` property is not configured, all web requests will be sent to the proxy.

Configuring HTTP proxy authentication

Proxy authentication is also configured by providing system properties to Java in your application server's configuration file. Specifically, the following properties:

- `http.proxyUser` – username
- `http.proxyPassword` – secret
- `https.proxyUser`
- `https.proxyPassword`

How it Looks

So an example of your `FISHEYE_OPTS` Environment Variables will be:

```
FISHEYE_OPTS="-Xms128m -Xmx1024m -XX:MaxPermSize=128m
-Dhttp.proxyHost=proxy.example.org -Dhttp.proxyPort=8080
-Dhttps.proxyHost=proxy.example.org -Dhttps.proxyPort=8080
-Dhttp.nonProxyHosts=*.foo.com|localhost -Dhttp.proxyUser=USERNAME
-Dhttp.proxyPassword=SECRET" -Dhttps.proxyHost=proxy.example.org
-Dhttps.proxyPort=8080 -Dhttps.proxyUser=USERNAME -Dhttps.proxyPassword=SECRET"
```

After having set the `FISHEYE_OPTS` and restarting your server, go to Administration > Sys Info/Support > System Info, and check your JVM Input Arguments to ensure that your server is picking up your `FISHEYE_OPTS` as expected.

Configuring SSL cipher suites for Jetty

You may wish to set the cipher suites that are used for a specific SSL connector when Jetty starts up:

- To include a cipher suite that you require that is not enabled by default.
- To exclude a cipher suite that is considered too weak to use, or for which a vulnerability has been discovered.

The Java Virtual Machine provides the SSL cipher suites that Jetty uses. See JSSE Provider documentation for more information on the available cipher suites.

Enabling cipher suites

You can specify the cipher suites that the Jetty webserver (bundled with FishEye) will use:

1. Create a file named `jetty-web.xml` in `FISHEYE_HOME/content/WEB-INF/`
2. Add the following content to the file. Modify parameters as needed:
Disabling cipher suites

You can exclude a cipher suite from those that the Jetty webserver (bundled with FishEye) will use. You may want to do this for a suite that is considered too weak to use, or for which a vulnerability has been discovered. Note that Jetty performs the exclude operation after the include operation. Therefore, if a cipher suite is both included and then excluded as part of the same configuration, it is disabled.

1. If necessary, create a jetty-web.xml file in FISHEYE_HOME/content/WEB-INF/.
2. Add an exclude section to the file after the IncludeCipherSuites section to specify the cipher suites to be excluded:

```xml
<Set name="ExcludeCipherSuites">
  <Array type="java.lang.String">
    <Item>SSL_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA</Item>
    <Item>SSL_DHE_RSA_WITH_DES_CBC_SHA</Item>
    <Item>SSL_DHE_DSS_WITH_DES_CBC_SHA</Item>
  </Array>
</Set>
```

3. Restart FishEye.

Configuring FishEye Security

Choose from the pages below for specific information on FishEye security settings:

- Best practices for configuring FishEye security
Brute force login protection
Configuring CAPTCHA
Granting administrator privileges
Configuring public signup

Best practices for configuring FishEye security

The best way to harden a system is to look at each of the involved systems individually. Contact your company's security officer or department to find out what security policies you should be using. There are many things to consider, such as the configuration of your underlying operating systems, application servers, database servers, network, firewall, routers, etc. It would be impractical to outline all of them here.

This page contains guidelines on good security practices, to the best of our knowledge.

Configuring the web server

Please refer to the following guides for system administrators:

- How to configure Apache to lock down the administration interface to those people who really need it. See Using Apache to limit access to the Confluence administration interface for guidance.
- How to reduce the risk of brute force attacks: Configuring CAPTCHA.

Configuring the application server

See the following system administrator guide for general hints at the application server level (FishEye uses Jetty, but the principles described here still apply):

- Tomcat security best practices

Configuring the application

The way you set up FishEye roles, permissions and processes makes a big difference in the security of your FishEye site.

Below are some more FishEye-specific items to consider. None of these provides 100% security. They are measures to reduce impact and to slow down an intruder in case your system does become compromised.

- Restrict the number of users with powerful roles or group memberships. If only one department should have access to particularly sensitive data, then do restrict access to the data to those users. Do not let convenience over-rule security. Do not give all staff access to sensitive data when there is no need.
- Put documented procedures in place for the case of employees leaving the company.
- Perform security audits regularly. Know who can help in case a security breach occurs. Perform 'what if' planning exercises. ('What is the worst thing that could happen if a privileged user's password were stolen while he's on vacation? What can we do to minimise damage?).
- Make sure the FishEye database user (and all datasource database users) only has the amount of database privileges it really needs.
- Monitor your binaries. If an attacker compromises an account on your system, he will usually try to gain access to more accounts. This is sometimes done by adding malicious code, such as by modifying files on the system. Run routine scripts that regularly verify that no malicious change has been made.

Securing the FishEye instance directory

For production use, we strongly recommend that you secure the FishEye instance directory against unauthorised access.

The location of the FishEye instance directory is defined by the FISHEYE_INST system variable; we highly recommend that this be a completely separate location from the <FishEye home directory> (the install location). See FishEye folder layout for details of the data kept in the instance directory.

We recommend the following precautions:

- Assign a separate restricted user account on the machine for running FishEye (not a root/administrator user).
- Ensure that only the user running FishEye can access the FishEye instance directory, and that this user has read, write and execute permissions, by setting file system permissions appropriately for your operating system.
Configuring system admin access

Below are some things to consider specifically related to the system admin role:

- Keep the number of FishEye administrators extremely low. For example, 3 system administrator accounts should be the maximum.
- The administrators should have separate FishEye accounts for their administrative roles and for their day to day roles. If John Doe is an administrator, he should have a regular user account without administrator access to do his day to day work. This could be a ‘john.doe’ account. In addition, he should have an entirely separate account (that cannot be guessed by an outsider and that does not even use his proper name) for administrative work. This account could be ‘jane smith’ – using a username that is so obscure or fake that no outsider could guess it. This way, even if an attacker singles out the actual person John Doe and gets hold of his password, the stolen account would most likely be John's regular user account, and the attacker cannot perform administrative actions with that account.
- Lock down administrative actions as much as you can. If there is no need for your administrators to perform administrative actions from outside the office, then lock down access to those actions to known IP addresses, for example. See Using Apache to limit access to the Confluence administration interface for guidance.

Further precautions

As another precaution:

- Regularly monitor the above requirements. There are many things that could start out well, but deteriorate over time:
  - A system may start out with just 3 administrators, but over the course of a year this could grow to 30 administrators if no one prevents expansion.
  - Apache administration restrictions may be in place at the start of the year, but when the application server is migrated after a few months, people may forget to apply the rules to the new system.

Again, keep in mind that the above steps may only be a fraction of what could apply to you, depending on your security requirements. Also, keep in mind that none of the above rules can guarantee anything. They just make it harder for an intruder to move quickly.

Brute force login protection

This page explains how to configure or disable FishEye’s brute force login protection.

FishEye will protect against brute force login attacks by forcing users to solve a CAPTCHA form after a configurable number of consecutive invalid login attempts. By default, this functionality is enabled, and the number of invalid attempts is set to three.

Once a user logs in successfully, they will no longer be required to solve the CAPTCHA form.

Configuring brute force login protection

To configure brute force login protection:

1. In the Admin area, click Authentication under ‘Security Settings’.
2. Scroll down to the ‘Security Settings’ section at the bottom of the screen.
3. The ‘Use CAPTCHA for login’ options are:
   - Never.
   - After N login attempts (the default number of allowed attempts is three).

Select the desired option (where ‘N’ is the number of attempts), and click ‘Apply’. The changes will be made immediately.

Screenshot: Brute Force Login Protection Settings

![Security settings](image)

Brute force protection against remote API calls
Login requests by the FishEye remote API libraries are also covered by the brute force protections. After the number of invalid attempts is exceeded (the default is three), then the remote API for that user will be prevented from making further login attempts (as that user will now be required to solve a CAPTCHA form through the web interface in order to log in).

Configuring CAPTCHA

This page contains instructions on enabling and disabling CAPTCHA testing on the following login-screen features of FishEye and Crucible:

- Public signup.
- Password retrieval.

Administrators can enable or disable CAPTCHA testing on the public signup and password retrieval screens. CAPTCHA testing is enabled by default.

You may want to turn CAPTCHA off if you are serving FishEye or Crucible behind a firewall.

To do this:

1. Open the FishEye Admin screen, then choose 'Security' from the left navigation bar.
2. The FishEye Security Settings screen opens.
3. Just below 'Public Signup', the 'Use CAPTCHA' option can be set to OFF or ON.
4. Select the desired setting by clicking 'Turn (OFF or ON)'.
5. The setting is immediately changed.

To see instructions on configuring CAPTCHA for brute force login protection, see the page on Brute force login protection.

Granting administrator privileges

You can grant Admin privileges to users and groups in FishEye. These privileges exist in addition to the core 'Admin' account (in FishEye/Crucible 1.6 onwards).

Be sparing in granting Admin privileges, as all Admin users have the 'keys to the kingdom'. They can add or remove other's user or group admin rights, and change the password of the core Admin account.

Setting admin privileges for individual users

Log in as the Admin user and select Administrators, under 'Security Settings' in the left navigation panel.

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

To grant admin rights to a particular user:

1. Select their username in the 'Non-Admin Users' column.
2. Click Add.

To remove a user's admin rights:

1. Select their username in the 'Admin Users' column.
2. Click Remove.

Setting admin privileges for groups
Log in as the Admin user and select Administrators, under ‘Security Settings’ in the left navigation panel.

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

To grant admin rights to a particular group:

1. Select the group name in the 'Non-Admin Groups' column.
2. Click Add.

To remove a group's admin rights:

1. Select the group name in the 'Admin Groups' column.
2. Click Remove.

Screenshot: Setting Group Admin Settings

Configuring public signup

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

Public signup is disabled by default.

To enable public signup:

1. Go to the FishEye 'Admin Menu'.
2. Click Security in the left navigation column. The 'Authentication Settings' page will be displayed (see screenshot below).
3. Click **On**, next to ‘Public Signup’.
4. Log out of FishEye and verify that the login screen now contains a **Signup** link.

Screenshot: ‘Authentication Settings — Public Signup’

---

### Tuning FishEye performance

This page describes a number of ways in which you can optimise the performance of your FishEye installation.

#### Configurable indexing threads

FishEye is now multi-threaded, allowing you to control the number of threads dedicated to the repository indexing process. See the page on [Configuring indexing](#).

**On this page:**
- Configurable indexing threads
- Java heap size
- Default number of open files
- Improve browse performance
- Improving initial scan performance

**Related pages:**
- Best practices for FishEye configuration

#### Java heap size

The heap size of the FishEye Java Virtual Machine is controlled by the `FISHEYE_OPTS` environment variable. The best heap size to use is dependent on a number of factors including:

- The source code management (SCM) system being used. Subversion scanning typically uses more memory than CVS, for example.
- The complexity of operations in the repository. Processing changesets which affect many files will use more memory.
- The amount of physical RAM in the system. If the Java heap is too large, it may induce swapping which
FishEye will reserve a portion of the available heap for caching of database data. So in general, the more memory you can supply, the better.

For Subversion repositories, it is also possible to reduce FishEye's memory footprint by reducing the BlockSize parameter.

If you do run into 'Out of Memory' errors, see Fix out of Memory Errors.

Default number of open files

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

Improve browse performance

For users with very large repositories, you may find the rendering of the Subversion tree slow. You can try disabling checking for empty folders by using the disable-dirtree-empty-checks option in your FISHEYE_ARGS environment variable.

Improving initial scan performance

Background information

When you add a repository, FishEye needs to perform a once-off scan through the repository to build up its initial index and cache. This scan can take some time. Until this scan is complete, you may find that some data is not displayed. As a guide, FishEye should be able to process about 100KB-200KB per second on an averaged-size PC. If FishEye is accessing the repository over the network (e.g. over a NFS mount), then you should expect the initial scan to take longer.

General improvements

You can increase the speed of your scans using the following options:

- If your repository is non-local, set up a local repository mirror on the FishEye server. This will provide a major speed boost for anyone scanning a repository across a network.
- Exclude unused file types, unused directories and specific large files from FishEye.

Improve update performance during initial scan

One option is break large repositories into multiple smaller repositories. While this technique will not improve the overall initial scan time, it allows for all fully scanned repositories to be updated while the initial scan is still being performed on those remaining.

In FishEye 1.3.4 and later, the initial and incremental scans happen in separate, single threads. So, splitting the repositories will allow incremental scans to run concurrently alongside the initial scans. You may also wish to split projects into separate repositories, since permissions in FishEye are applied on a per-repository basis.

Improving initial scan performance for an SVN repository

The http/s protocol has the slowest performance during the initial scan. The svn protocol (svn://) is faster and the file protocol (file:///) is the fastest. Therefore if you find your initial scan takes an extended amount of time (more than a day or two), you should consider switching over from the http/s protocol to the svn or file protocol to define the location of your SVN repository. (Use svnsync to mirror the repository onto the fisheye server, so that you can access it with the file protocol.)
In order for SVN protocol to work you need to have set up an `svnserve` based server.

More information on how to troubleshoot SVN indexing related issues can be found here.

**Best practices for FishEye configuration**

1. **Ensure your FishEye scan performance is as fast as possible.**

   Use the `file://` protocol for fastest indexing performance. See Improve FishEye scan performance for more information. (If you cannot install FishEye on the server where Subversion is running, use `svnsync` to mirror the repository onto the FishEye server).

2. **If your repository is really large, consider starting at a sensible revision**

   This affects Subversion and Perforce. Do this when defining your Perforce or SVN repository.

3. **Exclude directories if you don't need them.**

   For example, not everyone may need to access a developer's personal branch on the repository, so you can exclude it from the repository scan. You may also want to exclude large branches/tags that have been deleted (even though they are deleted in your repository, FishEye will still index them as they once existed). Do this by using 'Allow' and 'Exclude' Admin settings.

4. **Consider skipping Perforce Label processing if not important**

   - Perforce Labels can be slow to process, and thus cause FishEye to index slowly in certain environments.
   - Do this by defining the 'Skip Labels' Repository Detail.

5. **Split your repositories into logical components if you can (For example, by product or project).**

   - A logical structure will make it simpler to exclude certain branches when they become less relevant to work in progress. This can garner significant performance gains.
   - Avoid treating an SCM like a file system — don't alter the structure or move items around without a significant reason for doing so. Make these changes sparingly and as infrequently as possible.
   - The more often you make major changes to the structure inside your SCM, the more scanning is required for FishEye to keep track of its status. This especially applies to Subversion, because of its concept of 'cheap copies'. The result is that small changes can be essentially unmeasurable and cause a large amount of re-scanning.

6. **Decide on your Subversion tag and branch conventions**

   Decide what conventions you are going to adopt for your subversion repositories and then stick to them. It's best to stick to one of the standard conventions recommended by Subversion. Best practices for Subversion integration can be found here.

7. **Exclude tags and/or branches that you delete and recreate often.**

   You may have a branch or tag that you delete and recreate often, for example a latest tag which holds the latest release. FishEye will take a long time to index this tag/branch as it needs to index its entire history, which can be very large. It is recommended that you exclude this directory from being indexed. See the documentation on the 'Excludes' option.

8. **Avoid using the text `$Log$` in your CVS commit messages.**

   This is because FishEye does not handle the `$Log` RCS expansion keyword correctly. Some diff results (and line numbers in diffs) may appear incorrect in files where `$Log` is used.
9. Avoid using symbolic links to refer to your FishEye home directory location.

See this existing Knowledge Base document for more information.

10. Configure your index threads & memory usage to an appropriate level.

See the page Tuning FishEye for instructions and the related memory guide, Fix out of Memory Errors.

See Also

- Improve FishEye scan performance
- Tuning FishEye

Separating FishEye instance data from application data

By default, FishEye will install and run self-contained within the `<FishEye home directory>`, that is, the directory where you unzip the package. Alternatively, you can create a separate FishEye "instance" directory outside of the `<FishEye home directory>` and reference it with an environment variable, `FISHEYE_INST`. This may be necessary for practical or administrative reasons. Here are our recommendations for some of these possible scenarios:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Instances</th>
<th>Installation Type</th>
<th>Upgrade Likelihood</th>
<th>Separate FishEye Instance Directory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Production</td>
<td></td>
<td>Highly Recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Development</td>
<td>Likely</td>
<td>Highly Recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Development</td>
<td>Not Likely</td>
<td>Unnecessary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In order to run multiple instances of FishEye on the same server, it is mandatory to establish a separate `FISHEYE_INST` directory.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Instances</th>
<th>Installation Type</th>
<th>Upgrade Likelihood</th>
<th>Separate FishEye Instance Directory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Multiple</td>
<td>Prod. / Dev.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Mandatory</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the differences between FishEye folder layouts depending on which installation you choose.

For production installations, we recommend that the FishEye instance directory be secured against unauthorised access.
As outlined in Method 3 of our FishEye upgrade guide, you can separate your FishEye instance data (to make future upgrades easier) even if initially you chose not to do so:

1. Shut down the FishEye/Crucible instance if it is running.
2. Create a directory outside of the <FishEye home directory> path for the FishEye instance data and then set up the FISHEYE_INST environment variable.
3. Copy the following items to /FISHEYE_INST:
   - <FishEye home directory>/config.xml
   - <FishEye home directory>/var
   - <FishEye home directory>/cache
   - <FishEye home directory>/data (optional – if it exists)
4. Start the FishEye/Crucible instance.

Can't See Your Repositories?
If your configuration is not automatically picked up and you cannot see your existing repositories, check your Administration > Sys-Info page, where you will see information about FISHEYE_HOME and FISHEYE_INST. Check that your FISHEYE_INST environment variable is pointing to the correct directory.

Best practices Subversion integration

**SVN Client**
Atlassian recommends using the bundled SVNkit client instead of the native SVN client.

**Connection Protocol**
The http/s protocol has the slowest performance during the initial scan. The svn protocol (svn://) is faster and the file protocol (file://) is the fastest.

Therefore if you find your initial scan takes an extended amount of time (more than a day or two), you should consider switching over from the http/s protocol to the svn or file protocol to define the location of your SVN repository. (Use svnsync to mirror the repository onto the FishEye server, so that you can access it with the file protocol.). In order for SVN protocol to work you need to have set up an svnserve based server.

**SVN Branch/Tag Structure**
Ensure the SVN branch and tag structure has been selected correctly in FishEye repository configuration. If FishEye does not know which files are tags and branches, it will treat all files as trunk files. This can significantly increase the effective size of your repository and the initial scan time as well as impact runtime performance. Please refer to this guide for verifying SVN symbolic rules.

**FishEye Index Structure**
FishEye is a caching application. It caches all the repository information. Therefore, big repositories do take time to be indexed.
This index/repository cache is stored in the var directory defined in the FishEye configuration, under a subdirectory named var/cache/name of the repository. For example, the indexes for the repository FE are under var/cache/FE, with one subdirectory for each index:

- Metadata index is stored in var/cache/FE/idx0
- Content index is stored in var/cache/FE/idx1
- DiffText index is stored in var/cache/FE/idx2

**Limit Indexing Scope**

You can limit the repository content that FishEye will index by:

- Setting a start revision to start indexing from a particular revision.
- Exclude certain file types/paths that are not required to be indexed.
- Turn OFF the store-diff info property. Some of the benefits are:
  - Speed up indexing; FishEye won't have to retrieve and index all diffs.
  - Reduce disk footprint. The diff index files can become quite large, so disabling diffs can lead to significant savings.
  - Reduce disk I/O, particularly write operations. If disk I/O is a performance bottleneck, disabling diff indexing could help.
  - Reduce the load on your SVN server during indexing, but you'll only notice the difference if you've got a lot of commit activity going on.

**Indexing Thread Configuration**

Check for the indexing thread configuration.

FishEye uses one thread each for incremental and initial indexing for each repository. Three is a recommended thread count. Having more threads will add extra overhead to the server when indexing, and reduce performance.

**Further Reading**

- Tuning FishEye Performance
- Recommended Best Practices

**Troubleshooting SVN indexing issues in FishEye and Crucible**

This page lists the troubleshooting tips required to investigate some common SVN issues reported while indexing a repository in FishEye and Crucible.

- Debugging slow indexing
  - Command line tool
  - Analyzing debug logs
- Further resources

**Debugging slow indexing**

**Command line tool**

- Monitor the size of your <FISHEYE_INST>/var/cache/repository_name folder on disk as this should be similar to your SVN repository on the server. If there is a huge size mismatch, that is usually an indication of incorrect SVN branch and tag mapping in FishEye.
- If you observe a large size mismatch, you can use the `svnrules` command line tool to identify missing svn symbolic rules. The tool is shipped with the latest version of FishEye. For more information, see Verifying SVN symbolic rules.

This command may take a while as it runs `svn log -v` against the specified repository. It attempts to analyse all the copy operations in your repository and reports where it is most likely that there are missing svn symbolic rule definitions. Once the tool has finished, check the end of the generated `<Repo Name>-svn-rules.log` file – it contains a summary of the 10 most common folders for which symbolic rules may be missing.

You don't need to stop your current FishEye instance to perform this check. Please note that the tool may report false positives, as sometimes it is genuine activity in the repository to copy some files or folders within the trunk.

**Analyzing debug logs**
With debug logging enabled, look for log entries beginning with 
IncrementalPinger<Thread No.>
<Repository Name>]. and [InitialPinger<Thread No.> <Repository Name>]. These entries correspond to indexing related tasks currently running in the application and the Thread No. corresponds to which thread is being used to complete the task on that repository. Using the timestamp on the log, you can then investigate the last time that FishEye ran an incremental/initial index on a repository.

Debug logs will also report the exact commands being run on the repository at the time of initial and incremental indexing, for example:

```
```

In the above example, the “Starting process” and “Finished process” are the messages used to track the start and end of a command and how long it took to complete - “took 33ms” in this case. This can be helpful in identifying some long running commands or if they do not complete at all when there are no corresponding “Finished process” log entries. You may then run the same commands via the command line directly on your server and compare the results.

Logs will also lodge the time taken to index a particular repository, for example:

```
2013-04-08 14:06:05,833 INFO [InitialPinger3 git] fisheye.console BaseRepositoryScanner-ping - [git] starting initial scan of repository
```

With debug logging enabled, you can also look for the exact command that FishEye is failing at while indexing, for example:

```
```

```
```

```
```

```
```

```
2013-04-08 14:28:43,124 ERROR [InitialPinger3 svn] fisheye.app SvnRepositoryTester-pingAndValidateAccess - Exception getting FishEye access control
```

```
```
In the above example, the command is "svn ls -r HEAD https://URL/public/@HEAD". You can run it via the command line to check the result returned from your SVN server.

Further resources
- The FishEye Knowledge base articles for SVN integration are very useful for identifying the underlying cause.
- You may also use the bundled Hercules Log Scanner to scan your logs for known issues and get recommendations for resolution accordingly.

Contacting Support

Raising a Support Request

There are two ways to raise a support request with Atlassian:

- (Recommended) Raise a support ticket directly via our support site on the internet and then create a support zip. The advantage of this method, is that it includes all the relevant files fisheye/crucible support need. You can also be sure that the support case has been created and includes your logs.
- Complete the support request form via your Fisheye Administration Console. The disadvantage of this method, is that your mail may not be forwarded correctly due to an issue or security restriction on your mail server. For example, the zip of your log files are huge, hence your mail server rejects the mail.

Both methods are described below.

_Raising a Support Ticket via the Internet_

Raise a support ticket via the Atlassian Support System:

1. If you do not already have a free Atlassian support account, create one here.
2. Lodge a detailed description of your problem in the new support ticket.
3. Fill in all applicable information about your system, such as application server, database, etc.
4. If FishEye is running, go to the 'Atlassian Support Tools' screen in your Administration Console and copy the text of your system information into the ticket.
5. Go to Administration > Server Settings > Debug Logging, and turn debug logging "ON".
6. Reproduce the problem
7. Create a support zip to attach to the ticket. If your instance does not start up, attach a zip of your FISHEYE_E_INST/var/logs directory to the support case.
8. Log in to https://support.atlassian.com and select 'Create New Issue'.
9. Once your ticket is lodged, wait to be notified by email of updates.

_Support Utility_

It is recommended that you add a support zip to every interaction with support. The utility will also dump your system information to the logs before zipping them.

You can also use this method to append system information to an existing support ticket.

1. Log in with as a person with admin access
2. Go to Administration > Atlassian Support Tools > Support Zip. Ensure that everything is checked, then click on "Create Support Zip" button.
3. Attach the created support zip, to the support case you raised.

A screenshot of the Create Support Zip form is shown below:
Raising a Support Ticket via the Fisheye Administration Console

Ensure that SMTP email is set up on your Fisheye instance and your mail server allows zip files.

The advantage of this method is that it is convenient, however the disadvantage is that your mail may not be forwarded correctly due to an issue (e.g. zip file too large) or security restriction on your mail server.

You can also use this method to append system information to an existing support ticket.

On the left navigation bar, click 'Atlassian Support Tools' and subsequently on the 'Support Request' tab. Fill out the 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
Fields in the Support Request form

On the Support Request form there are a number of fields to fill out and options to select.

- **'Subject'**: Enter a one line summary of the problem.
- **'Priority'**: Choose from Low, Medium, High or Critical.
- **'Description'**: Type a detailed description of the problem you are trying to solve.
- **'Existing Support Request'**: Leave this field blank to create a new support request. If you have an existing support ticket open at support.atlassian.com, enter the issue key here. This will append this request to the existing ticket.
- **'Contact Name'**: Your contact name.
- **'Contact Number'**: Your contact number.
- **'Attach FishEye Logs'**: Tick this box to send Atlassian your FishEye log file.
- **'Attach Config File'**: Tick this box to send Atlassian your FishEye configuration file.
- **'Support Entitlement Number (SEN)'**: Paste your Support Entitlement Number. See Finding your FishEye or Crucible Support Entitlement Number (SEN).

When you have filled out the required fields, click ‘Send Support Request’ to finish.

⚠️ Note that the form may take several minutes to fully submit, as it takes some time to export and process the log file data.

**Finding your FishEye or Crucible Support Entitlement Number (SEN)**

There are three ways to find your Support Entitlement Number (SEN):

---

**Support Request**

To: *Atlassian Support Team*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contact Email</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority</td>
<td><a href="#">Moderate loss of application functionality or performance resulting in multiple</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Support Data to Attach**

Attaching logs and configuration information to your Support Request helps our engineers give you a faster and more complete response. Usernames and passwords are removed from your configuration files automatically (usernames will still appear in log files).

- [ ] Application Properties
- [ ] Thread Dump
- [ ] Compare.log
- [ ] FishEye/Crucible config.xml File
- [ ] FishEye/Crucible configuration file.
- [ ] FishEye/Crucible Plugin Configuration
- [ ] FishEye/Crucible plugin configuration files.
- [ ] Modified Files
- [ ] Include a Copy of All Locally Modified Files (recommended).
- [ ] FishEye/Crucible Application Logs
- [ ] FishEye/Crucible application logs (highly recommended).
- [ ] FishEye/Crucible fishes.out Log File
- [ ] FishEye/Crucible fishes.out log (highly recommended).
- [ ] FishEye/Crucible Plugin state properties
- [ ] FishEye/Crucible Plugin state properties (recommended).
- [ ] Limit File Sizes?
  - Limit the size of files included in your support zip to no more than 25Mb.

---

1. Find your entitlement number in the registration email sent when you purchased FishEye.
2. Navigate to the Atlassian Support Portal and log in. Your entitlement number is listed in your account details.
3. Contact Atlassian Support directly and provide them with your entitlement number.
Method 1: Check in the FishEye Administration Interface

Select Administration >> SysInfo/Support. The SEN is shown:

Method 3: Atlassian Invoice

Your Support Entitlement Number (SEN) appears on the third page of your Atlassian Invoice.

See Finding Your Support Entitlement Number in the support space for more general information about how Atlassian Support uses this number.

FishEye releases

FishEye 3.4

15 April 2014

- Importing Git repositories from Atlassian Stash
- Git indexing performance gains
- Administration REST APIs – /repositories/
- Header stalking behaviour

Read more in the FishEye 3.4 release notes and changelog.

See the FishEye upgrade guide.

FishEye 3.3

11 February 2014
• New branch/tag switcher
• Administration REST APIs
• Subversion 1.8 is now supported
• Microsoft Internet Explorer 11 is now supported

Read more in the FishEye 3.3 release notes and changelog.

See the FishEye upgrade guide.

FishEye 3.2

27 November 2013

• SCM checkout URLs
• Quick Search filters
• Internally managed Git repositories are no longer supported
• User data moved to the SQL database
• Improved protection against XSRF
• Microsoft SQL Server 2012 is now supported (support for SQL Server 2005 is deprecated)
• Microsoft Internet Explorer 10 is now supported (support for IE 8 is deprecated)
• MySQL 5.0 is deprecated
• PostgreSQL 8.2 is deprecated
• FishEye communication with JIRA versions older than 5.0 is no longer supported
• More in the release notes and changelog

See the FishEye upgrade guide.

FishEye 3.1

27 August 2013

• An improved dashboard
• QuickNav and QuickSearch improvements
• New JIRA issue dialog
• Transition JIRA issues from within FishEye
• Small improvements: native SVN 1.7, OpenJDK
• More in the release notes and changelog

See the FishEye upgrade guide.

FishEye 3.0

30 May 2013

• Optimised indexing for new SVN repositories
• Commit graph highlighter
• Redesigned UX
• Platform upgrades: Jetty 8, Infinity 3 DB
• Small improvements
• More in the release notes and changelog

See the FishEye upgrade guide.

FishEye 2.10

15 January 2013

• Repository indexing REST API
• Bitbucket and GitHub polling integration
• More in the release notes
• FishEye 2.10 upgrade guide

FishEye 2.9
14 November 2012

- Simpler JIRA integration
- More JIRA data in FishEye
- Faster JIRA source tab
- More in the release notes
- FishEye 2.9 upgrade guide

FishEye 2.8

15 August 2012

- Mentions
- Shares
- Improved performance of the activity stream
- Support for Subversion 1.7
- End of life announcements
- More in the release notes
- FishEye 2.8 upgrade guide

FishEye 2.7

7 September 2011

- Managed Git Repositories
- Smart Commits
- Web Hooks
- JIRA FishEye Plugin Improvements
- Small Improvements
- More in the release notes
- FishEye 2.7 Upgrade Guide

FishEye 2.6

6 June 2011

- Repository Commit Graph
- User Management via JIRA
- Improved Quick Search
- Redesigned HTML Emails
- Dashboard and Navigation Improvements
- Improved Support for Git Branches
- Git Commit Authors include Email Address
- Mercurial Indexing Improvements
- More in the release notes
- FishEye 2.6 Upgrade Guide

FishEye 2.5

8 February 2011

- Search Revamp
- Redesigned Activity Stream
- Mercurial and Git Authentication
- RSS Improvements
- Universal Plugin Manager
- More in the release notes
- FishEye 2.5 Upgrade Guide

FishEye older releases (click to expand)

FishEye 2.4

20 October 2010
• Branch and Tag Selector
• File History Redesigned
• Easier Application Linking
• SSL Support
• User Interface Improvements
• Performance Improvements
• More in the release notes
• FishEye 2.4 Upgrade Guide

FishEye 2.3
26 May 2010
• Mercurial SCM Alpha
• New ‘Aggregate’ functions in EyeQL query language
• Revamped Installation Process
• More in the release notes
• FishEye 2.3 Upgrade Guide

FishEye 2.2
18 Feb 2010
• Enhanced Side-by-Side Diff View Mode
• Improved Quick Navigation
• Annotation Context Menu
• Code Copying
• ClearCase and Git Support Now Final
• Numerous improvements and bug fixes
• More in the release notes
• FishEye 2.2 Upgrade Guide

FishEye 2.1
12 November 2009
• Wiki Markup in Commit Messages
• Streamlined JIRA Integration
• FishEye Admin API
• History Page Performance Increases
• ClearCase Support Now in Beta
• More in the release notes
• FishEye 2.1 Upgrade Guide

FishEye 2.0
30 June 2009
• Activity streams
• People statistics
• Favourites, bookmarks & saved search
• Enhanced JIRA integration
• New user interface
• Git beta
• More in the release notes
• FishEye 2.0 Upgrade Guide

FishEye 1.6
23 September 08
• FishEye search enhancements
• Multiple admin users
• Remote API improvements
• Changes to charts
• Perforce performance tweaks
• More in the release notes
• FishEye 1.6 Upgrade Guide

FishEye 1.5

14 April 2008

• Per-author lines of code statistics
• Charting improvements
• Customisable email templates
• More in the release notes
• FishEye 1.5 Upgrade Guide

FishEye 1.4

5 December 2007

• Enhancements to user management
• Crowd/SSO support
• Crucible integration
• Enhancements to JIRA plugin
• More in the release notes
• FishEye 1.4 Upgrade Guide

FishEye 1.3

1 August 2007

• Support for the Perforce version control system.
• SVN properties are now shown.
• Quicksearch now searches for changeset ids.
• New "mixed" chart on annotation pages, showing author-over-time breakdown.
• Side by Side diffs (1.3.1)
• More in the release notes
• FishEye 1.3 Upgrade Guide

FishEye 1.2.x Changelog
FishEye 1.1.x Changelog
FishEye 1.0.x Changelog

Security advisories (click to expand)
Security advisories

• FishEye and Crucible Security Advisory 2013-07-16
• FishEye and Crucible Security Advisory 2012-08-21
• FishEye and Crucible Security Advisory 2012-05-17
• FishEye and Crucible Security Advisory 2012-01-31
• FishEye and Crucible Security Advisory 2011-11-22
• FishEye and Crucible Security Advisory 2011-05-16
• FishEye and Crucible Security Advisory 2011-01-12
• FishEye Security Advisory 2010-10-20
• FishEye Security Advisory 2010-06-16
• FishEye Security Advisory 2010-05-04
• FishEye and Crucible Security Advisory 2014-02-26

FishEye upgrade guide

This page describes how to upgrade to a new version of FishEye.

• For the latest FishEye release, see FishEye releases.
• For production environments we recommend that you test the FishEye upgrade on a QA server before deploying to production.
The first time you run a new version of FishEye, it will automatically upgrade its data. This may involve a complete re-index of your repository.

### Upgrade steps

- **Back up your entire FishEye instance** (see Backing up and restoring FishEye data), i.e.
  - If you are backing up your FishEye instance using the Admin interface, tick all of the 'Include' checkboxes (e.g. repository and application caches, plugins and their configuration data, SQL database, etc).
  - If you are backing up your FishEye instance using the command-line interface, do not use any exclusion options.
- Read the release notes and changelogs and the version-specific upgrade guide for the version you are upgrading to, as well as any versions you are skipping.
- Check for known issues in the FishEye Knowledge Base.
- If you are using MySQL, read about the JDBC driver.
- Read about how to reduce downtime when a repository re-index is required.
- Once the new version of FishEye is installed, remember to update any custom configurations in the new version of FishEye, for example your SQL driver and your wrapper.config file.

Your upgrade procedure depends on whether you are using a `FISHEYE_INST` directory (i.e. "FishEye instance" directory).

- **The `FISHEYE_INST` directory** is the FishEye data directory (not the installation directory) and has a location defined by the `FISHEYE_INST` environment variable. It is used to keep the FishEye data completely separate from the FishEye/Crucible application files. We recommend that you configure FishEye/Crucible to use a `FISHEYE_INST` directory for production instances. Read more about `FISHEYE_INST` in Installing FishEye on Windows or Installing FishEye on Linux and Mac.
- **The `<FishEye home directory>` is the location of the FishEye/Crucible application files.**

### Method 1: Using a `FISHEYE_INST` directory

- **Click here to expand...**

  If you have FishEye/Crucible configured to use a `FISHEYE_INST` directory, then follow the instructions below. This is the recommended scenario for production installations.

1. Shut down your existing FishEye/Crucible server, using `bin\stop.bat` or `bin\stop.sh` from the `<FishEye home directory>`.
2. Make a backup of your `FISHEYE_INST` directory.
3. Download FishEye or Crucible.
4. Extract the new FishEye/Crucible version to a new directory.
5. Leave your `FISHEYE_INST` environment variable set to its existing location. Both FishEye and Crucible use this variable.
   - Please be aware that jar files in the `FISHEYE_INST/lib` directory may conflict with those
required for FishEye’s normal operation. Jar files in this directory should be limited to those which provide functionality not provided by FishEye (e.g. database drivers).

6. Start FishEye/Crucible from the new installation directory by running `bin/run.sh`. (Use `run.bat` on Windows.)

7. Follow any version-specific instructions found in the FishEye upgrade guide or Crucible upgrade guide.

Method 2: Without a FISHEYE_INST directory

> Click here to expand...

If you do not have FishEye/Crucible configured to use a FISHEYE_INST directory and do not want to set one up, then follow the instructions below. The `<FishEye home directory>` is the location of the existing FishEye/Crucible installation. Note that this is the typical scenario for evaluation installations, and is not recommended for production installations.

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

1. Download FishEye or Crucible.
2. Extract the new FishEye/Crucible archive into a directory such as `<New FishEye home directory>`.
3. Shut down the old FishEye/Crucible server, using `bin\stop.bat` or `bin\stop.sh` from the `<FishEye home directory>`.
4. Copy `<FishEye home directory>/config.xml` to `<New FishEye home directory>`.
5. Delete the following directories from the `<New FishEye home directory>/var` directory:
   * `<New FishEye home directory>/var/cache`
   * `<New FishEye home directory>/var/data`
   * `<New FishEye home directory>/var/log`
6. Copy (or move) the following directories from `<FishEye home directory>/var` to `<New FishEye home directory>/var`:
   * `<FishEye home directory>/var/cache`
   * `<FishEye home directory>/var/data`
   * `<FishEye home directory>/var/log`
   * DO NOT include the following directories when you do that:
     * `<FishEye home directory>/var/osgi-cache`
     * `<FishEye home directory>/var/plugins`
     * `<FishEye home directory>/var/tmp`
7. Delete the `<New FishEye home directory>/cache` directory.
8. Copy (or move) the `<FishEye home directory>/cache` directory to `<New FishEye home directory>/cache`.
9. Start FishEye/Crucible from the new installation by running `<New FishEye home directory>/bin/run.sh`. (Use `run.bat` on Windows.)
10. Follow any version-specific instructions found in the FishEye upgrade guide or Crucible upgrade guide.

Method 3: Without a FISHEYE_INST directory, but would like to set one up

> Click here to expand...

If you do not have FishEye/Crucible configured to use a FISHEYE_INST directory but would like to set one up, then follow the instructions below. You may wish to do this when reconfiguring an existing installation for a production environment.

The FISHEYE_INST directory is the FishEye data directory, which has a location defined by the FISHEYE_INST environment variable, and which should be completely separate from the `<FishEye home directory>`. The `<FishEye home directory>` is the location of the existing FishEye/Crucible installation.

1. Download FishEye or Crucible.
2. Shut down the existing FishEye/Crucible server, using `bin\stop.bat` or `bin\stop.sh` from the `<FishEye home directory>`.
3. Set up the FISHEYE_INST environment variable, then create the FISHEYE_INST directory on your file system.
4. Copy `<FishEye home directory>/config.xml` to the FISHEYE_INST directory.
5. Copy the `<FishEye home directory>/var` directory to the FISHEYE_INST directory.
6. Copy the `<FishEye home directory>/cache` directory to the `FISHEYE_INST` directory.
7. If it exists, copy the `<FishEye home directory>/data` directory to the `FISHEYE_INST` directory.
8. Extract the new FishEye/Crucible archive into a directory such as `<New FishEye home directory>`.
9. Start FishEye/Crucible from the new installation by running `<New FishEye home directory>/bin/run.sh`. (Use `run.bat` on Windows.)
   - If your configuration is not automatically picked up and you cannot see your existing repositories, check your Administration > Sys-Info page, where you will see information about the `<FishEye home directory>` and FISHEYE_INST. Check that your FISHEYE_INST is pointing to the right directory.
10. Follow any version-specific instructions found in the FishEye upgrade guide or Crucible upgrade guide.

Upgrading to FishEye 3.4

Please also see the Upgrade steps section above.

Please read the End of Support Announcements for FishEye. See Supported platforms.

Git manifest upgrade task

The Git manifest upgrade affects Git repositories. The rationale for the Git manifest change is described in Git manifest. There are two options that may be selected to control how the upgrade is performed. For medium to small sized Git repositories, we expect this upgrade process to be quite fast, in the order of minutes. For very large Git repositories, this could take up to a few hours.

Pre-indexing upgrade

By default, prior to indexing, each Git repository will be upgraded to add the manifest information for all changesets currently in the repository. Whilst this upgrade is in progress, the repository may be browsed normally and any existing reviews will be available for normal review workflow operations. New changesets will not be indexed, and will not be available for review until after the upgrade is complete.

Background upgrade

A background upgrade is performed during the normal repository indexing process. If there is time available within the polling interval, manifest upgrades are performed during the remaining time of the polling interval. The objective is that the next indexing poll should not be delayed unduly so new changesets continue to be indexed normally. The `fisheye.manifest.upgradebatch` system property is provided to control the minimum number of changesets that should be upgraded in each indexing poll. This is to ensure the background upgrade makes significant progress and may mean the indexing poll interval is longer than configured.

If repositories are configured to not poll, or they have a long polling period, FishEye will use the default Git polling period for the duration of the upgrade to ensure sufficient indexing occurs.

Whilst the upgrade is in progress, new changesets will be processed using the existing pre-3.4.0 approach, using Git ls-tree. Only once the upgrade is complete, will the new 3.4.0+ manifest approach be used. This means that the improved performance of the 3.4.0+ manifest upgrade will only be realized once the process is complete.

Choosing an upgrade approach

Selection of which approach to use is controlled by the FishEye `fisheye.manifest.forceupgrade` system property. The upgrade approach selected applies to the whole FishEye instance and affects all Git repositories in the instance. It is not possible to choose different upgrade approaches for different repositories.

The default setting of the property is to perform the upgrade prior to resuming normal indexing and this is the approach that we recommend. This realizes the benefits of the new manifest code as soon as possible but it does impact indexing of new changesets. To minimize the impact of such an upgrade, the upgrade could be undertaken during a low traffic period or the upgrade could be performed off-line on a separate server.

If it not feasible to have indexing of new changesets delayed at all, then the background upgrade approach can be used. The `fisheye.manifest.upgradebatch` system property can be tuned to reduce the amount of time spent upgrading to further reduce new changeset indexing impact.
It also possible to change from one approach to the other until the upgrade is complete. FishEye records the upgrade progress so that if FishEye is stopped during an upgrade, the upgrade will resume at the next opportunity. So, if you have started the upgrade using the pre-indexing approach, you can stop the FishEye server, change the system property, restart and the upgrade will continue using the background upgrade approach. Changing from background upgrade to pre-indexing upgrade is also supported.

v1 REST API resources deprecated

Note that the 'v1' REST API resources are deprecated and will be removed in a future release. See the FishEye Crucible REST API.

Known issues for FishEye 3.4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-5133</td>
<td>Config.xml get/set/save is not synchronized</td>
<td>OPEN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Authenticate to retrieve your issues

1 issue

Upgrading to FishEye 3.3

Please also see the Upgrade steps section above.

As previously announced, the following platforms are no longer supported by FishEye 3.3:

- Internet Explorer 8
- MySQL 5.0
- PostgreSQL 8.2
- SQL Server 2005

Please read the End of Support Announcements for FishEye.

Supported platform upgrades

- SVN 1.8 is supported by FishEye 3.3.
- Microsoft Internet Explorer 11 is supported by FishEye 3.3.

See Supported platforms.

Known issues for FishEye 3.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-5133</td>
<td>Config.xml get/set/save is not synchronized</td>
<td>OPEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-5108</td>
<td>fisheye.changeset.paths.limit doesn't work as expected</td>
<td>OPEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-5107</td>
<td>Changeset comments appear on the activity stream even when nothing is starred to indicate them</td>
<td>OPEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-5102</td>
<td>Images (avatar) are not shown in email notifications</td>
<td>OPEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-5091</td>
<td>svn: Files added in revision 1 can have wrong added/removed linecounts</td>
<td>OPEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-5066</td>
<td>Username of existing user should not be displayed</td>
<td>OPEN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Authenticate to retrieve your issues

6 issues

Upgrading to FishEye 3.2
Please also see the Upgrade steps section above, and read the End of Support Announcements for FishEye page.

Please note the following changes in FishEye 3.2:

**Internally managed Git repositories no longer supported**

As previously announced, internally managed Git repositories are no longer supported by FishEye 3.2.

Please read the migration guide for information about options and procedures for migrating your internally managed Git repositories – note that we recommend that you upgrade to FishEye 3.2 before migrating any internally managed repositories.

**Supported platform upgrades**

- Communication with JIRA versions older than 5.0 is no longer supported.
- Microsoft SQL Server 2012 is now supported (support for SQL Server 2005 is deprecated).
- Microsoft Internet Explorer 10 is now supported (support for IE 8 is deprecated).
- MySQL 5.0 is deprecated.
- PostgreSQL 8.2 is deprecated.
- The Atlassian AUI plugin has been upgraded to AUI 5.2.
- JQuery has been upgraded to 1.8.3.
- backbonejs has been upgraded to 1.0.

See Supported platforms.

**User data is moved from data0.bin to the SQL database**

An upgrade task is run on startup that moves user data to the SQL database. We are doing this to mitigate the risk of data corruption or loss.

**Known issues for FishEye 3.2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-5133</td>
<td>Config.xml get/set/save is not synchronized</td>
<td>OPEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-5091</td>
<td>svn: Files added in revision 1 can have wrong added/removed linecounts</td>
<td>OPEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-5057</td>
<td>Git merge commits can show wrong diffs</td>
<td>OPEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-5014</td>
<td>RSS Feeds not working for Chrome</td>
<td>OPEN</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4987</td>
<td>Mail configuration fields should be trimmed before saving changes</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4983</td>
<td>Failing migration from Crucible with FishEye v2.6.0 -&gt; 3.1.5</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4930</td>
<td>CrowdAuth gets confused when non default crowd cookie token name is set up in crowd</td>
<td>OPEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4912</td>
<td>Changing of avatar failed without any error message</td>
<td>OPEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4886</td>
<td>500 error when adding repository to FishEye of conflicting name in different case</td>
<td>OPEN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9 issues

Upgrading to FishEye 3.1

Please also see the Upgrade steps section above, and read the End of Support Announcements for FishEye page.

Please note the following changes in FishEye 3.1:

**Native SVN access via JavaHL requires JavaHL 1.7**
You do **not** need to upgrade your subversion repositories to 1.7. SVN 1.6 is still supported.

If you are using native JavaHL to connect to your SVN repositories you may need to upgrade the SVN JavaHL client on your FishEye server. Please read **Native support for SVN** for more information.

If you are using SVNKit (the default) you do not need to upgrade SVN.

**FishEye 3.1 Merge some per-repository Lucene indices into a global cross-repository Lucene index**

FishEye 3.1 has greatly improved performance and scalability for QuickSearch and QuickNav. To achieve this, the per-repository 'METADATA' Lucene indices will be moved into a single global cross-repository Lucene index. This means FishEye is able to search across more repositories in less time because now only a single search index needs to be queried instead of the previous N. Merging these indices into the single cross-repository index can be refreshed in two ways:

1. **Recommended:** As an upgrade task that is run automatically when FishEye 3.1 is run for the first time.
2. As an offline process on a separate staging server.

During the automatic upgrade task, FishEye is fully usable and functional, although search results for files, commits and committers may be incomplete.

In our testing we have found that the automatic upgrade task took 4 hours to complete on a FishEye instance with 144 repositories of different kinds, with 58 GB of data in the FISHEYE_INST folder (excluding logs). We are confident that the automatic upgrade task is suitable for the majority of production FishEye installations.

Nevertheless, where required, we provide instructions for performing the reindex as an offline process on a separate staging server.

**Plugin Settings will be moved from the config.xml to the SQL database**

As of FishEye 3.1.0, plugin settings which were previously stored in the `<properties>` element inside config.xml will be stored in the SQL database. This includes settings for any bundled plugins such as ApplicationLinks, the UniversalPluginManager etc, and any 3rd party plugins.

An upgrade task is run on startup which will first insert all the properties found in config.xml into a new table in the SQL database. Once successful, the properties are removed from config.xml.

As part of this change, the RepositoryOptions.setProperties (Map<String, String>properties) and RepositoryOptions.getProperties() methods have been removed from our API. If you are using a plugin which uses either of these methods, you will need to update the plugin to a version which uses the Spring component PluginSettingsFactory. Plugins can use this to access the migrated global and per-repository properties that were previously available via the old RepositoryOptions API.

**Known issues for FishEye 3.1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-5133</td>
<td>Config.xml get/set/save is not synchronized</td>
<td>OPEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-5091</td>
<td>svn: Files added in revision 1 can have wrong added/removed linecounts</td>
<td>OPEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-5057</td>
<td>Git merge commits can show wrong diffs</td>
<td>OPEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4880</td>
<td>An empty git repository will never finish the 'Initial Index' phase</td>
<td>OPEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4879</td>
<td>Problems authenticating against NTLM challenge with VisualSVN server</td>
<td>OPEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4862</td>
<td>Commit chart rendering might affect performance</td>
<td>OPEN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Authenticate to retrieve your issues

**6 issues**

Upgrading to FishEye 3.0
Please also see the Upgrade steps section above.

Please note the following changes in FishEye 3.0:

Jetty 8

FishEye 3.0 now uses Jetty 8 as its web server and Java servlet container. This change should be completely transparent when you upgrade to FishEye 3.0. However, if you have customised either your jetty-web.xml file, or the maxFormContentSize system property, you will need to update those in the new version. See Enabling Access Logging in FishEye and this FishEye KB page for more information.

Infinity DB

FishEye 3.0 now uses the InfinityDB 3.0 database internally to provide improved performance for concurrent access to FishEye. This change is transparent to users in all respects.

Pipelined indexing

FishEye 3.0 introduces a new indexing approach that splits the repository indexing process into separate tasks that can be performed in a phased and concurrent way. Users will benefit from the way in which FishEye functionality, such as repository browsing, now becomes available as indexing progresses. This change is transparent to users in all other respects. See Pipelined indexing.

Improved handling of user preferences with session cookies

Upgrading may result in some users losing their preferences.

SQL Server transaction isolation configuration

We recommend a configuration change for SQL Server to use snapshot mode for the transaction isolation level – see Migrating to SQL Server. This change avoids occasional database deadlocks, and prevents performance warning messages in the FishEye logs and admin screens.

Known issues for FishEye 3.0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4657</td>
<td>Linecount calculator issues</td>
<td>OPEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-5133</td>
<td>Config.xml get/set/save is not synchronized</td>
<td>OPEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4719</td>
<td>Some custom JIRA issue key patterns not linked in activity stream</td>
<td>OPEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4674</td>
<td>Repository list empty until indexing completes and throws exception</td>
<td>OPEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4506</td>
<td>Fisheye can break quite badly if you create a repository with a long name (longer than 100 chars) and then try to add a committer mapping</td>
<td>OPEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-5091</td>
<td>svn: Files added in revision 1 can have wrong added/removed linecounts</td>
<td>OPEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-5057</td>
<td>Git merge commits can show wrong diffs</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>An empty git repository will never finish the 'Initial Index' phase</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Problems authenticating against NTLM challenge with VisualSVN server</td>
<td>OPEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4862</td>
<td>Commit chart rendering might affect performance</td>
<td>OPEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4841</td>
<td>Fisheye can get into a state where it is requesting files from SVN that do not exist (and will 404)</td>
<td>OPEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4791</td>
<td>Could not find the attribute 'mail' in LDAP</td>
<td>OPEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4779</td>
<td>Switching from simple to eyeQL search can create a broken eyeQL query</td>
<td>OPEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4715</td>
<td>Git changelog out of order with git revert</td>
<td>OPEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4676</td>
<td>Incorrect Tooltip Text</td>
<td>OPEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4671</td>
<td>NullPointerException retrieving revisions for git repo</td>
<td>OPEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4632</td>
<td>Commit Graph doesn't add branches when you search for a changeset not in the current set</td>
<td>OPEN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Checking for known issues and troubleshooting the FishEye upgrade

If something is not working correctly after you have completed the steps above to upgrade your FishEye installation, please check for known FishEye issues and try troubleshooting your upgrade as described below:

- **Check for known issues.** Sometimes we find out about a problem with the latest version of FishEye after we have released the software. In such cases we publish information about the known issues in the FishEye Knowledge Base. Please check the [FishEye and Crucible Known Issues](https://confluence.atlassian.com/display/FISH/knownissues) in the FishEye Knowledge Base and follow the instructions to apply any necessary patches if necessary.

- **Did you encounter a problem during the FishEye upgrade?** Please refer to the guide to [troubleshooting](https://confluence.atlassian.com/display/FISH/troubleshooting) in the FishEye Knowledge Base.

- If you encounter a problem during the upgrade and cannot solve it, please create a [support ticket](https://confluence.atlassian.com/display/FISH/support) and one of our support engineers will help you.

**Git manifest**

**Introduction**

FishEye and Crucible 3.4.0, and later versions, store information about the Git manifest. What is the manifest? The manifest for a commit is the list of the latest commit to affect each path in a repository. Maintaining this information speeds up a number of operations in FishEye indexing, which could, in some cases, be very slow in previous FishEye/Crucible releases. The operations that are affected include new branch creation and tag application.

**Git ls-tree**

Git provides the `ls-tree` command to give the content manifest for a commit. For a commit, `ls-tree` gives the content hash for each path. It does not give any information about the commit that created that content. Prior to 3.4.0, FishEye used the `ls-tree` to fetch the content manifest and used this information to derive the commit manifest. In many cases there is a 1:1 relation between a content hash and the responsible commit at a given path in the repository. For those cases, the commit determination is very quick.

In other cases, however, the same content hash can be associated with multiple commits. In these cases FishEye would need to perform a history search to see which commit is the relevant commit. This search, performed per path, could become relatively slow. If you have seen long running `ls-tree` commands in previous versions of FishEye it is because these searches are occurring in the context of the `ls-tree` execution and not due to the time that `ls-tree` itself takes to execute.

**Manifest storage**

The solution in FishEye from version 3.4.0 is to avoid the execution of `ls-tree` in most situations, and to maintain the manifest for each commit in FishEye's index. Normally a single commit only changes a very small number of files in a repository. FishEye 3.4.0 uses a combination of full and delta manifests to store manifest information. Delta manifest entries only record the files that change in a commit, whereas full manifests record the full manifest. FishEye lets users control the maximum number of delta manifests that it writes before it writes a fresh full manifest. This lets users trade off the storage and performance characteristics of manifest storage using the FishEye system property `fisheye.manifest.maxdepth`. The default value for this property in FishEye is currently 3 as this gives a good balance between storage requirements and indexing performance.

An example repository showing the cache size and indexing times at various manifest depths, with FishEye 3.4, is shown below:
When FishEye 3.3 was used with this example repository the initial indexing time was 9 hours and the cache size was 155M. The speed up and space requirements will vary for each repository and depend on a number of characteristics of the repository including the number of active branches, the number of tags and the number of files in the repository.

Changing manifest depth

The manifest depth can be changed by changing the FishEye system property and restarting FishEye. The new
manifest depth value only affects new manifests that are written after the FishEye restart. There is no need to reindex the repository as the manifests written with the old depth value continue to operate correctly.

Manifest upgrade

When deploying FishEye 3.4.0, and later, the manifest information needs to be created to allow the new manifest code to work correctly. There are various system properties which allow users to decide how the upgrade is performed. These are detailed in the Upgrade guide.

Migration guide for Git internally managed repositories

Internally managed Git repositories were deprecated in FishEye and Crucible 2.8, and support for these was removed for the FishEye and Crucible 3.2 releases. See End of Support Announcement for Internally Managed Repositories.

This page provides migration strategies and procedures for those who have internally managed Git repositories and wish to continue using those after upgrading to FishEye/Crucible 3.2.

What does this mean for users?

If you used managed repositories to share your code with others, you will no longer be able to push or pull changes from those repositories. Your Fisheye administrator will need to arrange access, or perhaps migrate those repositories and provide you with the new connection details so that you can update the remotes in your local clones.

What does this mean for sysadmins?

As an administrator, you will need to decide whether you want to remove your internally managed repositories or convert them to standard repositories. When you upgrade to FishEye/Crucible 3.2, conversion will happen automatically and the repositories will be fully browsable and searchable, but any Git interaction with them through FishEye will be no longer possible. This means that users will not be able to share their code anymore, until you arrange that. There are a few options available for arranging Git access:

- Migrate the repository to different a Git hosting solution, for example Stash or Bitbucket.
- Migrate the repository to another server that can be accessed from FishEye, and by all users.
- Leave the repository in the same location.

For all these options, permissions will need to be arranged so that all the expected users can access the repositories and share their code. Detailed guides for those options are described below.

On this page:
- What does this mean for users?
- What does this mean for sysadmins?
- How to check if you have managed repositories
- Preparing to upgrade to FishEye 3.2
- Upgrading to FishEye 3.2
- Migrating a managed repository from FishEye 3.2 (and later)
- Migrating a managed repository from FishEye 3.1 (and earlier)
- Restoring a backup of FishEye 3.1 or earlier that contains managed repositories
- Guidance for developers who used to interact with managed repos using Git
- Questions and Answers

Related pages:
- FishEye upgrade guide
- FishEye 3.2 release notes
How to check if you have managed repositories

If you are using a FishEye/Crucible version prior to 3.2 you can check if you have managed repositories by going to the admin area. In the Repositories list, the icons at the left show whether the repository is internally managed or not:

- **Standard repositories**
- **Internally managed repository**

Alternatively, you can use the REST service [http://fecru-host:port/CONTEXT/rest-service-fe/managed-repositories-v1/git](http://fecru-host:port/CONTEXT/rest-service-fe/managed-repositories-v1/git) – it will list all managed repositories.

Preparing to upgrade to FishEye 3.2

Before upgrading, you should check if you have any internally managed Git repositories and decide whether you want to keep using those repositories or not. If not, you may simply delete them.

If you want to continue to use them, you may need to migrate them elsewhere and you will need to arrange access rights, so that users of those repositories will be able to share their code (that is, to push and pull to and from the repositories).

It is recommended that you upgrade your FishEye instance first, so as to have the repositories converted to standard ones, and to be able to change the repository location without the need to reindex it.

Upgrading to FishEye 3.2

Follow the standard FishEye upgrade guide and Crucible upgrade guide.

When FishEye/Crucible 3.2 is restarted and detects one or more managed repositories, it will stop the upgrade (before making any changes to your data) and will show the following warning in the log:

> Click here to expand...
If you are happy with having the repositories converted, add the `-Dfisheye.managed.repos.convert=true` option to the FISHEYE_OPTS environment variable, as explained in Command-Line Options.

If you run the upgrade now, with that system property defined, your repositories will be automatically converted:

Click here to expand...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Message</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013-11-18</td>
<td>16:14:32</td>
<td>WARN - Internally managed repositories are no longer supported by FishEye and Crucible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16:14:32</td>
<td>WARN - These were deprecated in FishEye 2.8:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16:14:32</td>
<td>WARN - <a href="https://confluence.atlassian.com/x/vQbSEQ">https://confluence.atlassian.com/x/vQbSEQ</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16:14:32</td>
<td>WARN - You have forced startup having Git internally managed repositories defined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16:14:32</td>
<td>WARN - All of them will be converted to standard repositories, but</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16:14:32</td>
<td>WARN - any Git interaction with them through FishEye will be disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16:14:32</td>
<td>WARN - Please refer to <a href="https://confluence.atlassian.com/x/EQhcGQ">https://confluence.atlassian.com/x/EQhcGQ</a> for more information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16:14:32</td>
<td>WARN - The following Git internally managed repositories were converted to standard repositories:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16:14:32</td>
<td>WARN - * mngdRepo (disabled)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16:14:32</td>
<td>WARN - * test-atl-streams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16:14:32</td>
<td>WARN - The conversion task will:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- mark the repository as standard (rather than managed).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- set the polling period to default for managed repositories that had that disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Conversion will not migrate repositories to an external Git hosting solution such as Stash. This has to be done manually and is explained below.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Migrating a managed repository from FishEye 3.2 (and later)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In FishEye/Crucible version 3.2 and later it is no longer possible to interact with managed repositories using Git. For developers to collaborate with others and push/pull their changes to a repository, the repository has to be made accessible to everybody. There are a few options available:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Stash - Git Repository Management for Enterprise Teams</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- **Bitbucket** - hosting site for the Git and Mercurial distributed version control systems (DVCS)
- and many others.

**To migrate a repository:**

1. Create a repository in the remote destination (for example, Stash).
   - For Bitbucket, choose **Create Repository > I have an existing project to push up**
2. Configure permissions for the repository in the remote destination so that all expected users have appropriate access.
3. Copy (or write down) the URL for the new repository (referred to here as DEST_URL).
   - Use the ssh: protocol instead of https: if you want to generate a key pair for authentication purposes. If you attempt to use https: with a key pair you will get the error: You must not use http(s) with SSH key authentication, use ssh instead
4. Run the following commands on the machine that hosts your FishEye instance:
   ```bash
   # REPOSITORY - name of the repository
   # It is assumed the repo is in the $FISHEYE_INST/managed-repos/ folder, but
   # this location might have been changed in Admin > Global Settings > Server >
   # Managed Repository Settings > Repositories Root. If unsure, check the
   # Location attribute of your repository in Admin / Repositories
   cd $FISHEYE_INST/managed-repos/REPOSITORY.git
git push --all DEST_URL
git push --tags DEST_URL
chmod -R a-w $FISHEYE_INST/managed-repos/REPOSITORY.git # don't allow
changes anymore; main repo is DEST_URL now.
   ```
5. In the FishEye admin area, click **Repositories** (under ‘Repository Settings’) and then the repository name and then **SCM Details**.
6. Update **Repository Location** to DEST_URL. (Be careful here, pointing to the wrong repository will result in inconsistencies in the FishEye/Crucible data – the repository will need to be fully reindexed to recover.)
7. Configure Git Authentication settings on the same ‘SCM Details’ page. Generate an SSH key pair and then:
   - For Stash, upload the public key as a user key (**Manage account > SSH keys** and click **Add key**) or as a repository **access key**.
   - For Bitbucket, upload the public key as a user key (**Profile > Manage Account > SSH Keys**) or as a repository **Deployment Key**.
8. Click **Test Connection** to validate access.
9. Click **Save**. You will be prompted to restart the repository. You may need to trigger an incremental scan manually if you have polling disabled.

Your repository will be recloned from the DEST_URL location (this may take a few minutes) but no reindex will be necessary. Once the reclone completes the repository should be ready for use in FishEye/Crucible.

You will need to notify users of the new location of the repository (for example, in Stash or Bitbucket) so that they can update remotes in their local clones.

**Migrating a managed repository from FishEye 3.1 (and earlier)**

This section describes how to migrate managed repositories from FishEye 3.1 to **Stash** or **Bitbucket**.

Note that we recommend that you first upgrade to FishEye 3.2 and then perform the migration, as described in the preceding section.

Click here to expand...

We will assume that you already have a new repository ready to use and that you have the latest local copy of the repository on your computer. In this case we will use a **Stash** example.

1. **Create a new repository on the service you chose (Stash, BitBucket...)**
   
   This repository will be used as the new remote for your development.

2. **Open your terminal and go to the local copy of the directory that you want to push**
cd /path/to/myrepo

3. Push all the branches to the remote repository

```bash
git push --all ssh://git@stash.mycompany.com/MYPROJECT/myrepo.git
```

4. Push all the tags to the remote repository

```bash
git push --tags ssh://git@stash.mycompany.com/MYPROJECT/myrepo.git
```

At this stage all your local branches and tags should be present in your new repository and you can have the same development process as the one you had before.

5. Index your newly created repository with FishEye to be able to search, track and view report on your source

Past this point the migration is complete – your repository should be hosted on a different service and indexed by FishEye as an external Git repository.

6. Delete your old managed repository

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

Restoring a backup of FishEye 3.1 or earlier that contains managed repositories

The FishEye backup/restore mechanism ignores internally managed Git repositories, so files under the FISH_EYE_INST/managed-repos/ folder had to be manually backed up and restored. Thus, if you attempt to restore a backup of FishEye 3.1 (or earlier) on FishEye 3.2 (or later), it will restore the backup keeping configuration of managed repositories in place. But on the first start of the restored instance, FishEye will check the existence of managed repositories and will issue a warning if any managed repositories are found. As explained in the section above, the system administrator may now use the -Dfisheye.managed.repos.convert=true system property to convert those repositories to standard ones so that they can then be easily migrated elsewhere.

Guidance for developers who used to interact with managed repos using Git

You used to use Git to push or pull changes to a FishEye internally managed repository but now you get the following error:

```bash
$ git pull
fatal: repository 'http://localhost:6060/foo/git/managedGit1_1.git/' not found
```

This is because your repository has been migrated elsewhere and your local clone still points to its old location, on the FishEye instance. You need to find the new location – you can either ask your FishEye administrator, or simply find it in FishEye:
Once you know the repository location you can either update your local clone with the new location or purge your local clone and create a new one from the remote location. Note that the latter action will lose all your local changes. To preserve your local clone and simply update it with the new location, follow this procedure:

```bash
cd YOUR_LOCAL_CLONE
# check existing remotes
$ git remote -v
origin http://localhost:6060/foo/git/managedGit1_1.git (fetch)
origin http://localhost:6060/foo/git/managedGit1_1.git (push)
# in this case there is only one remote (origin). It points to the old location (my FishEye instance) so I am going to update it with the new location for the migrated repository:
git remote set-url origin
ssh://git@stash.yourcompany.com:7999/test/managedGit1_1.git
# now I can pull from/push to that repository.
$ git pull
Already up-to-date.
```

Questions and Answers

Q: Will I lose my managed repository if I upgrade to FishEye 3.2?
A: No, FishEye/Crucible won’t delete any data. The managed Git repository will stay intact in its original location.

Q: How long will it take to migrate a managed repository elsewhere?
A: The slowest step of the whole operation is cloning the SCM repository to the external location and then allowing FishEye/Crucible to reclone its local clone from the same repository location. So, it is mostly limited by the available network bandwidth. In our testing, a 61MB Git repository was migrated in approximately 90 seconds, over a fast network link to a Stash server 200ms apart.

Q: Will the upgrade process reindex all my repositories?
A: No. FishEye/Crucible will need to reclone the repository from the new location once the location changes, but no reindex will be necessary. After all, it is the same repository so all internal FishEye/Crucible caches can be easily reused.

Q: What kind of SCMs did internally managed repositories support?
A: Only Git was supported by internally managed repositories.

Q: What if I updated the repository location with a path to the wrong repository, during migration? (Imagine you have separate repos A and B, you migrated them to AStash and BStash, but then updated repo A with the BStash repository location by mistake).
A: Unfortunately such an operation will cause inconsistencies in the FishEye/Crucible data. Once this happens it can be recovered by either restoring this repository from a backup or requesting a full reindex on that repository.

**FishEye 3.4 release notes**

15 April 2014

Today we’re excited to release FishEye 3.4. We’ve made huge improvements to FishEye’s performance with
Git repositories, and made it ridiculously easy to add Git repositories from Stash. FishEye has your back covered, supporting your existing SVN repos and smoothing any future migration to Git.

If you are upgrading from an earlier version of FishEye, please read the FishEye upgrade guide and the End of Support Announcements for FishEye.

The FishEye 3.4 changelog is at the bottom of this page.

Importing Git repositories from Atlassian Stash

When FishEye is integrated with Atlassian Stash a FishEye administrator can now easily add Stash repositories to FishEye – with just a single click. Once added, the repository behaves just like a native repository in FishEye, so your team gets all the benefits of FishEye indexing, browsing and searching. Furthermore, the repository becomes available to Crucible (when integrated), so you can perform in-depth code reviews for changes made to the Stash repository. Read more...

Repository

| Native repository access (119) | Stash repositories | Plugins (4) |

Add Repositories hosted in Atlassian Stash to FishEye.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Repository</th>
<th>FishEye repository</th>
<th>Actions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aaaaTest / Test Project &amp; other things</td>
<td></td>
<td>Add</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>access-log-parser / Stash</td>
<td>STASH-access-log-parser</td>
<td>ADDED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>access-log-parser / Jens Schumacher</td>
<td></td>
<td>Add</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adem2 / Blitz</td>
<td>BLTZ-adem2</td>
<td>ADDED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMKT / Test Project &amp; other things</td>
<td>TEST-amkt</td>
<td>ADDED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Git indexing performance gains

So that your experience with Git repositories is as good as possible, we've significantly improved the performance of the Git indexing operations in FishEye. You can read more about how this has been achieved.

The FishEye upgrade guide describes your options for how you run the upgrade task that is required.

Administration REST APIs – part 2

In FishEye 3.3, we added /users/ and /groups/ resources so you could programatically maintain users and groups, and manage group memberships.

Now, for FishEye 3.4, we've extended the FishEye REST APIs even further with the /repositories/ resource to allow you to automate a range of administration tasks.

Note that the 'v1' REST API resources are deprecated and will be removed in a future release.

See the FishEye Crucible REST API.

Small improvements
Header behavior

You'll notice that the headers for changeset, source code and review listings now stalk – they stay visible when you scroll down. Just a small improvement to make life easier.

Change log

This section will contain information about the FishEye 3.4 minor releases as they become available. These releases will be free to all customers with active FishEye software maintenance.

If you are upgrading from an earlier version of FishEye, please read the FishEye upgrade guide.

The issues listed below are just the highlights of all those that have been resolved for the FishEye 3.4.x releases.

15 April 2014 - FishEye 3.4.0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>FE-4551</td>
<td>Make avatar cache TTL configurable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>FE-5129</td>
<td>Add LDAP timeouts and default to pooling SSL connections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>FE-5119</td>
<td>Watches of inactive users log errors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>FE-3461</td>
<td>Git repository indexing slowly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>FE-1533</td>
<td>Add option to disable line count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>FE-5150</td>
<td>REST capabilities urls returned with sitepath rather than request path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>FE-5126</td>
<td>OAuth application link requests might fail to be verified if AJP or Crowd SSO authentication is enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>FE-5118</td>
<td>Trying to Add Content to a Review which has a reviewer who was deleted, causes a NullPointerException.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>FE-5114</td>
<td>SVN Index Fails With &quot;com.cenqua.fisheye.rep.DbException: Revkey not found for revid -1&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>FE-5095</td>
<td>QuickNav query not escaped when redirecting to quicksearch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>FE-5087</td>
<td>Mercurial repositories with no 'default' branch may be indexed in the wrong order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>FE-5076</td>
<td>Diff search result incorrect when a 'last modified' filter is selected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>FE-5019</td>
<td>Source view can fail to render with a javascript error because BaseRevisionCache.getBlameSpans does not always return all the blame spans for a given file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>FE-5004</td>
<td>DefaultContentManager can deadlock in database when reviewing content from a LightSCM repository</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>FE-4900</td>
<td>Review Coverage Report has an error when hovering over committer in Individual Committer Stats panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>FE-4768</td>
<td>Anonymised backups can't be restored into database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>FE-4764</td>
<td>FishEye present errors when using path with spaces on windows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>FE-4698</td>
<td>Application Navigator uses Application URL instead of Display URL from Application Link</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

18 issues

FishEye 3.3 release notes

11 February 2014

Today we're excited to release FishEye 3.3.

If you are upgrading from an earlier version of FishEye, please read the FishEye upgrade guide and the End of Support Announcements for FishEye.

The FishEye 3.3 changelog is at the bottom of this page.
A new branch/tag switcher

As part of continuing to improve your experience of using FishEye, we've replaced the branch/tag switcher to make filtering branches and tags much easier. Just start typing to filter the branches, or tags, that are listed:

And it matches with the Atlassian Design Guidelines too!

Administration REST APIs

We're extending the FishEye REST APIs to allow you to automate a range of administration tasks. For FishEye 3.3, we've added /users/ and /groups/ resources – these allow you to programatically retrieve, update and delete both users and groups, and to add users to, or remove them from, groups.

See FishEye Crucible REST API.

Support for Subversion 1.8

FishEye now supports Subversion 1.8, so you can use FishEye to index your Subversion 1.8 repositories. See Native support for SVN.

Support for Internet Explorer 11

FishEye now supports Microsoft Internet Explorer 11.

See Supported platforms

Small improvements

Platform changes

- Support for IE 8 has now ended with the release of FishEye 3.3.
- Support for MySQL 5.0 has now ended with the release of FishEye 3.3.
Documentation for FishEye 3.4

- Support for PostgreSQL 8.2 has now ended with the release of FishEye 3.3.
- Support for SQL Server 2005 has now ended with the release of FishEye 3.3.

See Supported platforms.

Change log

This section will contain information about the FishEye 3.3 minor releases as they become available. These releases will be free to all customers with active FishEye software maintenance.

If you are upgrading from an earlier version of FishEye, please read the FishEye upgrade guide.

The issues listed below are just the highlights of all those that have been resolved for the FishEye 3.3.x releases.

4 April 2014 - FishEye 3.3.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-5126</td>
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<td>FE-5087</td>
<td>Mercurial repositories with no 'default' branch may be indexed in the wrong order</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-5019</td>
<td>Source view can fail to render with a javascript error because BaseRevisionCache.getBlameSpans does not always return all the blame spans for a given file</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 issues

19 March 2014 - FishEye 3.3.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-5114</td>
<td>SVN Index Fails With &quot;com.cenqua.fisheye.rep.DbException: Revkey not found for revid -1&quot;</td>
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<td>FE-5095</td>
<td>QuickNav query not escaped when redirecting to quicksearch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-5004</td>
<td>DefaultContentManager can deadlock in database when reviewing content from a LightSCM repository</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4722</td>
<td>Unable to index file path with double quotes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4698</td>
<td>Application Navigator uses Application URL instead of Display URL from Application Link</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 issues

21 February 2014 - FishEye 3.3.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-5084</td>
<td>Unclear warning on private key file and folder permission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-5085</td>
<td>Cryptic error message when ssh binary not found on the path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-5081</td>
<td>Logged in users inherit anonymous user repo permissions no more if global anon access is off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-5076</td>
<td>Diff search result incorrect when 'last modified' filter is selected</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 issues
### 11 February 2014 - FishEye 3.3.0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4709</td>
<td>Subversion 1.8 Support</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4211</td>
<td>Provide REST endpoints to retrieve group membership data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-5015</td>
<td>Increase SVN Operation Timeout from 60 minutes to 4 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4998</td>
<td>Display modified date, author and revision for directory listings in FishEye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4538</td>
<td>Put the New User Mapping Form Before List of User Mapping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-5048</td>
<td>Git indexing takes a long time ‘commiting changes’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-5018</td>
<td>No progress indicator shown in quicksearch when counting other docs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-5016</td>
<td>SVN: setting a start revision prompts a restart, not a re-index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-5013</td>
<td>FECRU Developer Mode Plugin causes NPE when viewing a review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-5000</td>
<td>User synchronisation fails if invalid username is found</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4988</td>
<td>&quot;View&quot; and &quot;Fisheye&quot; menus appear behind text in IE10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4984</td>
<td>On Windows, Fisheye attempts to make ssh keys private but appears to be unsuccessful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4974</td>
<td>Showing the UPM admin log can't be shown, if it contains entries made by the admin password user</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4972</td>
<td>Git branch heads with non-ascii characters in commit message not parsed properly in some cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4916</td>
<td>New pipeline index ignoring initial-import setting from svn configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4884</td>
<td>Line chart options jump back to &quot;None&quot; after &quot;Apply&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4857</td>
<td>'E204899: Could not save file' error when trying to index svn repository</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4531</td>
<td>Radio Buttons Reset When 'Apply' Is Pressed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4127</td>
<td>Reports UI - Cannot switch to Area chart from Line chart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4082</td>
<td>Change and Pie Charts Are Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Authenticate to retrieve your issues

20 issues

## FishEye 3.2 release notes

27 November 2013

Today we're excited to release FishEye 3.2, which brings a range of usability and platform improvements.

If you are upgrading from an earlier version of FishEye, please read the FishEye upgrade guide and the End of Support Announcements for FishEye.

The FishEye 3.2 changelog is at the bottom of this page.

**Try it for FREE**

### High design values with the ADG

We've been applying the Atlassian Design Guidelines to make using FishEye a better experience – the layout and behaviour have been improved, and if you use other Atlassian products then FishEye will feel very familiar from the moment you log in. In particular, for FishEye 3.2, the navigation menu and the headers for the Changeset and Source pages have been improved for better clarity. For example, the Changeset page now has a much cleaner layout:
SCM checkout URLs

Sometimes when you're looking at source in FishEye you want to be able to access the code locally. We've made that much easier now by providing checkout or clone URLs at the top of the page for a repository.

For example, if you're using SVN, click Checkout, and copy the URL:

If you're using Git, click Clone and copy the URL:

If you're already using Atlassian SourceTree, simply choose Clone in SourceTree, to have SourceTree manage the clone operation for you.

FishEye admins can control the display of the URL for the whole FishEye instance and for particular repositories. See Checkout URLs for details.

Quick Search filters
We've added filters to Quick Search, to make finding the content you want even quicker!

Now, in FishEye 3.2, you can also filter by the last modified date and by author. Sensibly, FishEye restricts some combinations of filters – for example, you can filter diff results by the last modified date, but not by author.

Of course, for a while now, you've been able to filter search results by different source types such as files and directories, commit messages, diffs, file content, and committers. And when used with Atlassian Crucible, you can filter by reviews and review comments, and restrict the search scope for reviews to a particular project.

```
restrict to one repo
restrict to a project
restrict by date
restrict by author
```

Read more about searching in FishEye...

**Internally managed Git repositories are no longer supported**

As previously announced, internally managed Git repositories are no longer supported by FishEye 3.2.

Please read the migration guide for information about options and procedures for migrating your internally managed Git repositories.

**FishEye communication to JIRA versions older than 5.0 is no longer supported**

As previously announced, communication from FishEye to JIRA versions older than 5.0 is no longer supported by FishEye 3.2. Please note that communication from JIRA to FishEye will continue to work as it currently does.

**Small improvements**

**Platform upgrades**

- Microsoft SQL Server 2012 is now supported (support for SQL Server 2005 is deprecated).
- Microsoft Internet Explorer 10 is now supported (support for IE 8 is deprecated).
- MySQL 5.0 is deprecated.
PostgreSQL 8.2 is deprecated.
The Atlassian AUI plugin has been upgraded to AUI 5.2.
jQuery has been upgraded to 1.8.3.
backbonejs has been upgraded to 1.0.

See Supported platforms.

User data moved to the SQL database
To prevent any chance of loss, the user data store has relocated. Read the FishEye Upgrade guide for details.

Improved protection against XSRF attacks
We've added a security token to protect FishEye from XSRF attacks. See the Crucible upgrade guide for details of changes required by LightSCM plugins.

Change log
This section will contain information about the FishEye 3.2 minor releases as they become available. These releases will be free to all customers with active FishEye software maintenance.

If you are upgrading from an earlier version of FishEye, please read the FishEye upgrade guide.
The issues listed below are just the highlights of all those that have been resolved for the FishEye 3.2.x releases.

15 January 2014 - FishEye 3.2.4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-5016</td>
<td>SVN: setting a start revision prompts a restart, not a re-index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-5000</td>
<td>User synchronisation fails if invalid username is found</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4988</td>
<td>&quot;View&quot; and &quot;Fisheye&quot; menus appear behind text in IE10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4531</td>
<td>Radio Buttons Reset When 'Apply' Is Pressed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 issues

16 December 2013 - FishEye 3.2.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4996</td>
<td>Hidden Directory does not work when a hidden dir is a single dir</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 issue

11 December 2013 - FishEye 3.2.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4849</td>
<td>Some changesets never transition to 'done' when indexing a svn repository</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 issues
1 issue

6 December 2013 - FishEye 3.2.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4984</td>
<td>On Windows, Fisheye attempts to make ssh keys private but appears to be unsuccessful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4974</td>
<td>Showing the UPM admin log can’t be shown, if it contains entries made by the admin password user</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 issues

27 November 2013 - FishEye 3.2.0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-3670</td>
<td>Add checkout commands onto Browse Repository page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4949</td>
<td>Allow searching content and diffs containing the @ symbol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-5003</td>
<td>User will have login problem with RememberMe cookie when there is a racing condition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4971</td>
<td>A java.io.IOException was encountered Exception getting SVN blame...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4965</td>
<td>Privilege escalation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4962</td>
<td>There is no way to specify timeouts on FishEye's SMTP connection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4928</td>
<td>IE10 changeset view crashed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4927</td>
<td>Creating a new branch using SVN makes impossible to make diff between old revisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4926</td>
<td>Git files with double quotes in the dir name are not processed correctly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4923</td>
<td>JFP: JIRA Fisheye plugin not encoding # character correctly in &quot;Source&quot; tab links</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4892</td>
<td>Marketplace doesn’t recognize new application versions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4890</td>
<td>Recent repos do not need to be case sensitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4889</td>
<td>Disabling JIRA Integration Plugin breaks search, activity page scroll, and introduces navigation artifact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4888</td>
<td>JIRA Integration Plugin fails to remain disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4885</td>
<td>SVN repositories showing up as indexing in quicksearch even if they aren’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4855</td>
<td>java.lang.NullPointerException while upgrading to 3.1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4800</td>
<td>Add ViewCVS URL Mapping has an error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4794</td>
<td>Upgrading the Application Link to FishEye causes config.xml corruption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4792</td>
<td>Backup fails with 'The process cannot access the file because another process has locked a portion of the file'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4514</td>
<td>Align in-product text with docs RE: SMTP Server Admin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Showing 20 out of 23 issues

FishEye 3.1 release notes

27 August 2013

Today we're excited to release FishEye 3.1, which introduces a brand new dashboard, faster search and a new
JIRA integration to ease your workflows.

If you are upgrading from an earlier version of FishEye, please read the FishEye upgrade guide. Please also read the End of Support Announcements for FishEye.

The FishEye 3.1 changelog is at the bottom of this page.

The new Dashboard

FishEye's new dashboard now includes a repository and project navigator. This will be the fastest and easiest way to jump to your recent content (try pressing Enter as soon as you launch the dashboard). It includes filters and keyboard shortcuts that facilitate navigation, especially when your organisation has hundreds of repositories.

QuickNav and QuickSearch improvements

Previously in FishEye, QuickSearch was limited to searching 100 repositories concurrently. Now, in FishEye 3.1, you can search across files and directories, commit messages, and committers, for every one of your repositories. And it’s 40% faster. And you can order search results by date. Furthermore, QuickNav now uses the same indexes as QuickSearch, so it's faster too, and it produces the same results as QuickSearch:

Note that upgrading to FishEye 3.1 will move some per-repository indices into the cross-repository Lucene index. See the FishEye upgrade guide for details.

New JIRA issue dialog

Now, when you click on any linked JIRA issue key in FishEye, you’ll see a dialog that displays a summary of the issue details. From that dialog, you can transition the workflow for the issue, and easily click through to edit the issue in JIRA:
Transition JIRA issues from within FishEye

Previously in FishEye, you could transition a JIRA issue linked to a review at the time that you closed the review. Now you can advance the workflow for any JIRA issue mentioned in FishEye at any time, right from within FishEye – just click the issue link to see the transitions available to you:

Read more about JIRA issue transitions in FishEye ...

Small improvements

Improved browsing performance

The display of the file source page is now 60% faster in FishEye 3.1.

Native SVN 1.7 support

FishEye 3.1 now supports the native JavaHL 1.7 SVN client. It does not support the native JavaHL 1.6 SVN client. See Native support for SVN for more details.

OpenJDK support

FishEye 3.1 now supports OpenJDK 1.7. See Supported platforms for details.

Change log

This section will contain information about the FishEye 3.1 minor releases as they become available. These releases will be free to all customers with active FishEye software maintenance.

If you are upgrading from an earlier version of FishEye, please read the FishEye upgrade guide.

The issues listed below are just the highlights of all those that have been resolved for the FishEye 3.1.x releases.

2 December 2013 - FishEye 3.1.6
30 October 2013 - FishEye 3.1.5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FE-4927</td>
<td>Creating a new branch using SVN makes impossible to make diff between old revisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FE-4926</td>
<td>Git files with double quotes in the dir name are not processed correctly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FE-4892</td>
<td>Marketplace doesn't recognize new application versions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 issues

8 October 2013 - FishEye 3.1.4

This release also includes some minor security fixes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FE-4890</td>
<td>Recent repos do not need to be case sensitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FE-4889</td>
<td>Disabling JIRA Integration Plugin breaks search, activity page scroll, and introduces navigation artifact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FE-4888</td>
<td>JIRA Integration Plugin fails to remain disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FE-4885</td>
<td>SVN repositories showing up as indexing in quicksearch even if they aren't</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FE-4800</td>
<td>Add ViewCVS URL Mapping has an error</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 issues

17 September 2013 - FishEye 3.1.3 (No issues affecting FishEye)

This release fixed an issue in Crucible. See the Crucible 3.1 release notes

11 September 2013 - FishEye 3.1.2 (3 issues plus few security issues)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FE-4855</td>
<td>java.lang.NullPointerException while upgrading to 3.1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FE-4840</td>
<td>‘Tree view’ resets when opening a file</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Quicksearch: license changes need a restart to be effective

Authenticate to retrieve your issues

3 issues

29 August 2013 - FishEye 3.1.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FE-4827</td>
<td>Unable to create reviews after upgrade to 3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FE-4792</td>
<td>Backup fails with &quot;The process cannot access the file because another process has locked a portion of the file&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Authenticate to retrieve your issues

2 issues

27 August 2013 - FishEye 3.1.0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FE-3840</td>
<td>Need to support SVN 1.7 with Native Client via JavaHL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FE-4778</td>
<td>Rescanning SVN changesets causes the same changeset ids to disappear from other repositories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FE-4769</td>
<td>Reload favourite star's label after changing the label</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FE-4762</td>
<td>Changeset comments appear in activity stream even when the user does not have permission to see that repository, or the repository is disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FE-4757</td>
<td>3.0.2 svn upgrade task can fail when using native javaHL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FE-4754</td>
<td>Large number of plugin properties harm performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FE-4667</td>
<td>FishEye SVN Indexing Fails When Filenames Have Control Characters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FE-4376</td>
<td>Viewing &quot;All Reviews&quot; For 1000 or More Users in Oracle Throws ORA-01795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FE-3512</td>
<td>A search on &quot;&quot; causes an NPE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FE-2132</td>
<td>QuickNav doesn't return the correct results</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Authenticate to retrieve your issues

10 issues

FishEye 3.0 release notes

30 May 2013

Today we're excited to release FishEye 3.0, which introduces huge indexing performance gains – especially for Subversion repositories – and search and code visualisation upgrades to help you track changes across your project. We think development teams will be able to work faster, every day.

If you are upgrading from an earlier version of FishEye, please read the FishEye upgrade guide.

The FishEye 3.0 changelog is at the bottom of this page.

Try it for FREE

Use SVN repositories sooner

Created by Atlassian in 2014. Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 2.5 Australia License.
We've introduced a new approach that splits the indexing process into separate tasks that can be performed in a phased and concurrent way. This allows you to start using core functionality in FishEye, such as viewing recent changesets or commits in JIRA issues, up to 15X sooner than in FishEye 2.10. You can get on with your work, while FishEye quietly completes the fine details of indexing in the background. Read more...

Commit graph highlighter
We've added two new highlight types to the commit graph for a repository:

- use the Author highlight type to see all the changesets submitted by a particular author.
- use the Search highlight type to see the changesets with commit messages that contain the search term.

Read more...

Redesigned user experience
We've made a few key design changes to help you work faster with your repositories:

New global header
The new header across the top of the page makes it quicker to access recent repositories, projects, people and reviews, and has the large Create review button at top center, right where you can find it.

Application navigator
The new application navigator, on the left of the header, connects you directly to your other applications, such as JIRA and Bamboo. Now you can switch between FishEye and JIRA – or any other Atlassian application – all from the FishEye header. No more bookmarks in your browser; we do the job for you. Admins can easily configure which apps appear in the navigator – just click Application navigator in the admin area.

JIRA Source tab redesign
We wanted to simplify the experience but still give you the important information you need to make decisions around your issues.
Small improvements

Faster browsing for large teams

FishEye now uses the InfinityDB 3.0 internal database to provide improved performance for concurrent access. Your team gets a better browsing experience!

Diff hunk shortcuts

We’ve changed the ‘j’ and ‘k’ keyboard shortcuts to now work with diff hunks in the changeset page, rather than with files, as previously.

Improved handling of user preferences with session cookies

We’ve made session cookies more robust, but this may result in your existing preferences being lost at upgrade time.

Updated Jetty 8 web server

FishEye 3.0 includes an upgrade from Jetty 6 to Jetty 8 as its web server and Java servlet container.

Change log

This section will contain information about the FishEye 3.0 minor releases as they become available. These releases will be free to all customers with active FishEye software maintenance.

If you are upgrading from an earlier version of FishEye, please read the FishEye upgrade guide.

The issues listed below are just the highlights of all those that have been resolved for the FishEye 3.0.x releases.

**23 July 2013 - FishEye 3.0.3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4747</td>
<td>CVS changeset indexing leaks Lucene readers, file handles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4744</td>
<td>rescanning a perforce changeset does not update the cross repository index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4742</td>
<td>CrowdAuth needlessly asks Crowd for the cookie token key when validating a user login</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4717</td>
<td>NullPointerException at Svn2ChangesetDiffSummary.addDiffPath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4697</td>
<td>Avoid potential recursion on same path</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Authenticate to retrieve your issues
## 2 July 2013 - FishEye 3.0.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4739</td>
<td>Can't use distinct in queries on tables with CLOB types in Oracle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4729</td>
<td>Webwork 2 code injection vulnerability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4704</td>
<td>&quot;All repo&quot; user prefs cause problems on Oracle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4687</td>
<td>NullPointerException in Svn2Scanner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4682</td>
<td>Native SVN JavaHL broken</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Authenticate to retrieve your issues

## 6 June 2013 - FishEye 3.0.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4683</td>
<td>NullPointerException when Repo incorrectly configured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4679</td>
<td>ClassCastException with native SVN client</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4661</td>
<td>'No previous activity found' appearing twice on empty activity streams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4658</td>
<td>Create/Edit Project is slow when there are many users</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Authenticate to retrieve your issues

## 28 May 2013 - FishEye 3.0.0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4544</td>
<td>Git client doc does not have any instructions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4503</td>
<td>Doc Update: Update &quot;Using Dashboard&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4466</td>
<td>improve documentation for SVN symbolic rules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4311</td>
<td>Update documentation to inform customers that FishEye won't work with SVN 1.7.x and native client.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4512</td>
<td>provide the ability to get statistics of indexing state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4456</td>
<td>Change semantics of j/k shortcuts in FishEye changeset page to cycle through diffs, rather than files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-3799</td>
<td>p4 support: Cleanup and Merge the p4 ancestry suppression flag to 2.6/7/default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4695</td>
<td>Pre-commit iterative reviews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4465</td>
<td>Add Application Navigator on BTF version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4557</td>
<td>Documentation Should Indicate That 'populate' Means 'copy from commit message'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4556</td>
<td>Indexing Hooks for Bitbucket and GitHub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4452</td>
<td>Highlight row in Fisheye permission screen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4450</td>
<td>Slow activity stream on Fisheye dashboard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4205</td>
<td>Possibility to change the interval of the default polling.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Created by Atlassian in 2014. Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 2.5 Australia License.
FE-4083  Review smart commit should populate Crucible Objectives
FE-3611  Improve the way avatars are loaded to avoid unnecessary calls
FE-3045  Improve UX of Branch Selector
FE-1182  Server/Repo restart is not required after changing the poll period value
FE-490   Allow the poll period for a repository to have a configurable global default
FE-425   Make file status (modify, add, delete) stand out in changelog of JIRA plugin

Authentication to retrieve your issues

Showing 20 out of 41 issues

FishEye 2.10 release notes

15 January 2013

Atlassian is proud to present FishEye 2.10, which provides further improvements in performance.

- Visit our issue tracker to see the full list of improvements and bug fixes in FishEye and Crucible for this release.
- See the change log for FishEye 2.10.x minor releases.
- Upgrading from a previous version of FishEye. Upgrading FishEye should be fairly straight forward. We strongly recommend that you back up FishEye before upgrading. Please refer to the FishEye 2.10 Upgrade Guide for essential information about upgrading.
- Known issues. Please check the important technical advisories on the front page of the Knowledge Base for information about any known issues for this release.
- JIRA 5.0 integration. The features described below are supported by JIRA 5.0, or later, with the latest version of the JIRA FishEye plugin.

Highlights of this release:

- Repository Indexing REST API
- Bitbucket and GitHub polling integration
- Other announcements

Download

Providing feedback:

Please log your votes and issues. They help us decide what needs doing, and are much appreciated!

1

Repository Indexing REST API

With FishEye 2.10, you can now optimize your instance by using the REST API to trigger indexing when it's necessary. Instead of configuring FishEye to poll each repository every minute, you can add a post-commit or post-receive hook to your repositories which will ping FishEye when new commits need to be indexed. Read more...
Bitbucket and GitHub polling integration

We have implemented indexing hooks for Bitbucket and GitHub. Just provide the details of your repository and FishEye will be pinged whenever new commits need to be indexed. Read more...

Other announcements

- Improved performance of the repositories listing in the administration interface.
- Smart commits can now populate review objectives. More...
- The CVS poll periods can be configured. More...

The FishEye 2.10 team
Development

Core team

Brendan Humphreys
Conor MacNeill
Geoff Crain
Lukasz Pater
Maciej Swinarski
Piotr wity wicicki
Richard Stephens
Tom Davies
Valery Trubnikov

Team lead

Nick Pellow

Product management

Sten Pittet

Project manager

Anton Mazkovoi
Support

Ajay Sridhar
Daniel Rohan
Felipe Kraemer
Gurleen Anand
Kah Loun Foong
Malik Mangier
Patrick Hill
Renan Battaglin
Rene Verschoor
Ricardo Martins

Others

Product marketing

Giancarlo Lionetti

Technical writing

Paul Watson

Operations

James Fleming

FishEye 2.10 changelog

This page will contain information about the FishEye 2.10 minor releases as these become available. Crucible license holders should also check the Crucible 2.10 changelog. These releases will be free to all customers with active FishEye software maintenance.

Don't have FishEye 2.10 yet?

Take a look at all the features in the FishEye 2.10 release notes and see what you are missing out on!
Upgrading from a previous version of FishEye

If you are upgrading, please read the FishEye 2.10 upgrade guide.

3 December 2013 - FishEye 2.10.8 Minor internal fixes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4965</td>
<td>Privilege escalation</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4778</td>
<td>Rescanning SVN changesets causes the same changeset ids to disappear from other repositories</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 issues

17 July 2013 - FishEye 2.10.7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4739</td>
<td>Can't use distinct in queries on tables with CLOB types in Oracle</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 issue

05 July 2013 - Fisheye 2.10.6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4729</td>
<td>Webwork 2 code injection vulnerability</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 issue

06 June 2013 - Fisheye 2.10.5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4658</td>
<td>Create/Edit Project is slow when there are many users</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4625</td>
<td>slow git output processing leads to long indexing time</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 issues
### 02 April 2013 - Fisheye 2.10.4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4590</td>
<td>Requests to dashboard and user list block when repositories are upgrading</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4567</td>
<td>Email validation fails if local-part includes a '#'</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4522</td>
<td>Allow FishEye notification to use the user's email address when it is set in the SMTP configuration</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4507</td>
<td>Migration/Integration with MySQL 5.6 fails with &quot;Specified key was too long&quot; error</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Authenticate to retrieve your issues

4 issues

### 19 Mar 2013 - Fisheye 2.10.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4450</td>
<td>Slow activity stream on Fisheye dashboard</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-5017</td>
<td>XSS in the view parameter of several actions</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4479</td>
<td>FishEye Not Fully Compatible With Mercurial 2.5</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Authenticate to retrieve your issues

3 issues

### 25 Feb 2013 - Fisheye 2.10.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4083</td>
<td>Review smart commit should populate Crucible Objectives</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4483</td>
<td>NullPointerException if Crucible project key contains &quot;-&quot;</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-3901</td>
<td>Rest transactions are rolled back after they've been committed</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Authenticate to retrieve your issues

3 issues

### 29 Jan 2013 - Fisheye 2.10.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4424</td>
<td>Update on 'Store diff info' documentation</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Authenticate to retrieve your issues

1 issue

### 15 Jan 2013 - Fisheye 2.10.0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4191</td>
<td>Add built-in support for use of proxy to contact external plugins site</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Authenticate to retrieve your issues
### FishEye 2.10 upgrade guide

Below are some important notes on upgrading to **FishEye 2.10**. For details of the new features and improvements in this release, please read the FishEye 2.10 release notes.

**Upgrade notes**

**FishEye 2.10**

- As of FishEye 2.10 the RepositoryAdminService API enforces permission checking. If you're writing a plugin that uses that API make sure to use ImpersonationService.doPrivilegedAction to execute the calls in privileged mode.
- Note that as of FishEye 2.9 the JDBC driver for MySQL is no longer bundled with FishEye/Crucible – due to license restrictions the MySQL JDBC driver cannot be bundled with FishEye/Crucible. Please download the driver from [http://dev.mysql.com/downloads/connector/j/](http://dev.mysql.com/downloads/connector/j/) and install it to the FISHEYE_INST/lib directory. For more information see Migrating to MySQL.

**On this page:**

- Upgrade notes
- Upgrade procedure
- Checking for known issues and troubleshooting the FishEye upgrade
Upgrade procedure

⚠️ Before you begin
- Test your upgrades in your test environment before rolling into production.
- Back up your entire FishEye instance (see Backing up and restoring FishEye data), i.e.
  - If you are backing up your FishEye instance using the Admin interface, tick all of the 'Include' checkboxes (e.g. repository and application caches, plugins and their configuration data, SQL database, etc).
  - If you are backing up your FishEye instance using the command-line interface, do not use any exclusion options.

If you are already running a version of FishEye, please follow the instructions in the general FishEye upgrade guide.

Checking for known issues and troubleshooting the FishEye upgrade

If something is not working correctly after you have completed the steps above to upgrade your FishEye installation, please check for known FishEye issues and try troubleshooting your upgrade as described below:

- **Check for known issues.** Sometimes Atlassian finds out about a problem with the latest version of FishEye after the software is released. In such cases we publish information about the known issues in the FishEye Knowledge Base. Please check for any known issues in the FishEye Knowledge Base and follow the instructions to apply any necessary patches if necessary.

- **Did you encounter a problem during the FishEye upgrade?** Please refer to the guide to troubleshooting upgrades in the FishEye Knowledge Base.

- If you encounter a problem during the upgrade and cannot solve it, please create a support ticket and one of our support engineers will help you.

### FishEye 2.9 release notes

14 November 2012

Atlassian is proud to present FishEye 2.9, which provides the simplest and most powerful integration with the latest version of JIRA that FishEye has ever had.

- **Visit our issue tracker** to see the full list of improvements and bug fixes in FishEye and Crucible for this release.

- See the change log for FishEye 2.9.x minor releases.

- **Upgrading from a previous version of FishEye.** Upgrading FishEye should be fairly straight forward. **We strongly recommend that you back up FishEye before upgrading.** Please refer to the FishEye 2.9 Upgrade Guide for essential information about upgrading.

- **Known issues.** Please check the important technical advisories on the front page of the Knowledge Base for information about any known issues for this release.

- **JIRA 5.0 integration.** The features described below are supported by JIRA 5.0, or later, with the latest version of the JIRA FishEye plugin.

**Highlights of this release:**

- Simpler JIRA integration
- More JIRA data in FishEye
- Faster JIRA source tab
- Other announcements
Providing feedback:

Please log your votes and issues. They help us decide what needs doing, and are much appreciated!

1

Simpler JIRA integration

With FishEye 2.9, linking to JIRA is just like Plug & Play. You simply need to set up an Application Link between your JIRA server and your FishEye instance to get all the power of JIRA / FishEye integration:

- View in JIRA the list of changesets corresponding to a specific issue
- Navigate to the related changesets from your issue
- Get the JIRA data corresponding to issues mentioned in your commit messages and your source in FishEye

You no longer need to create and maintain multiple links between projects in JIRA and repositories in FishEye. Maintaining your JIRA / FishEye integration has never been simpler! More...

2

More JIRA data in FishEye

Before FishEye 2.9 you had to create links from FishEye to particular JIRA projects in order to see your issue data in FishEye. Without doing this, you just wouldn't see data for projects that were not linked to FishEye. Now, with the FishEye 2.9 release, you no longer have to create those project-specific links because all of your JIRA data is accessible in FishEye as soon as you link your instances together. Not only will you save time from not having to administer all the separate FishEye/JIRA links, but your FishEye instance is now also smarter and gets data from all the projects existing on your JIRA server.

Note that project links remain available in FishEye 2.9, but they now act as a restriction on the integration. If you set up project links from FishEye to JIRA, only issues from those particular projects will be linked in FishEye.
Faster JIRA source tab

Part of the effort of revamping the JIRA integration was to improve the performance of the issue source tab, especially for large instances with multiple repositories, each with many changesets. The chart below shows the performance gain in FishEye as a result of the effort to make it scale well as your data grows.
Other announcements

- **Remote API setting always on**
  We removed the Remote API setting from the Server Settings page. From this release onwards the Remote APIs will always be accessible, to make the JIRA integration straightforward.

- **JIRA FishEye Plugin option "Disable for unmapped JIRA Projects" has been removed**
  As of this release, it no longer makes sense to disable the Source and Reviews tabs when Project Links are not configured. If you still wish to disable the Source and Reviews tabs for a specific project, for example for one that has no relation to source code, you should use project-level permissions. See How do I disable the FishEye tab panel for non-code projects?

- **Changes to the diff view in the Changeset view**
  In order to facilitate file browsing, and to give a clearer interface to see all the modifications and comments on a particular file, we are now showing one file at a time in the Changeset view. You can use the file tree or the keyboard shortcuts to navigate between files.

The FishEye 2.9 team

Development

Core team

Brendan Humphreys
Conor MacNeill
Geoff Crain
Lukasz Pater
Maciej Swinarski
Piotr wity wiciuki
Richard Stephens
Tom Davies
Valery Trubnikov

Team lead

Nick Pellow

Product management

Sten Pittet

Project manager

Anton Mazkovoi

Support

Ajay Sridhar
Daniel Rohan
Douglas Fabretti
Felipe Kraemer
FishEye 2.9 changelog

This page will contain information about the FishEye 2.9 minor releases as these become available. Crucible license holders should also check the Crucible 2.9 changelog. These releases will be free to all customers with active FishEye software maintenance.

Don't have FishEye 2.9 yet?

Take a look at all the features in the FishEye 2.9 release notes and see what you are missing out on!

Upgrading from a previous version of FishEye

If you are upgrading, please read the FishEye 2.9 upgrade guide.

On this page:

- From 2.9.1 to 2.9.2
- From 2.9.0 to 2.9.1
- FishEye 2.9.0

From 2.9.1 to 2.9.2

11 December 2012

This is a bug fix release.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4392</td>
<td>Svnkit fine logging causes very large debug logs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4391</td>
<td>Validation of start-rev in admin is incorrect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4368</td>
<td>Changeset Comment re-indexing incorrectly uses a threadlocal session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4357</td>
<td>Improve the way permissions are handled, as a lot of time is spent in user/repo permission checks, which should be cached</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Authenticate to retrieve your issues
4 issues

From 2.9.0 to 2.9.1

19 November 2012
This is a bug fix release.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FE-4364</td>
<td>REST calls to /rest-service/repositories-v1/ and /rest-service-fe/repositories-v1/ fail when there are ClearCase repositories configured</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 issue

FishEye 2.9.0

14 November 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FE-4288</td>
<td>Profile viewing source files in FECRU with autolink enabled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FE-281</td>
<td>Administer Email Watches</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FE-4194</td>
<td>Enable automatic repository-&gt;Jira project entity link creation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FE-4151</td>
<td>Every FeCru repo sends a REST call to Crowd with a getUserInfo function when the source tab is clicked in JIRA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FE-4150</td>
<td>Implement a REST endpoint that can return the results for all the repos at once. This will be used by the JIRA FishEye Plugin.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FE-2907</td>
<td>Branch selector should trim whitespace</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FE-2639</td>
<td>Reduce memory usage of mysql backup process</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FE-2476</td>
<td>Avoid spurious package scanner warnings in the debug log</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FE-1071</td>
<td>Restructure FishEye so that svn operations do not occur on the main thread</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FE-4356</td>
<td>&quot;fisheyectl.sh restore&quot; removes some database connection attributes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FE-4340</td>
<td>SVNKit upgrade 1.7.4v1 to 1.7.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FE-4321</td>
<td>Replacements sourced outside repository scope not processed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FE-4261</td>
<td>500 error received from FishEye when retrieving changesets for Source tab in JIRA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FE-4203</td>
<td>Non-ASCII end of line characters in commit messages break git scanning (JVM 1.7 fixes)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FE-4109</td>
<td>Commit graph does not link to JIRA issue if the key is surrounded by [ ]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FE-3892</td>
<td>P4 JobIds are not being returned with the REST call to rest-service-fe/changeset-v1/listChangesets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FE-3659</td>
<td>Slow response times in the JIRA FishEye Plugin caused by EyeQL suffering from performance issues</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FE-1965</td>
<td>when showing a deleted image in a changeset diff, the old version / new version is kinda broken</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

18 issues

FishEye 2.9 upgrade guide

Below are some important notes on upgrading to FishEye 2.9. For details of the new features and improvements in this release, please read the FishEye 2.9 release notes.
Upgrade notes

FishEye 2.9

- The JDBC driver for MySQL is no longer bundled with FishEye/Crucible – Due to license restrictions the MySQL JDBC driver cannot be bundled with FishEye/Crucible. Please download the driver from http://dev.mysql.com/downloads/connector/j/ and install it to the FISHEYE_INST/lib directory. For more information see Migrating to MySQL.
- The Connection pool manager has changed — FishEye and Crucible now use the BoneCP connection pool manager instead of the third-party c3p0 library previously used in FishEye/Crucible 2.8 and earlier versions. The BoneCP connection pool manager has been preconfigured in FishEye and Crucible to work out-of-the-box for most customers. Read Configuring the database connection pool for a description of the default settings and for instructions on how to override them.
- The 'Suggest Reviews' function has been removed from Crucible — From this release onwards, a Crucible user will no longer be prompted to add to an existing review when creating a review from a changeset. We have removed this functionality based on user feedback that it was confusing and not being used. This allows users who want to add changesets to an existing review to simply navigate to that review and use the 'Add Content' option. Users can also add commits to an existing review via commit messages. Removing 'Suggest Reviews' also improves performance when creating reviews, as Crucible does not have to search for and suggest reviews.
- Remote API is now permanently enabled — From this release of FishEye and Crucible onwards, the 'Remote API' setting in 'Server Settings' will not be configurable. The remote API is now always turned on, to make integration with JIRA and other services more straightforward.

On this page:

- Upgrade notes
- Upgrade procedure
- Checking for known issues and troubleshooting the FishEye upgrade

Related pages:

- FishEye 2.9 release notes

Upgrade procedure

Before you begin

- Test your upgrades in your test environment before rolling into production.
- Back up your entire FishEye instance (see Backing up and restoring FishEye data), i.e.
  - If you are backing up your FishEye instance using the Admin interface, tick all of the 'Include' checkboxes (e.g. repository and application caches, plugins and their configuration data, SQL database, etc).
  - If you are backing up your FishEye instance using the command-line interface, do not use any exclusion options.

If you are already running a version of FishEye, please follow the instructions in the general FishEye upgrade guide.

Checking for known issues and troubleshooting the FishEye upgrade

If something is not working correctly after you have completed the steps above to upgrade your FishEye installation, please check for known FishEye issues and try troubleshooting your upgrade as described below:

- Check for known issues. Sometimes Atlassian finds out about a problem with the latest version of FishEye after the software is released. In such cases we publish information about the known issues in the FishEye Knowledge Base. Please check the FishEye 2.8 known issues in the FishEye Knowledge Base and follow the instructions to apply any necessary patches if necessary.
- Did you encounter a problem during the FishEye upgrade? Please refer to the guide to troubleshooting upgrades in the FishEye Knowledge Base.
• If you encounter a problem during the upgrade and cannot solve it, please create a support ticket and one of our support engineers will help you.

**FishEye 2.8 release notes**

15th August 2012

Atlassian is proud to present FishEye 2.8, which provides a variety of social features as well as performance improvements.

See the change log for FishEye 2.8.x minor releases.

**Highlights of this release:**

• Mentions
• Shares
• Improved performance of the activity stream
• Support for Subversion 1.7
• End of life announcements

![Download](Download)

**Providing feedback:**

*Please log your votes and issues. They help us decide what needs doing, and are much appreciated!*

---

**Mentions**

In FishEye 2.8 you can notify other users in a changeset discussion, review comment or snippet comment by using mentions. To mention someone, simply type @ and then the person’s name (not their username) and choose from the suggestions that FishEye offers. FishEye sends a notification to that person, so they know that you have mentioned them.
Shares

Share a changeset, a review, or a source repository with other members of your team, quickly and easily from where you are working. Just click the Share button at the top, enter their name, username or email address and add a cheery comment. FishEye sends an email.

Improved performance of the activity stream

The activity streams throughout FishEye (such as the commits and review activity, and on the dashboard) have an improved user experience due to faster speed and infinite scroll (that replaces paging).

Support for Subversion 1.7

FishEye now supports Subversion 1.7 (although not with a native SVN client).
End of life announcements

- **ClearCase**
  As previously announced, IBM ClearCase is no longer supported in Fisheye 2.8.

- **Internally managed repositories**
  On August 13th 2013 we are ending support for internally managed repositories. Read more about this.

- **JIRA activity stream**
  We've removed JIRA information from the activity stream in order to simplify the user experience and improve the performance of FishEye. Please note that all other JIRA integration features still remain in FishEye.

The FishEye 2.8 team

*Development*

**Core team**

Geoff Crain  
Tom Davies  
Brendan Humphreys  
Conor MacNeill  
Richard Stephens

**Team lead**

Nick Pellow

**Product management**

Sten Pittet

**Project manager**

Anton Mazkovoi

*Support*

Ajay Sridhar  
Armen Khachatryan  
Daniel Rohan  
Douglas Fabretti  
Felipe Kraemer  
Gurleen Anand  
Renan Battaglin  
Rene Verschoor  
Zed Yap
# FishEye 2.8 changelog

This page will contain information about the FishEye 2.8 minor releases as these become available. Crucible license holders should also check the Crucible 2.8 changelog. These releases will be free to all customers with active FishEye software maintenance.

## Don't have FishEye 2.8 yet?

Take a look at all the features in the FishEye 2.8 release notes and see what you are missing out on!

## Upgrading from a previous version of FishEye

If you are upgrading, please read the FishEye 2.8 upgrade guide.

### On this page:
- FishEye 2.8.0

## From 2.8.1 to 2.8.2

### 5 October 2012

This is a bug fix release. The complete list of issues is below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
<th>Assignee</th>
<th>Reporter</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>Created</th>
<th>Updated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4266</td>
<td>Email Notifications fired from plugins fail with:</td>
<td>Nick Pellow</td>
<td>Nick Pellow</td>
<td></td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>Sep 05, 2012</td>
<td>Oct 03, 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>java.lang.ClassCastException: Cannot be cast to java.lang.Comparable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4220</td>
<td>Group associations are not preserved for synced users with mixed-case usernames</td>
<td>Tom Davies</td>
<td>Daniel Rohan</td>
<td></td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>Aug 08, 2012</td>
<td>Sep 25, 2012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**FE-3122**  
Fisheye is indexing changeset ids of GIT submodules when it shouldn't be causing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Created</th>
<th>Updated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>Nov 03, 2010</td>
<td>Nov 06, 2012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Brendan Humphreys [Atlassian] | None |

**From 2.8.0 to 2.8.1**

**29 August 2012**

This is a bug fix release. The complete list of issues is below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
<th>Assignee</th>
<th>Reporter</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>Created</th>
<th>Updated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**5 issues**

**FishEye 2.8.0**

**15 August 2012**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
<th>Assignee</th>
<th>Reporter</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>Created</th>
<th>Updated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FE-4218</td>
<td>Always have resource monitor start with the FECRU server to log initial data</td>
<td>Unassigned</td>
<td>Daniel Rohan [Atlassian]</td>
<td></td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>Jan 12, 2012</td>
<td>Jan 12, 2012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**FishEye 2.8 upgrade guide**

Below are some important notes on upgrading to **FishEye 2.8**. For details of the new features and improvements in this release, please read the **FishEye 2.8 release notes**.

**Upgrade notes**

**FishEye 2.8**

Please be sure to read the [End of Life Announcements for FishEye/Crucible 2.8](#). Most notably: Support for Clearcase repository types has been dropped.

### On this page:
- Upgrade notes
- Upgrade procedure
- Checking for known issues and troubleshooting the FishEye upgrade

### Related pages:
- [FishEye 2.8 release notes](#)
Upgrade procedure

Before you begin

- Test your upgrades in your test environment before rolling into production.
- Back up your *entire* FishEye instance (see Backing up and restoring FishEye data), i.e.
  - If you are backing up your FishEye instance using the Admin interface, tick all of the 'Include' checkboxes (e.g. repository and application caches, plugins and their configuration data, SQL database, etc).
  - If you are backing up your FishEye instance using the command-line interface, do not use any exclusion options.

If you are already running a version of FishEye, please follow the instructions in the general FishEye upgrade guide.

Checking for known issues and troubleshooting the FishEye upgrade

If something is not working correctly after you have completed the steps above to upgrade your FishEye installation, please check for known FishEye issues and try troubleshooting your upgrade as described below:

- **Check for known issues.** Sometimes Atlassian finds out about a problem with the latest version of FishEye after the software is released. In such cases we publish information about the known issues in the FishEye Knowledge Base. Please check for FishEye 2.8 known issues in our JIRA issue tracker and follow the instructions to apply any necessary patches if necessary.

- **Did you encounter a problem during the FishEye upgrade?** Please refer to the guide to troubleshooting upgrades in the FishEye Knowledge Base.

- If you encounter a problem during the upgrade and cannot solve it, please create a support ticket and one of our support engineers will help you.

Upgrading from FishEye 2.7 with existing ClearCase Repositories

**ClearCase Repositories**

FishEye 2.8 no longer supports ClearCase repositories. Please refer to the End of Support Announcement for IBM ClearCase.

If you have any ClearCase repositories present in your FishEye instance, FishEye 2.8 will log a warning and will not start. The intention behind this rather draconian behaviour is to give you the opportunity to backup and update your instance before FishEye performs the upgrade operations to convert your indexes and database into a 2.8 compatible format.

You can force FishEye to start with clearcase repositories disabled by setting the fisheye.clearcase.disable system property to true. Please see the documentation on setting up fisheye environment variables for more information.

For example, you can force startup by setting your FISHEYE_OPTS environment variable to

-Dfisheye.clearcase.disable=true

ie:

```
$ export FISHEYE_OPTS="${FISHEYE_OPTS} -Dfisheye.clearcase.disable=true"
```

On Windows Server 2008 or Windows 7, you can configure this as follows:

1. Open the Start menu, right-click on "Computer" and select Properties
2. Click on "Advanced System Settings" on the left of the dialog
3. Click the "Environment Variables" button at the bottom of the Advanced tab
4. Add a FISHEYE_OPTS environment variable to the "System variables" section
FishEye 2.8 EAP Release Notes

FishEye & Crucible 2.8.0-m1

The 2.8.0-m1 EAP release is being provided to give early access to Subversion 1.7 support. The build contains the same features as FishEye/Crucible 2.7.14 with the updated version of svnkit necessary to work with Subversion 1.7.

We have chosen to provide this as an EAP release because we felt it was not appropriate to ship an update to a library so fundamental to FishEye's operation in a 2.7 point release.

Although this is an EAP release, the only difference between this build and the 2.7.14 release is the updated svnkit libraries. We believe, therefore, that this version can safely be deployed to production environments. As always, please take suitable backups before any such deployments. Please see the FishEye 2.7 Upgrade Guide for more information.

FishEye 2.7 Release Notes

7 September 2011
With great pleasure, Atlassian presents FishEye 2.7 featuring Git repository management, Smart Commits and Web Hooks.

Highlights of this Release:
- Managed Git Repositories
- Smart Commits
- Web Hooks
- JIRA FishEye Plugin Improvements
- Small Improvements

Thank you for all your issues and votes. Keep logging issues to help us keep improving!
Read the release notices for important
Highlights of FishEye 2.7

Managed Git Repositories

Administrators can create and manage Git repositories directly from FishEye on their own servers. FishEye Git repository management gives you the flexibility to do the following:

- Create forks and clones of existing projects.
- Manage permissions easily with push and pull access per repository.
- Visualize the hierarchy of repository forks.
- Explore and visualize changes with the commit graph

Smart Commits

Smart Commits allow repository committers to perform actions like transitioning JIRA issues or creating Crucible code reviews by embedding specific commands into their commit messages.

FishEye 2.7 comes bundled with support for creating and updating Crucible reviews, as well as transitioning.
commenting, and logging work to JIRA issues.
Placed into a commit message, the example below would close the JIRA issue **BUG-123**.

![Commit Message Example](image1)

The following example would create and start a review for the current changeset in the project **CR-TEST**, as well as add the user **jdoe** as a reviewer:

![Commit Message Example](image2)

For more details on using Smart Commits, please see the [User's guide to Smart Commits](#).

JIRA issue transitioning requires at least version 3.4.5 of the JIRA FishEye plugin. It can be downloaded via the [Atlassian plugin manager](#) from within JIRA or manually downloaded from the [Atlassian plugin exchange](#).

Smart Commits are extensible via plugins, allowing you to simply implement your own handlers to integrate with services used in your workplace. Please see the [Smart Commit Tutorial](#) for developer resources on creating a Smart Commit plugin.

By default, smart commits are disabled if the FishEye instance has any Mercurial or Git repositories. Please see the [Smart Commits administrator's guide](#) for more details.

More...
Web Hooks

FishEye has added a Web Hooks capability. A Web Hook is a form of event-notification via HTTP POST.

In the case of FishEye Web Hooks, developers can add URLs which will receive commit(s) data through POST requests. This can be used to easily create useful gadgets in various programming languages that will give push notification of commit changes.

More...

JIRA FishEye Plugin Improvements

The FishEye team are also proud to update the JIRA FishEye plugin to version 3.4.5. Upgrades to the plugin are available immediately via the Atlassian plugin manager from within JIRA or the Atlassian plugin exchange.

This update provides significant performance improvements, most notably asynchronous loading of the "Source" and "Reviews" tab in JIRA which allows the JIRA view issue page to load without waiting for the FishEye server to respond with data.

More...

Small Improvements

FishEye 2.7 also comes bundled with numerous other bug fixes and improvements, including:

- Syntax highlighting for Java 7, Groovy, Velocity and Scala.
FishEye can now run on Java 7
- Improved user interface for the administration screens
- HEAD label in revisions page only appears for currently selected branch (or default branch if All is selected).
- Improved plugin points for developers

Visit our issue tracker to see the full list of improvements and bug fixes in FishEye and Crucible for this release.

Release Notices

- Upgrading from a previous version of FishEye. Upgrading FishEye should be fairly straight forward. **We strongly recommend that you back up FishEye before upgrading.** Please refer to the FishEye 2.7 Upgrade Guide for further essential information about your upgrade.

- Known Issues. Please check the important technical advisories on the front page of the Knowledge Base for information about any known issues for this release.

FishEye 2.7 Changelog

This page contains information about the FishEye 2.7 minor releases. Crucible license holders should also check the Crucible 2.7 Changelog. See the FishEye 2.7 Release Notes for details of what's new in 2.7.0.

Please read the FishEye 2.7 Upgrade Guide before upgrading to any of the minor releases below.

On this page:

- From 2.7.13 to 2.7.14
- From 2.7.12 to 2.7.13
- From 2.7.11 to 2.7.12
- From 2.7.10 to 2.7.11
- From 2.7.9 to 2.7.10
- From 2.7.8 to 2.7.9
- From 2.7.7 to 2.7.8
- From 2.7.6 to 2.7.7
- From 2.7.5 to 2.7.6
- From 2.7.4 to 2.7.5
- From 2.7.3 to 2.7.4
- From 2.7.2 to 2.7.3
- From 2.7.1 to 2.7.2
- From 2.7.0 to 2.7.1

From 2.7.13 to 2.7.14

12 June 2012

This is a bug fix release. The complete list of issues is below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
<th>Assignee</th>
<th>Reporter</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>Created</th>
<th>Updated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4119</td>
<td>Missing changesets cause Hg indexing to fail</td>
<td>Unassigned</td>
<td>Tom Davies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>May 30, 2012</td>
<td>May 31, 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4111</td>
<td>If Anon Access is OFF, smart commits that interact with JIRA will not work</td>
<td>Nick Pellow</td>
<td>Nick Pellow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>May 25, 2012</td>
<td>Aug 01, 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4106</td>
<td>FishEye 2.7.13 startup error when FISHEYE_INST have spaces</td>
<td>Nick Pellow</td>
<td>Leo Leung</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>Jun 08, 2012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4105</td>
<td>100+ requests of type &quot;updateJiraTimeAjax\default&quot; timing out when modifying Time Spent</td>
<td>Geoff Crain</td>
<td>Daniel Rohan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>Jun 08, 2012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4103</td>
<td>NPE when indexing git repo with missing ancestor</td>
<td>Tom Davies</td>
<td>Tom Davies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>May 22, 2012</td>
<td>Feb 14, 2014</td>
</tr>
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</table>
5 issues

From 2.7.12 to 2.7.13

21 May 2012

This is a bug fix release. The complete list of issues is below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
<th>Assignee</th>
<th>Reporter</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>Created</th>
<th>Upd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>FE-3961</td>
<td>Emulate pre-2.7 behaviour: when an user is created by the user synchronisation, restore any deleted user with the same username</td>
<td>Brendan Humphreys [Atlassian]</td>
<td>Pierre-Etienne Point [Atlassian]</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>Feb 16, 2012</td>
<td>Aug 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>FE-4017</td>
<td>Add authenticated user in http response headers for logging ability in reverse proxy</td>
<td>Brendan Humphreys [Atlassian]</td>
<td>Issa</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>Mar 26, 2012</td>
<td>Apr 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>FE-4084</td>
<td>hidden text behind the left navigation panel when using Firefox 12</td>
<td>Unassigned</td>
<td>Leonardo De Macedo [Atlassian]</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>May 01, 2012</td>
<td>Jun 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>FE-4070</td>
<td>Fisheye does not allow username returned by AuthToken to be different from username entered by user</td>
<td>Richard Stephens [Atlassian]</td>
<td>Richard Stephens [Atlassian]</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>Apr 19, 2012</td>
<td>Apr 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>FE-4060</td>
<td>CC Indexing can fetch version 0 and index it even if before the start date.</td>
<td>Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]</td>
<td>Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>Apr 17, 2012</td>
<td>Apr 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>FE-4043</td>
<td>Handle NPE caused by changeset without a position value in Commit Graph</td>
<td>Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]</td>
<td>Conor MacNeill [Atlassian]</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>Apr 11, 2012</td>
<td>Apr 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>FE-4020</td>
<td>Deleted git branches show in branch selector</td>
<td>Conor MacNeill</td>
<td>Matthew Watson</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>Mar 28, 2012</td>
<td>Apr 2011</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### From 2.7.11 to 2.7.12

**16 April 2012**

This is a bug fix release. The complete list of issues is below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
<th>Assignee</th>
<th>Reporter</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>Created</th>
<th>Updated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-4001</td>
<td>Perforce branches are unnecessarily, repeatedly, scanned</td>
<td>Tom Davies</td>
<td>Tom Davies</td>
<td></td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>Mar 15, 2012</td>
<td>Apr 03, 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-3996</td>
<td>Cleartool since date format need to be English</td>
<td>Conor MacNeill</td>
<td>Conor MacNeill</td>
<td></td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>Mar 12, 2012</td>
<td>Mar 22, 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-3976</td>
<td>ClassCastException on startup on windows</td>
<td>Richard Stephens</td>
<td>Wannes Geysen</td>
<td></td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>Feb 27, 2012</td>
<td>Apr 11, 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-3970</td>
<td>Commit Calendar incorrect for projects including several paths in the same repository</td>
<td>Tom Davies</td>
<td>Tom Davies</td>
<td></td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>Feb 23, 2012</td>
<td>Feb 29, 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-3969</td>
<td>The 'Parameters' on the 'Database Configuration' page are ignored.</td>
<td>Tom Davies</td>
<td>Tom Davies</td>
<td></td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>Feb 22, 2012</td>
<td>Oct 03, 2012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7 issues

### From 2.7.10 to 2.7.11

**27 February 2012**

This is a bug fix release. The complete list of issues is below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
<th>Assignee</th>
<th>Reporter</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>Created</th>
<th>Updated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-3941</td>
<td>Add a limit for the number of paths to index to a changeset</td>
<td>Matthew Watson</td>
<td>Matthew Watson</td>
<td></td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-3937</td>
<td>Add properties to stop branch and tag point ancestry detection for SVN</td>
<td>Matthew Watson</td>
<td>Matthew Watson</td>
<td></td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-3931</td>
<td>Null Pointer Exception</td>
<td>Brendan Humphreys</td>
<td>Cardinal Armand du Piessis de Richelieu First Minister of Louis XIII</td>
<td></td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-3958</td>
<td>Content Indexing: Filter the paths to index before processing the list twice.</td>
<td>Matthew Watson</td>
<td>Matthew Watson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
19 issues

From 2.7.9 to 2.7.10

20 January 2012

This is a bug fix release. The complete list of issues is below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
<th>Assignee</th>
<th>Reporter</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>Created</th>
<th>Updated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FE-3903</td>
<td>Unable to see FishEye activity stream in JIRA Activity Stream gadget on dashboard when have repository with no description</td>
<td>Unassigned</td>
<td>Matthew Watson [Atlassian]</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>Jan 19, 2012</td>
<td>Jan 19, 2012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### From 2.7.9 to 2.7.9

**19 January 2012**

This is a bug fix release. The complete list of issues is below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
<th>Assignee</th>
<th>Reporter</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>Created</th>
<th>Updated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-3896</td>
<td>FishEye wrongly removes admin privileges for a Crowd group when Crowd is not up when FishEye is starting up</td>
<td>Nick Pellow [Atlassian]</td>
<td>Alex Wei [Atlassian]</td>
<td></td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>Jan 05, 2012</td>
<td>Jan 18, 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-3878</td>
<td>When processing perforce file revisions, only branch specs that have been added or modified since the last restart are considered</td>
<td>Anna Buttfield [Atlassian]</td>
<td>Anna Buttfield [Atlassian]</td>
<td></td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>Jan 09, 2012</td>
<td>Jan 09, 2012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### From 2.7.7 to 2.7.8

**30 November 2011**

This is a bug fix release. The complete list of issues is below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
<th>Assignee</th>
<th>Reporter</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>Created</th>
<th>Updated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Authenticate to retrieve your issues
This is a bug fix release. The complete list of issues is below.

### From 2.7.6 to 2.7.7

**21 November 2011**

This is a bug fix release. The complete list of issues is below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
<th>Assignee</th>
<th>Reporter</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>Created</th>
<th>Updated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-3836</td>
<td>In SVN, if a tag is created and the identified parent changset id is not indexed by FishEye the tag won't show up in the branches and tags dropdown or on the commit graph</td>
<td>Anna Buttfield [Atlassian]</td>
<td>Anna Buttfield [Atlassian]</td>
<td>✅</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>Nov 17, 2011</td>
<td>Nov 18, 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-3174</td>
<td>When navigating forward in time in activity stream, items are shown earliest to latest down the page</td>
<td>Michael Studman [Atlassian]</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>✅</td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>Sep 22, 2010</td>
<td>Feb 01, 2012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is a bug fix release. The complete list of issues is below.

### From 2.7.5 to 2.7.6

**8 November 2011**

This is a bug fix release. The complete list of issues is below.
### 14 issues

**From 2.7.4 to 2.7.5**

#### 21 October 2011

This is a bug fix release. The complete list of issues is below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
<th>Assignee</th>
<th>Reporter</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>Created</th>
<th>Updated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>FE-3768</td>
<td>FishEye logs lots of ApplicationPermissionException when synchronising Crowd users that have no permission on FishEye / Crucible</td>
<td>Michael Heemskerk [Atlassian]</td>
<td>Michael Heemskerk [Atlassian]</td>
<td></td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>Oct 06, 2011</td>
<td>Oct 12, 2011</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Background upgrade tasks have been completed

- FE-3791 Change authentication providers to return CommunicationException when appropriate
- FE-3772 Add option to enable client authentication SSL
- FE-3611 Improve the way avatars are loaded to avoid unnecessary calls
- FE-3823 If the total length of the branch names selected for the commit graph is too long, the spinner never disappears
- FE-3812 When synchronizing users with LDAP, do not deactivate users if the error is a communication problem
- FE-3809 Upgrade of instances using Oracle fail when upgrade_75.sql is run
- FE-3794 Sourcing a Tag from a Tag Can cause FishEye not to display tag contents
- FE-3787 When synchronizing users with Crowd, do not deactivate users if the error is a communication problem
- FE-3784 Modified tags fail in the branch selector
- FE-3783 Activity Stream UI sometimes slow in git - it makes calls to git remote show.
- FE-3767 WARN messages 'Repository index does not match the repository configuration' incorrectly logged after upgrading to 2.7
- FE-3645 Old non-http/s SimpleLinker configuration passes upgrade but results is error when trying to open repo
- FE-3620 Displayname not being picked up correctly in some cases with JIRA user management
This is a bug fix release. The complete list of issues is below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
<th>Assignee</th>
<th>Reporter</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>Created</th>
<th>Updated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FE-3752</td>
<td>Repository path, includes, excludes and hidden directories should be copied to newly created forks</td>
<td>Tom Davies [Atlassian]</td>
<td>Tim Pettersen [Atlassian]</td>
<td></td>
<td>OPENED</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>Sep 29, 2011</td>
<td>Oct 05, 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FE-3692</td>
<td>When pushing to a Git managed repo while another client is cloning, the client which is cloned freezes</td>
<td>Pierre-Etienne Poiriot [Atlassian]</td>
<td>Pierre-Etienne Poiriot [Atlassian]</td>
<td></td>
<td>OPENED</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>Sep 06, 2011</td>
<td>Oct 09, 2011</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15 issues

From 2.7.3 to 2.7.4

20 September 2011

This is a bug fix release. The complete list of issues is below.
### FE-3168
Restricting Fisheye content in Projects Has No Effect

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
<th>Assignee</th>
<th>Reporter</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>Created</th>
<th>Updated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-3168</td>
<td>Restricting Fisheye content in Projects Has No Effect</td>
<td>Michael Studman</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>Dec 06, 2010</td>
<td>Feb 01, 2013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Authenticate to retrieve your issues

9 issues

### From 2.7.2 to 2.7.3

#### 20 September 2011

This is a bug fix release. The complete list of issues is below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
<th>Assignee</th>
<th>Reporter</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>Created</th>
<th>Updated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-3635</td>
<td>Backup fails if write.lock file still exists in lucene</td>
<td>Michael Studman</td>
<td>Renan Battaglin</td>
<td></td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>Aug 09, 2011</td>
<td>Jan 17, 2012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Authenticate to retrieve your issues

2 issues

### From 2.7.1 to 2.7.2

#### 19 September 2011

This is a bug fix release. The complete list of issues is below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>T</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Summary</th>
<th>Assignee</th>
<th>Reporter</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>Created</th>
<th>Updated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-3718</td>
<td>Eclipse Git integration (egit) fails to clone from managed Git repository</td>
<td>Unassigned</td>
<td>Tim Pettersen</td>
<td></td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>Sep 15, 2011</td>
<td>Sep 19, 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-3711</td>
<td>Some Directory links in Quick Search have double encoded URLs</td>
<td>Jason Hinch</td>
<td>Jason Hinch</td>
<td></td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>Sep 12, 2011</td>
<td>Jan 17, 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FE-3696</td>
<td>Web Hooks should be deleted when deleting a repository</td>
<td>Tom Davies</td>
<td>Seb Ruiz</td>
<td></td>
<td>CLOSED</td>
<td>Fixed</td>
<td>Sep 07, 2011</td>
<td>Sep 14, 2011</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Authenticate to retrieve your issues

6 issues

### From 2.7.0 to 2.7.1

#### 9 September 2011

This is a bug fix release. The complete list of issues is below.
## FishEye 2.7 Upgrade Guide

Below are some important notes on upgrading to FishEye 2.7. For details of the new features and improvements in this release, please read the FishEye 2.7 Release Notes.

### On this page:
- Upgrade Notes
  - FishEye 2.7
  - Upgrade Procedure
  - Checking for Known Issues and Troubleshooting the FishEye Upgrade

### Upgrade Notes

#### FishEye 2.7

- When FishEye 2.7 is upgraded, it will run a one-time upgrade task that will create a new index of file revisions, and minor database indexing tasks. These should have no functional impact and should complete in a few minutes.
- FishEye 2.7 adds ActiveObjects support, which allows plugins to store configuration data in the database. Any already scheduled backups will not have plugin data included during backups. Please modify your scheduled backup configuration appropriately to include ActiveObjects backups.
- If you are using Custom authentication, FishEye 2.7’s managed repositories have changed the responsibilities of the `com.cenqua.fisheye.user.plugin.FishEyeAuthenticator` class. For external repositories the `hasPermissionToAccess()` method is still invoked to check whether a user may access a particular repository. For internal or managed repositories, `hasPermissionToAccess()` is used to determine whether a user has both read and write access to the repository.

#### Upgrade Procedure

**Before you begin**

- Test your upgrades in your test environment before rolling into production.
- Back up your *entire* FishEye instance (see Backing up and restoring FishEye data), i.e.
  - If you are backing up your FishEye instance using the Admin interface, tick all of the 'Include' checkboxes (e.g. repository and application caches, plugins and their configuration data, SQL database, etc).
  - If you are backing up your FishEye instance using the command-line interface, do not use any exclusion options.

If you are already running a version of FishEye, please follow the instructions in the general FishEye Upgrade
Guide.

Checking for Known Issues and Troubleshooting the FishEye Upgrade

If something is not working correctly after you have completed the steps above to upgrade your FishEye installation, please check for known FishEye issues and try troubleshooting your upgrade as described below:

- **Check for known issues.** Sometimes Atlassian finds out about a problem with the latest version of FishEye after the software is released. In such cases we publish information about the known issues in the FishEye Knowledge Base. Please check the FishEye 2.7 Known Issues in the FishEye Knowledge Base and follow the instructions to apply any necessary patches if necessary.

- **Did you encounter a problem during the FishEye upgrade?** Please refer to the guide to troubleshooting upgrades in the FishEye Knowledge Base.

- If you encounter a problem during the upgrade and cannot solve it, please create a support ticket and one of our support engineers will help you.

**RELATED TOPICS**

FishEye 2.7 Release Notes

Security advisories

Finding and reporting a security vulnerability

Atlassian's channel for reporting security issues is detailed in How to Report a Security Issue.

Publication of security advisories

Atlassian's approach to publishing security advisories is detailed in Security Advisory Publishing Policy.

Severity levels

Atlassian's scale for measuring security issues is detailed in Severity Levels for Security Issues.

Our patch policy

Atlassian's approach to releasing patches is detailed in our Security Patch Policy.

Security advisories

- FishEye and Crucible Security Advisory 2013-07-16
- FishEye and Crucible Security Advisory 2012-08-21
- FishEye and Crucible Security Advisory 2012-05-17
- FishEye and Crucible Security Advisory 2012-01-31
- FishEye and Crucible Security Advisory 2011-11-22
- FishEye and Crucible Security Advisory 2011-05-16
- FishEye and Crucible Security Advisory 2011-01-12
- FishEye Security Advisory 2010-10-20
- FishEye Security Advisory 2010-06-16
- FishEye Security Advisory 2010-05-04
- FishEye and Crucible Security Advisory 2014-02-26

**FishEye and Crucible Security Advisory 2013-07-16**

This advisory discloses security vulnerabilities that we have found in FishEye/Crucible and fixed in a recent version of FishEye/Crucible.

- **Customers who have downloaded and installed FishEye/Crucible** should upgrade their existing FishEye/Crucible installations to fix this vulnerability.

- **Atlassian OnDemand customers** are not affected by any of the issues described in this advisory.

Atlassian is committed to improving product security.

The vulnerability listed in this advisory is a vulnerability in a third-party framework - Struts 2 / WebWork 2 that is used by FishEye/Crucible. The vulnerability has been independently discovered by Atlassian and reported.
to the Struts maintainers.

More details about the underlying Struts vulnerability CVE-2013-2251 are available at the CVE database and in the Struts advisory.

If you have questions or concerns regarding this advisory, please raise a support request at http://support.atlassian.com/.

OGNL injection in WebWork 2

Severity

Atlassian rates the severity level of this vulnerability as critical, according to the scale published in Severity Levels for Security Issues. The scale allows us to rank the severity as critical, high, moderate or low.

This is an independent assessment and you should evaluate its applicability to your own IT environment.

Description

We have fixed a vulnerability in WebWork 2, which is a part of the Struts web framework. In specific circumstances, attackers can use this vulnerability to execute Java code of their choice on systems that use these frameworks. In the case of FishEye/Crucible, the attacker needs to be able to access the FishEye/Crucible web interface. A valid user account is not required to exploit this vulnerability.

Customers should be advised that this affects all versions of FishEye/Crucible, except FishEye/Crucible OnDemand, FishEye/Crucible 2.10.6 and FishEye/Crucible 3.0.2 or later. The issue can be tracked here: [FE-4729 - Webwork 2 code injection vulnerability](http://support.atlassian.com/)

Risk Mitigation

If you are unable to upgrade or patch your FishEye or Crucible server: as a temporary workaround, you can do the following:

- Block access to all URLs on a Web Application Firewall or a reverse proxy that contain any of the following strings: "redirect:" or "redirect-action:" strings. A partial example for an nginx server is below. Note that the example only covers the "redirect:" prefix and does not account for any URL encoding that may be present.

```perl
location ~* ^/<path to your FishEye>/ {  
    if ($args ~* "redirect:" ) {  
        return 403;  
    }  
    proxy_pass http://$host.internal$request_uri;  
}
```

or

- Block access to your FishEye or Crucible server from untrusted networks, such as the Internet.

Fix

This vulnerability can be fixed by upgrading FishEye/Crucible. There are no patches available for this vulnerability — for any questions, please raise a support request at http://support.atlassian.com/.

The Security Patch Policy describes when and how we release security patches and security upgrades for our products.

Upgrading FishEye/Crucible

The fix versions for this vulnerability are described in the 'Description' section above.

We recommend that you upgrade to the latest version of FishEye/Crucible, if possible. For a full description of the latest version of FishEye/Crucible, see the release notes: [FishEye releases](http://support.atlassian.com/) / [Crucible releases](http://support.atlassian.com/). You can
download the latest version of FishEye/Crucible from the download centre: FishEye only / FishEye and Crucible. Additionally, if you have large repositories you may want to take a look at the our guide to Avoiding Long Reindex Times When Upgrading.

**FishEye and Crucible Security Advisory 2012-08-21**

This advisory discloses security vulnerabilities that we have found in FishEye and/or Crucible and fixed in a recent version of FishEye and/or Crucible.

- **Customers who have downloaded and installed FishEye and/or Crucible** should upgrade their existing FishEye and/or Crucible installations to fix this vulnerability.
- **Atlassian OnDemand and JIRA Studio customers** are not affected by any of the issues described in this advisory.

Atlassian is committed to improving product security. The vulnerability listed in this advisory has been discovered by Atlassian, unless noted otherwise. The reporter may also have requested that we do not credit them.

If you have questions or concerns regarding this advisory, please raise a support request at http://support.atlassian.com/.

**In this advisory:**

- Elevation of privileges vulnerability

**Elevation of privileges vulnerability**

**Severity**

Atlassian rates the severity level of this vulnerability as **Medium**, according to the scale published in Severity Levels for Security Issues. The scale allows us to rank the severity as critical, high, moderate or low.

This is an independent assessment and you should evaluate its applicability to your own IT environment.

**Description**

We have identified and fixed a vulnerability in FishEye and Crucible that results from behaviour of certain third-party frameworks used in FishEye and Crucible. This vulnerability allows any attacker to:

- Set the FishEye and Crucible instance to allow anonymous access
- Set the FishEye and Crucible instance to allow anonymous signup

All versions of FishEye and Crucible up to and including 2.7.14 are affected by this vulnerability. The vulnerability is fixed in FishEye and/or Crucible 2.8.0 and later. This issue can be tracked at

- FE-4222 - FishEye privilege escalation vulnerability CLOSED
- CRUC-6188 - Crucible privilege escalation vulnerability CLOSED

The table below describes the FishEye and/or Crucible versions and the specific functionality affected by the vulnerabilities. jira

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FishEye and/or Crucible Vulnerability</th>
<th>Affected versions</th>
<th>Fixed Version</th>
<th>Issue Tracking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elevation of privileges</td>
<td>2.5.x or earlier</td>
<td>2.5.9</td>
<td>FE-4222 CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.6.x</td>
<td>2.6.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.7.x</td>
<td>2.7.15, 2.8.0</td>
<td>CRUC-6188 CLOSED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The email we sent out wrongly states that fixed versions are 2.5.8 and 2.6.7. FishEye and Crucible development team apologise for the mistake.

**Risk Mitigation**

If you cannot upgrade immediately, you can disable all access from the public Internet to your FishEye and/or Crucible instance to prevent external attacks.
Fix

Upgrade

The vulnerabilities and fix versions are described in the 'Vulnerability' section above.

We recommend that you upgrade to the latest version of FishEye and/or Crucible, if possible. For a full description of the latest version of FishEye and Crucible, see the FishEye release notes and Crucible release notes. You can download the latest version of FishEye and Crucible from the FishEye download centre and Crucible download centre.

There are no patches available.

FishEye and Crucible Security Advisory 2012-05-17

This advisory discloses a critical security vulnerability that exists in all versions of FishEye and Crucible up to and including 2.7.11.

- Customers who have downloaded and installed FishEye or Crucible should upgrade their existing FishEye and Crucible installations to fix this vulnerability.
- Enterprise Hosted customers need to request an upgrade by raising a support request at http://support.atlassian.com in the “Enterprise Hosting Support” project.
- JIRA Studio and Atlassian OnDemand customers are not affected by any of the issues described in this advisory.

Atlassian is committed to improving product security. The vulnerability listed in this advisory has been discovered by Atlassian, unless noted otherwise. The reporter may also have requested that we do not credit them.

If you have questions or concerns regarding this advisory, please raise a support request at http://support.atlassian.com/.

In this advisory:

- Critical XML Parsing Vulnerability
  - Severity
  - Description
  - Risk Mitigation
  - Fix

Critical XML Parsing Vulnerability

Severity

Atlassian rates the severity level of this vulnerability as critical, according to the scale published in Severity Levels for Security Issues. The scale allows us to rank the severity as critical, high, medium or low.

This is an independent assessment and you should evaluate its applicability to your own IT environment.

Description

We have identified and fixed a vulnerability in FishEye and Crucible that results from the way third-party XML parsers are used in FishEye and Crucible.

This vulnerability allows an attacker to:

- execute denial of service attacks against the FishEye and Crucible server, and
- read all local files readable to the system user under which FishEye and Crucible runs.

An attacker does not need to have an account with the affected FishEye or Crucible server to exploit this vulnerability.

All versions of FishEye and Crucible up to and including 2.7.11 are affected by this vulnerability. This issue can be tracked here: FE-4016 - FishEye XML Vulnerability CLOSED

Risk Mitigation
We recommend that you upgrade your FishEye and Crucible installation to fix this vulnerability. Alternatively, if you are not in a position to upgrade immediately, you should do all of the following until you can upgrade. Please note, these measures will only limit the impact of the vulnerability, they will not mitigate it completely.

- Disable access to the Remote, SOAP and XML-RPC APIs, if these remote APIs are not required. Note that remote API access is disabled by default. See enabling plugins for instructions.
- Disable public access (such as anonymous access and public signup) to your FishEye or Crucible instance until you have applied the necessary upgrade.
- Ensure that your FishEye/Crucible system user is restricted as described in best practices for configuring FishEye security.

Fix

Upgrade

Upgrade to FishEye and Crucible 2.7.12 or later which fixes this vulnerability. For a full description of these releases, see the FishEye and Crucible release notes. The following releases have also been made available to fix these issues in older FishEye and Crucible versions. You can download these versions from the FishEye and Crucible download centres.

- FishEye and Crucible 2.6.8 for FishEye and Crucible 2.6
- FishEye and Crucible 2.5.8 for FishEye and Crucible 2.5

Patches

There are no patches available for this vulnerability.

FishEye and Crucible Security Advisory 2012-01-31

This advisory discloses a CRITICAL security vulnerability that we have found in versions of FishEye and Crucible from 2.0 up to and including 2.7.8. You need to upgrade your existing FishEye and Crucible installations to fix these vulnerabilities. Enterprise Hosted customers should request an upgrade by raising a support request at http://support.atlassian.com in the "Enterprise Hosting Support" project. Neither FishEye nor Crucible in Studio and Atlassian OnDemand are vulnerable to any of the issues described in this advisory.

Atlassian is committed to improving product security. The vulnerabilities listed in this advisory have been discovered by Atlassian, unless noted otherwise. The reporter may also have requested that we do not credit them.

If you have questions or concerns regarding this advisory, please raise a support request at http://support.atlassian.com/

In this advisory:

- Code Injection Vulnerability
  - Severity
  - Description
  - Vulnerability
  - Risk Mitigation
  - Fix

Code Injection Vulnerability

Severity

Atlassian rates the severity level of this vulnerability as CRITICAL, according to the scale published in Severity Levels for Security Issues. The scale allows us to rank the severity as critical, high, medium or low.

Description

We have identified and fixed a code injection vulnerability in FishEye and Crucible caused by an underlying vulnerability in the third-party Webwork 2 framework. This vulnerability allows an attacker to run arbitrary Java code on a FishEye/Crucible server with user privileges of the FishEye/Crucible process. This vulnerability is a
variant of a recently disclosed Struts2 vulnerability. The vulnerability exists in FishEye and Crucible pages accessible only by users with administrative privileges. It can be exploited with use of social engineering, e.g. by having the administrator click on a specially crafted link.

The maintainer of the original library can be contacted at http://struts.apache.org/

**Vulnerability**

The table below describes the FishEye and Crucible versions and the specific functionality affected by the command injection vulnerability.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FishEye and Crucible Component</th>
<th>Affected FishEye and Crucible Versions</th>
<th>Fixed Version</th>
<th>Issue Tracking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WebWork 2</td>
<td>2.0 - 2.7.8</td>
<td>2.6.7</td>
<td>FE-3891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.7.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Risk Mitigation**

We recommend that you upgrade your FishEye and Crucible installations to fix this vulnerability.

Alternatively, if you are not in a position to upgrade immediately and you judge it necessary, you can restrict access to your instance of FishEye/Crucible by using a firewall.

**Fix**

FishEye and Crucible 2.6.7, 2.7.9 and later versions fix this issue. View the issue linked above for information on fix versions. For a full description of the latest version of FishEye and Crucible, see the FishEye and Crucible release notes. You can download the latest versions from the FishEye and Crucible download centres. There are no patches available for these issues.

**FishEye and Crucible Security Advisory 2011-11-22**

This advisory discloses a number of security vulnerabilities that we have found and fixed in versions of FishEye/Crucible earlier than 2.5.7. You need to upgrade your existing FishEye and Crucible installations to fix these vulnerabilities. Enterprise Hosted customers should request an upgrade by raising a support request at http://support.atlassian.com in the "Enterprise Hosting Support" project. Neither JIRA Studio nor Atlassian OnDemand are vulnerable to any of the issues described in this advisory.

Atlassian is committed to improving product security. The vulnerabilities listed in this advisory have been discovered by Atlassian, unless noted otherwise. The reporter may also have requested that we do not credit them.

If you have questions or concerns regarding this advisory, please raise a support request at http://support.atlassian.com/.

In this advisory:

- **XSS Vulnerabilities**
  - **Severity**
  - **Risk Assessment**
  - **Vulnerabilities**
  - **Risk Mitigation**
  - **Fix**

- **Permission Verification Vulnerabilities**
  - **Severity**
  - **Risk Assessment**
  - **Vulnerability**
  - **Risk Mitigation**
  - **Fix**

**XSS Vulnerabilities**

**Severity**

Atlassian rates the severity level of these vulnerabilities as **high**, according to the scale published in **Severity**
Levels for Security Issues. The scale allows us to rank the severity as critical, high, medium or low. These vulnerabilities are not critical.

Risk Assessment

We have identified and fixed a number of stored cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerabilities which affect FishEye/Crucible instances, including publicly available instances (that is, internet-facing servers). XSS vulnerabilities allow an attacker to embed their own JavaScript into a FishEye/Crucible page. You can read more about XSS attacks on Wikipedia, at The Web Application Security Consortium and other places on the web.

Vulnerabilities

The table below describes the FishEye/Crucible versions and the specific functionality affected by the XSS vulnerabilities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FishEye/Crucible Feature</th>
<th>Affected FishEye/Crucible Versions</th>
<th>Fixed Version</th>
<th>Issue Tracking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FishEye user profile - display name</td>
<td>2.5.4 and earlier</td>
<td>2.5.5</td>
<td>FE-3797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FishEye user profile - snippets in a user's comment</td>
<td>2.5.4 and earlier</td>
<td>2.5.5</td>
<td>FE-3798</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Risk Mitigation

We recommend that you upgrade your FishEye/Crucible installation to fix these vulnerabilities.

Alternatively, if you are not in a position to upgrade immediately and you judge it necessary, you can disable public signup to your instance as a temporary mitigation until you have applied the upgrade. For tighter access control, you can restrict access to trusted groups.

Fix

FishEye and Crucible 2.5.5 and later versions fix two these issues. View the issues linked above for information on fix versions. You can download the latest versions of FishEye and Crucible from the download centres (FishEye download centre, Crucible download centre).

There are no patches available to fix these vulnerabilities. You must upgrade your FishEye/Crucible installation.

Permission Verification Vulnerabilities

Severity

Atlassian rates the severity level of these vulnerabilities as medium, according to the scale published in Severity Levels for Security Issues. The scale allows us to rank the severity as critical, high, medium or low. These vulnerabilities are not critical.

Risk Assessment

We have identified and fixed two permission verification bugs which affect FishEye/Crucible instances, including publicly available instances (that is, internet-facing servers). These vulnerabilities allow users to view metadata for changesets and reviews, from repositories/projects that they do not have access to, via tooltips.

Vulnerability

The table below describes the FishEye/Crucible versions and the specific functionality affected by the vulnerabilities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FishEye/Crucible Feature</th>
<th>Affected FishEye/Crucible Versions</th>
<th>Fixed Version</th>
<th>Issue Tracking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FishEye changeset tooltips | FishEye 2.4.6 to 2.5.6 | FishEye 2.5.7 | FE-3811  
---|---|---|---  
Crucible review tooltips | Crucible 2.4.6 to 2.5.6 | Crucible 2.5.7 | CRUC-5811

**Risk Mitigation**

We recommend that you upgrade your FishEye/Crucible installation to fix these vulnerabilities.

Alternatively, if you are not in a position to upgrade immediately and you judge it necessary, you can disable anonymous access to your instance. Logged-in users will still be able to view metadata that they do not have permission to view, but anonymous users will be prevented from accessing this information.

**Fix**

FishEye and Crucible 2.5.7 and later versions fix these two issues. View the issues linked above for information on earlier fix versions for each issue. For a full description of this release, see the FishEye 2.5 changelog and Crucible 2.5.7 Changelog. You can download the latest version of FishEye and Crucible from the download centres (FishEye download centre, Crucible download centre).

There are no patches available to fix these vulnerabilities. You must upgrade your FishEye/Crucible installation.

**FishEye and Crucible Security Advisory 2011-05-16**

This advisory announces a number of security vulnerabilities that we have found and fixed in recent versions of FishEye/Crucible. You need to upgrade your existing FishEye/Crucible installations to fix these vulnerabilities. Enterprise Hosted customers should request an upgrade by filing a ticket at http://support.atlassian.com. JIRA Studio is not vulnerable to any of the issues described in this advisory.

Atlassian is committed to improving product security. The vulnerabilities listed in this advisory have been discovered by Atlassian, unless noted otherwise. The reporter may also have requested that we do not credit them.

If you have questions or concerns regarding this advisory, please raise a support request at http://support.atlassian.com.

**In this advisory:**

- XSS Vulnerabilities
  - Severity
  - Risk Assessment
  - Vulnerability
  - Risk Mitigation
  - Fix

**XSS Vulnerabilities**

**Severity**

Atlassian rates the severity level of these vulnerabilities as high, according to the scale published in Severity Levels for Security Issues. The scale allows us to rank the severity as critical, high, moderate or low.

**Risk Assessment**

We have identified and fixed a number of cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerabilities which may affect FishEye/Crucible instances, including publicly available instances (that is, internet-facing servers). XSS vulnerabilities potentially allow an attacker to embed their own JavaScript into a FishEye/Crucible page. You can read more about XSS attacks at cgisecurity.com, The Web Application Security Consortium and other places on the web.

**Vulnerability**

The table below describes the FishEye/Crucible versions and the specific functionality affected by the XSS vulnerabilities.
FishEye/Crucible Feature | Affected FishEye/Crucible Versions | Issue Tracking |
--- | --- | --- |
Crucible snippets | Crucible 2.4.5 to 2.5.0 | CRUC-5734 |
Crucible author mapping | Crucible 2.4.5 to 2.5.0 | CRUC-5735 |
Crucible changeset comments in search results | Crucible 2.3.0 to 2.5.0 | CRUC-5736 |
Crucible comments search | Crucible 2.2.6 to 2.5.0 | CRUC-5737 |
FishEye/Crucible dashboard - review activity | FishEye/Crucible 2.2.8 to 2.5.2 | FE-3031 |
FishEye/Crucible reviews list | FishEye/Crucible 2.2.8 to 2.5.2 | FE-3032 |

**Risk Mitigation**

We recommend that you upgrade your FishEye/Crucible installation to fix these vulnerabilities.

Alternatively, if you are not in a position to upgrade immediately and you judge it necessary, you can disable public signup to your instance until you have applied the upgrade. For even tighter control, you could restrict access to trusted groups.

**Fix**

FishEye/Crucible 2.5.4 fixes all of these issues. View the issues linked above for information on earlier fix versions for each issue. For a full description of this release, see the FishEye 2.5 changelog and Crucible 2.5 Changelog. You can download the latest version of FishEye/Crucible from the download centre (FishEye download centre, Crucible download centre).

There are no patches available to fix these vulnerabilities. You must upgrade your FishEye/Crucible installation.

Our thanks to Marian Ventuneac of http://www.ventuneac.net, who reported FE-3031 and FE-3032. We fully support the reporting of vulnerabilities and we appreciate it when people work with us to identify and solve the problem.

**FishEye and Crucible Security Advisory 2011-01-12**

This advisory announces a number of security vulnerabilities that we have found and fixed in recent versions of FishEye/Crucible. You need to upgrade your existing FishEye/Crucible installations to fix these vulnerabilities. Enterprise Hosted customers should request an upgrade by filing a ticket at http://support.atlassian.com. JIRA Studio is not vulnerable to any of the issues described in this advisory.

Atlassian is committed to improving product security. The vulnerabilities listed in this advisory have been discovered by Atlassian, unless noted otherwise. The reporter may also have requested that we do not credit them.

If you have questions or concerns regarding this advisory, please raise a support request at http://support.atlassian.com/.

**In this advisory:**

- XSS Vulnerabilities
  - Severity
  - Risk Assessment
  - Vulnerability
  - Fix
- Administration password logged in debug log
  - Severity
  - Risk Assessment
  - Vulnerability
  - Fix
- Review comment search returns comments that a user has no permission to view
XSS Vulnerabilities

Severity

Atlassian rates the severity level of these vulnerabilities as **high**, according to the scale published in **Severity Levels for Security Issues**. The scale allows us to rank the severity as critical, high, moderate or low.

Risk Assessment

We have identified and fixed a number of cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerabilities which may affect FishEye/Crucible instances, including publicly available instances (that is, internet-facing servers). XSS vulnerabilities potentially allow an attacker to embed their own JavaScript into a FishEye/Crucible page. You can read more about XSS attacks at [cgisecurity.com](http://cgisecurity.com), The Web Application Security Consortium and other places on the web.

Vulnerability

The table below describes the FishEye/Crucible versions and the specific functionality affected by the XSS vulnerabilities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FishEye/Crucible Feature</th>
<th>Affected FishEye/Crucible Versions</th>
<th>Issue Tracking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crucible review – linked JIRA issue</td>
<td>Crucible 2.0.1 – 2.3.7</td>
<td>CRUC-5307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crucible email reviews</td>
<td>Crucible 2.2.0 – 2.4.0</td>
<td>CRUC-5308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crucible review reload</td>
<td>Crucible 2.2.0 – 2.4.2</td>
<td>CRUC-5309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crucible edit review details screen</td>
<td>Crucible 2.2.0 – 2.3.7</td>
<td>CRUC-5345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FishEye repository configuration</td>
<td>FishEye 2.4.0</td>
<td>CRUC-5310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FishEye charts</td>
<td>FishEye 2.2.0 - 2.4.0</td>
<td>CRUC-5311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FishEye/Crucible code macro</td>
<td>FishEye/Crucible 2.2.0 – 2.4.0</td>
<td>CRUC-5312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FishEye/Crucible changeset page heading</td>
<td>FishEye/Crucible 2.3.2 – 2.4.0</td>
<td>CRUC-5313</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Risk Mitigation

We recommend that you upgrade your FishEye/Crucible installation to fix these vulnerabilities.

Alternatively, if you are not in a position to upgrade immediately and you judge it necessary, you can disable public signup to your instance until you have applied the upgrade. For even tighter control, you could restrict access to trusted groups.

Fix

FishEye/Crucible 2.4.4 fixes all of these issues. View the issues linked above for information on earlier fix versions for each issue. For a full description of this release, see the FishEye 2.4 changelog and Crucible 2.4.
Changelog. You can download the latest version of FishEye/Crucible from the download centre (FishEye download centre, Crucible download centre).

There are no patches available to fix these vulnerabilities. You must upgrade your FishEye/Crucible installation.

Administration password logged in debug log

**Severity**

Atlassian rates the severity level of these vulnerabilities as **high**, according to the scale published in Severity Levels for Security Issues. The scale allows us to rank the severity as critical, high, moderate or low.

**Risk Assessment**

We have identified and fixed a vulnerability in the FishEye/Crucible logging which may affect FishEye/Crucible instances, including publicly available instances (that is, internet-facing servers). This vulnerability allows administrator passwords to be logged in clear text when debug logging is enabled.

**Vulnerability**

This vulnerability affects FishEye and Crucible 2.2.0 to 2.4.0.

**Risk Mitigation**

We recommend that you upgrade your FishEye/Crucible installation to fix these vulnerabilities.

Alternatively, if you are not in a position to upgrade immediately and you judge it necessary, you can disable access logging. See Enabling Access Logging in FishEye and Enabling Access Logging in Crucible. You can also apply file restrictions to your log files. Note, this issue only occurs when DEBUG logging is turned on (off by default) when an administrator logs in.

**Fix**

FishEye/Crucible 2.4.2 and later fix this issue. For a full description of this release, see the FishEye 2.4 changelog and Crucible 2.4 Changelog. You can download the latest version of FishEye/Crucible from the download centre (FishEye download centre, Crucible download centre).

There are no patches available to fix this vulnerability. You must upgrade your FishEye/Crucible installation.

Review comment search returns comments that a user has no permission to view

**Severity**

Atlassian rates the severity level of these vulnerabilities as **medium**, according to the scale published in Severity Levels for Security Issues. The scale allows us to rank the severity as critical, high, moderate or low.

**Risk Assessment**

We have identified and fixed a vulnerability in the Crucible review comment search which may affect Crucible instances, including publicly available instances (that is, internet-facing servers). This vulnerability allows review comments to be displayed for projects that are not publicly viewable.

**Vulnerability**

This vulnerability affects Crucible 2.2.0 to 2.4.3.

**Risk Mitigation**

We recommend that you upgrade your FishEye/Crucible installation to fix these vulnerabilities.

**Fix**

FishEye/Crucible 2.2.5, 2.3.8 and 2.4.4 fix this issue. For a full description of this release, see the FishEye 2.4 changelog and Crucible 2.4 Changelog. You can download these versions of FishEye/Crucible via the download centre (FishEye download centre, Crucible download centre).

There are no patches available to fix this vulnerability. You must upgrade your FishEye/Crucible installation.
Anonymous global access exposes entire user list

Severity

Atlassian rates the severity level of these vulnerabilities as medium, according to the scale published in Severity Levels for Security Issues. The scale allows us to rank the severity as critical, high, moderate or low.

Risk Assessment

We have identified and fixed a vulnerability in the FishEye/Crucible anonymous global access which may affect FishEye/Crucible instances, including publicly available instances (that is, internet-facing servers). This vulnerability exposes the user list (usernames and emails) of a FishEye/Crucible instance for access when anonymous global access is enabled.

Vulnerability

This vulnerability affects FishEye and Crucible 2.2.0 to 2.4.3.

Risk Mitigation

We recommend that you upgrade your FishEye/Crucible installation to fix these vulnerabilities.

Alternatively, if you are not in a position to upgrade immediately and you judge it necessary, you can disable global anonymous access. See Configuring Anonymous Access.

Fix

FishEye/Crucible 2.2.6, 2.3.8 and 2.4.4 fix this issue. For a full description of this release, see the FishEye 2.4 changelog and Crucible 2.4 Changelog. You can download these versions of FishEye/Crucible via the download centre (FishEye download centre, Crucible download centre).

There are no patches available to fix this vulnerability. You must upgrade your FishEye/Crucible installation.

FishEye Security Advisory 2010-10-20

This advisory announces a number of security vulnerabilities in earlier versions of FishEye that we have found and fixed in FishEye 2.4 and FishEye 2.3.7. In addition to releasing FishEye 2.4 and FishEye 2.3.7, we also provide a patch for the vulnerabilities mentioned below. You will be able to apply this patch to existing installations of FishEye 2.3.6. However, we recommend that you upgrade to FishEye 2.4 to fix these vulnerabilities.

In this advisory:

- XSS Vulnerabilities
  - Severity
  - Risk Assessment
  - Vulnerabilities
  - Risk Mitigation
  - Fix
- Available Patches
  - Step 1 of the Patch Procedure: Install the Patch

XSS Vulnerabilities

Severity

Atlassian rates the severity level of these vulnerabilities as high, according to the scale published in Severity Levels for Security Issues. The scale allows us to rank the severity as critical, high, moderate or low.

Risk Assessment

We have identified and fixed a number of cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerabilities which may affect FishEye instances, including publicly available instances.

- An attacker might take advantage of an XSS vulnerability to steal the current session of a logged-in user.
- XSS vulnerabilities potentially allow an attacker to embed their own JavaScript into a FishEye page. An attacker’s text and script might be displayed to other people viewing the page.
You can read more about XSS attacks at cgisecurity, CERT and other places on the web.

**Vulnerabilities**

The table below describes the parts of FishEye affected by the XSS vulnerabilities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FishEye Feature</th>
<th>Affected FishEye Versions</th>
<th>Issue Tracking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Code Metrics Plugin</td>
<td>2.0.x to 2.3.6 inclusive</td>
<td>CRUC-4572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FishEye Revision ID Parameters on Annotated Views</td>
<td>2.3.0 to 2.3.6 inclusive</td>
<td>CRUC-4641</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Risk Mitigation**

We recommend that you upgrade your FishEye installation to fix these vulnerabilities.

Alternatively, if you are not in a position to upgrade immediately and you judge it necessary, you can disable the 'Code Metrics Plugin' via the Administration Console ('Plugins' menu item under 'Systems Settings') to mitigate the Code Metrics Plugin XSS vulnerability. There is no mitigation for the FishEye Revision ID Parameters on Annotated Views XSS vulnerability.

**Fix**

**FishEye-only installations:**

FishEye 2.4 *(recommended)* and FishEye 2.3.7 fix these issues. For a full description of the FishEye 2.4 release, see the release notes. You can download FishEye 2.4 from the download centre. You can download FishEye 2.3.7 from the download centre archives.

If you cannot upgrade to FishEye 2.4/2.3.7, you can patch your existing installation using the patch listed below.

**FishEye+Crucible installations:**

Crucible 2.4 *(recommended)* and Crucible 2.3.7 fix these issues. For a full description of the Crucible 2.4 release, see the release notes. You can download Crucible 2.4 from the download centre. You can download Crucible 2.3.7 from the download centre archives.

If you cannot upgrade to Crucible 2.4/2.3.7, you can patch your existing installation using the patch listed below.

Available Patches

If for some reason you cannot upgrade to FishEye 2.4/2.3.7 or Crucible 2.4/2.3.7, you can apply the following patch to fix the vulnerabilities described in this security advisory.

**Step 1 of the Patch Procedure: Install the Patch**

A patch is available for FishEye/Crucible 2.3.6 only.

The patch addresses the following issue:

- XSS vulnerability in the code metrics plugin *(CRUC-4572)*.
- XSS vulnerability in revision ID parameters on annotated views *(CRUC-4641)*.

1. Shut down FishEye.
2. Back up your FishEye instance.
3. Download the patch, fisheye-2.3.6-security-patch.zip.
4. Expand the zip file into `<fisheye_install_dir>`, overwriting the existing files.
   - The patch will overwrite your 'plugins/bundled-plugins.zip' file as well as some class files.
5. Restart FishEye.

**FishEye Security Advisory 2010-06-16**

In this advisory:

- Remote Code Exploit Vulnerability
  - Severity
  - Risk Assessment
  - Vulnerability
Risk Mitigation

Fix

Download Patches for Earlier FishEye / Crucible Versions

- Patch for FishEye / Crucible 2.3.2
- Patch for FishEye / Crucible 2.2.3

Remote Code Exploit Vulnerability

Severity

Atlassian rates this vulnerability as critical, according to the scale published in Severity Levels for Security Issues. The scale allows us to rank a vulnerability as critical, high, moderate or low.

Risk Assessment

We have identified and fixed a remote code exploit vulnerability which affects FishEye and Crucible instances.

Vulnerability

This vulnerability allows a motivated attacker to call remote code on the host server.

All versions of FishEye/Crucible up to version 2.3.2 are affected by this vulnerability.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affected FishEye Versions</th>
<th>Fix Availability</th>
<th>More Details</th>
<th>Severity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All versions up to and including 2.3.2.</td>
<td>2.3.3 update, also available as patches for 2.3.2 and 2.2.3.</td>
<td>This vulnerability allows a motivated attacker to call remote code on the host server.</td>
<td>Critical</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This vulnerability has been discovered in XWork by OpenSymphony, a command pattern framework which is used by FishEye and Crucible.

About the XWork Framework:

- See the OpenSymphony XWork page for more information about XWork.

Risk Mitigation

We strongly recommend either upgrading or patching your FishEye/Crucible installation to fix this vulnerability. Please see the ‘Fix’ section below.

Fix

These issues have been fixed in FishEye 2.3.3 (see the changelog), which you can download from the download centre.

It has also been fixed in Crucible 2.3.3 (see the changelog), which you can download from the download centre.

Later versions will include protection from this vulnerability.

This fix is also provided as a patch for FishEye/Crucible 2.3.2 and 2.2.3, which you can download from links on this page. Customers on earlier point versions of FishEye/Crucible will have to upgrade to version 2.3.2 or 2.2.3 before applying the patch. Atlassian recommends you upgrade to FishEye/Crucible 2.3.3.

Download Patches for Earlier FishEye / Crucible Versions

These patch releases contain security fixes, which apply to the shared FishEye architecture that is the basis of both FishEye and Crucible.

Please note that these patches are for specific point versions of FishEye (2.3.2 and 2.2.3). If you are running an
earlier version than these, you will need to upgrade to a version specifically addressed by one of these patches. Atlassian strongly recommends that you upgrade to FishEye 2.3.3 / Crucible 2.3.3 or later.

MD5 checksums are provided to allow verification of the downloaded files.

**Patch for FishEye / Crucible 2.3.2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File</th>
<th>FishEye / Crucible Version</th>
<th>Release Date</th>
<th>MD5 Checksum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fisheye-crucible-2.3.2-patch1.zip</td>
<td>2.3.2</td>
<td>16th June, 2010</td>
<td>6fe98db821a6d26f26907 688af2ccd84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Patch for FishEye / Crucible 2.2.3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File</th>
<th>FishEye / Crucible Version</th>
<th>Release Date</th>
<th>MD5 Checksum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fisheye-crucible-2.2.3-patch1.zip</td>
<td>2.2.3</td>
<td>16th June, 2010</td>
<td>6fe98db821a6d26f26907 688af2ccd84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Our thanks to Meder Kydyraliev of the Google Security Team who discovered this vulnerability. Atlassian fully supports the reporting of vulnerabilities and appreciates it when people work with Atlassian to identify and solve the problem.

**FishEye Security Advisory 2010-05-04**

In this advisory:

- Admin Escalation Vulnerability
  - Severity
  - Risk Assessment
  - Vulnerability
  - Risk Mitigation
  - Fix
- XSS Vulnerabilities in FishEye
  - Severity
  - Risk Assessment
  - Vulnerability
  - Risk Mitigation
  - Fix
- Prevention of Brute Force Attacks
  - Severity
  - Risk Assessment
  - Vulnerability
  - Risk Mitigation
  - Fix
- Changed Behaviour in FishEye
- Download Patches for Earlier FishEye / Crucible Versions
  - Patch for FishEye / Crucible 2.1.4
  - Patch for FishEye / Crucible 2.0.6
  - Patch for FishEye 1.6.6
  - Patch for Crucible 1.6.6

Admin Escalation Vulnerability

**Severity**

Atlassian rates this vulnerability as **critical**, according to the scale published in Severity Levels for Security Issues. The scale allows us to rank a vulnerability as critical, high, moderate or low.
Risk Assessment

We have identified and fixed an admin escalation vulnerability, which affects FishEye instances. This vulnerability has security implications and is especially important for anyone running publicly accessible instances of FishEye.

Vulnerability

This vulnerability allows a motivated attacker to perform admin actions.

All versions of FishEye from version 1.6.0-beta2 (including 1.6.0) through to 2.2.1 are affected by these admin escalation vulnerabilities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affected FishEye Versions</th>
<th>Fix Availability</th>
<th>More Details</th>
<th>Severity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All versions up to and including 2.2.1</td>
<td>2.2.3 update, also available as patches for certain versions, listed on this page.</td>
<td>This vulnerability allows a motivated attacker to perform admin actions.</td>
<td>Critical</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Risk Mitigation

We strongly recommend either upgrading or patching your FishEye installation to fix this vulnerability. Please see the 'Fix' section below.

Note: If you are an Atlassian JIRA Studio customer, we have assessed that your system is secure and implemented additional protections for it.

Fix

These issues have been fixed in FishEye 2.2.3 (see the changelog), which you can download from the download centre. Later versions will include protection from this vulnerability.

This fix is also provided as a patch for FishEye 2.1.4, 2.0.6 and 1.6.6, which you can download from this page. Customers on earlier point versions of FishEye will have to upgrade to version 2.1.4, 2.0.6 or 1.6.6 before applying the patch. We recommend you upgrade to FishEye 2.2.3.

XSS Vulnerabilities in FishEye

Severity

Atlassian rates these vulnerabilities as critical, according to the scale published in Severity Levels for Security Issues. The scale allows us to rank a vulnerability as critical, high, moderate or low.

Risk Assessment

We have identified and fixed several cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerabilities in FishEye, which may affect FishEye instances. These vulnerabilities have security implications and are especially important for anyone running publicly accessible instances of FishEye.

- The attacker might take advantage of the vulnerability to steal other users’ session cookies or other credentials, by sending the credentials back to the attacker’s own web server.
- The attacker’s text and script might be displayed to other people viewing a FishEye page. This is potentially damaging to your company’s reputation.

You can read more about XSS attacks at cgisecurity, CERT and other places on the web.

Vulnerability

All versions of FishEye are affected by these XSS vulnerabilities.
**Affected FishEye Versions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affected FishEye Versions</th>
<th>Fix Availability</th>
<th>More Details</th>
<th>Severity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All versions up to and including 2.2.1</td>
<td>2.2.3 only</td>
<td>An attacker could take advantage of this vulnerability to steal other users' session cookies or other credentials, or the attacker's text and script might be displayed to other people viewing a FishEye page.</td>
<td>Critical</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Risk Mitigation**

We strongly recommend upgrading your FishEye installation to fix these vulnerabilities. Please see the 'Fix' section below.

**Fix**

These issues have been fixed in FishEye 2.2.3 (see the changelog), which you can download from the download centre.

**Prevention of Brute Force Attacks**

**Severity**

Atlassian rates this vulnerability as **moderate**, according to the scale published in **Severity Levels for Security Issues**.

**Risk Assessment**

We have improved the security of the following areas in FishEye:

- Prevention of brute force attacks by requiring users to solve a CAPTCHA test after a maximum number of repeated login attempts.

**Vulnerability**

We have identified and fixed a problem where FishEye allows an unlimited number of repeated login attempts, potentially opening FishEye to a brute force attack. Details of this improvement are summarised below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affected FishEye Versions</th>
<th>Fix Availability</th>
<th>More Details</th>
<th>Severity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All versions up to and including 2.2.1</td>
<td>2.2.3 only</td>
<td>FishEye allows an unlimited number of login attempts. This makes FishEye vulnerable to a brute force attack.</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Risk Mitigation**

We recommend that you upgrade your FishEye installation to fix these vulnerabilities. Please see the 'fix' section below.

You can also prevent brute force attacks by following our guidelines on using Fail2Ban to limit login attempts.

**Fix**
This issue has been fixed in FishEye 2.2.3 (see the changelog). Later versions will include protection from this vulnerability. You can download FishEye 2.2.3 from the download centre.

**Changed Behaviour in FishEye**

In order to fix these issues, we have changed FishEye's behaviour as follows:

- After three consecutive failed login attempts, FishEye will display a CAPTCHA form asking the user to enter a given word when attempting to log in again. This will prevent brute force attacks via the login screen. The number of failed attempts needed to trigger the CAPTCHA testing is configurable. For more information, see the documentation for Brute force login protection.

![In addition, after three consecutive failed login attempts via the FishEye remote API, an error message will be returned. Human intervention will then be required to reset that login account, i.e. solve the CAPTCHA test via the login screen.]

**Download Patches for Earlier FishEye / Crucible Versions**

These patch releases contain security fixes, which apply to the shared FishEye architecture that is the basis of both FishEye and Crucible.

These patches fix the Admin Escalation vulnerability only. Please note that these patches are for specific older point versions of FishEye (2.1.4, 2.0.6 or 1.6.6). If you are running an earlier version than these, you will need to upgrade to a version specifically addressed by one of these patches. To update a more recent version of the product (2.1.5 through 2.2.1), please upgrade to FishEye 2.2.3 or later. Atlassian strongly recommends that you upgrade to FishEye 2.2.3 or later.

**MD5 checksums** are provided to allow verification of the downloaded files.

### Patch for FishEye / Crucible 2.1.4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File</th>
<th>FishEye / Crucible Version</th>
<th>Release Date</th>
<th>MD5 Checksum</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fisheye-crucible-2.1.4-patch1.zip</td>
<td>2.1.4</td>
<td>4th May, 2010</td>
<td>6062fa2e1ad93729527357fb97b0d2ea</td>
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</table>

### Patch for FishEye / Crucible 2.0.6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File</th>
<th>FishEye / Crucible Version</th>
<th>Release Date</th>
<th>MD5 Checksum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fisheye-crucible-2.0.6-patch1.zip</td>
<td>2.0.6</td>
<td>4th May, 2010</td>
<td>6aae75e2a5308121887bf9532473cf75</td>
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</table>

### Patch for FishEye 1.6.6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File</th>
<th>FishEye Version</th>
<th>Release Date</th>
<th>MD5 Checksum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fisheye-1.6.6-patch1.zip</td>
<td>1.6.6</td>
<td>4th May, 2010</td>
<td>210ef3358af838617331bf22d331d7e</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Patch for Crucible 1.6.6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File</th>
<th>Crucible Version</th>
<th>Release Date</th>
<th>MD5 Checksum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>crucible-1.6.6-patch1.zip</td>
<td>1.6.6</td>
<td>4th May, 2010</td>
<td>48e8e8ada0ddb3fc8671459051df1120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To acquire all of the fixes on this page, upgrade to FishEye 2.2.3, which you can download from the download centre.
Fishey and Crucible Security Advisory 2014-02-26

This advisory details a critical security vulnerability that we have found in FishEye and fixed in recent versions of FishEye.

- **Customers who have downloaded and installed FishEye** should upgrade their existing FishEye installations to fix this vulnerability.
- **Atlassian OnDemand customers** are not affected because OnDemand does not include FishEye.

The vulnerability affects all versions of FishEye up to and including 3.1.5.

Atlassian is committed to improving product security. We fully support the reporting of vulnerabilities and we appreciate it when people work with us to identify and solve the problem.

If you have questions or concerns regarding this advisory, please raise a support request at [http://support.atlassian.com](http://support.atlassian.com).

User privilege escalation

**Severity**

Atlassian rates the severity level of this vulnerability as critical, according to the scale published in [Severity Levels of Security Issues](http://support.atlassian.com). The scale allows us to rank the severity as critical, high, moderate or low.

This is an independent assessment and you should evaluate its applicability to your own IT environment.

**Description**

We have identified and fixed a vulnerability in FishEye which allowed unauthenticated users to commit actions on behalf of any other authorised user. In order to exploit this vulnerability, an attacker requires access to your FishEye web interface.

FishEye server is only vulnerable if it has been configured to be a part of an Application link with Trusted Applications authentication. Unless you chose OAuth authentication when configuring previously created links, Trusted Applications was used by default.

The vulnerability affects all supported versions of FishEye up to and including 3.1.5. It has been fixed in 3.2.0, 3.1.6 and 2.10.8. The issue is tracked in [FE-4965](http://support.atlassian.com) - Privilege escalation - CLOSED.

**Risk Mitigation**

If you are unable to upgrade your FishEye server you can do the following as a temporary workaround:

- Block access to your FishEye server web interface from untrusted networks, such as the Internet.
- Remove any Application links that use Trusted Applications authentication and re-create them using OAuth.

**Fix**

This vulnerability can be fixed by upgrading FishEye. If you have any questions, please raise a support request at [http://support.atlassian.com](http://support.atlassian.com). We recommend upgrading.

The [Security Patch Policy](http://support.atlassian.com) describes when and how we release security patches and security upgrades for our products. Only security upgrades are released for FishEye. Patches are not released for FishEye.

**Upgrading FishEye**

Upgrade to FishEye 3.2.0, 3.1.6, 2.10.8 or a later version, which fixes this vulnerability. For a full description of these releases, see the [Fisheye Release Notes](http://support.atlassian.com).

**Patches**

Binary patches are not available for this advisory. You need to either install one of the patch releases or apply recommended temporary workarounds.

**FishEye FAQ**
## FishEye FAQ

Answers to frequently asked questions about configuring and using FishEye.

### Top Evaluator Questions
- How do I fix problems with indexing my repository?
- How do I setup JIRA integration?
- How do I setup LDAP or external user management?
- How do I speed up slow CVS updates?
- How do I start FishEye as a Windows service?
- How do I view changesets and diffs?
- How is FishEye licensed?
- What kind of search capabilities does FishEye have?
- What programming languages are supported?

### CVS FAQ
- How does FishEye calculate CVS changesets?
- How is changeset ancestry implemented for CVS?

### Example EyeQL Queries
- How do I find changes made to a branch after a given tag?
- How do I filter results?
- How do I find changes between two versions, showing separate histories?
- How do I find changes made between two version numbers?
- How do I find commits without comments?
- How do I find files on a branch, excluding deleted files?
- How do I find files removed from a given branch?
- How do I find revisions made by one author between versions?
- How do I select the most recent revisions in a given branch?
- How do I show all changesets which do not have reviews?

### FishEye Developer FAQ

### General FAQ
- About database encoding
- About the Lines of Code Metric
- Cannot View Lines of Code Information in FishEye
- Finding your Server ID
- How do I Archive a Branch within Perforce
- How do I Avoid Long Reindex Times When I Upgrade?
- Mercurial Known Issues
- Ordering of Branches Important When Visualising Git Changesets
- Permanent authentication for Git repositories over HTTP(S)
- Perforce Changesets and Branches
- What SCM systems are supported by FishEye?
- Automating Administrative Actions in Fisheye

### Installation & Configuration FAQ
- Can I deploy FishEye or Crucible as a WAR?
- Does FishEye support SSL (HTTPS)?
- Improve FishEye scan performance
- Migrating FishEye Between Servers
- Setting up a CVS mirror with rsync
- What are the FishEye System Requirements?
- How to reset the Administration Page password in Fisheye or Crucible
- How do I Configure an Outbound Proxy Server for FishEye
- How to remove Crucible from FishEye 2.x or later
- How to run Fisheye or Crucible on startup on Mac OS X

### Integration FAQ
- How do I disable the Source (FishEye) tab panel for non-code projects?
- How do I enable debug logging for the JIRA FishEye plugin?
- How do I uninstall the JIRA FishEye plugin?
- How is the Reviews (Crucible) tab panel for the JIRA FishEye/Stash Plugin populated?
- What do I do if I discover a bug with the JIRA FishEye plugin?
CVS FAQ

How does FishEye calculate CVS changsets?

FishEye's goal is to allow changsets to be seen as a consistent stream of atomic commits. Revisions are collated into the same changset provided that:

- They have the same commit comment.
- They are by the same author.
- They are on the same branch.
- The changset does not span more than 10 minutes.
- The same file does not appear in a changset more than once.
How is changeset ancestry implemented for CVS?

About Changeset Ancestry in FishEye

When FishEye indexes a CVS repository, it synthesizes a changeset identifier to group file-level changes into a single consistent changeset. The grouping is described in this FAQ: How does FishEye calculate CVS changesets?

Changeset ancestry was added in FishEye 2.6. Changeset ancestry refers to the linking of a changeset to a preceding/parent changeset(s). This allows you to view the development progress of your repository using the Commit Graph (see Viewing the Commit Graph for a Repository).

Changeset Ancestry for CVS

For CVS repositories, changeset ancestry is implemented, as follows:

- For all but the first change on a branch, FishEye chooses the most recent change on that branch as the parent changeset.
- For the first change on a branch, FishEye examines the branchpoints of all files in the branch and chooses the latest changeset that affected any such files as the parent changeset.

This approach ensures that a branch, whose first change is to a file which is very old, is not considered to have been branched at the time that file was last changed. It is considered to be branched at the last change to the repository instead.

Example EyeQL Queries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EyeQL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How do find changes made to a branch after a given tag?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How do I filter results?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How do I find changes between two versions, showing separate histories?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How do I find changes made between two version numbers?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How do I find commits without comments?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How do I find files on a branch, excluding deleted files?</td>
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<td>How do I find files removed from a given branch?</td>
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<tr>
<td>How do I find revisions made by one author between versions?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How do I select the most recent revisions in a given branch?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How do I show all changesets which do not have reviews?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

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

How do I filter results?

This query, finds files removed on the Ant 1.5 branch, but just returns the person and time the files were deleted:

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

How do I find changes between two versions, showing separate histories?

As above, but show the history of each file separately:
How do I find changes made between two version numbers?

Find changes made between Ant 1.5 and 1.5.1:

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

How do I find commits without comments?

Using the Advanced Search and EyeQL you can find commits that do not have comments using the following query:

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

How do I find files on a branch, excluding deleted files?

Find files on branch and exclude delete files:

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

How do I find files removed from a given branch?

Find files removed on the Ant 1.5 branch:

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

How do I find revisions made by one author between versions?

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

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

How do I select the most recent revisions in a given branch?

Find Java files that are tagged ANT_151_FINAL and are head on the ANT_15_BRANCH: (i.e. files that haven't changed in 1.5.x since 1.5.1)
How do I show all changesets which do not have reviews?

The following query will return any changesets that have not been reviewed.

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

FishEye Developer FAQ

This page contains answers to frequently asked questions posed by FishEye developers. For detailed information about developing in FishEye, see the FishEye Developer documentation.

Feel free to comment, make submissions, or pose your own question on FishEye Development here.

- **Q:** I'm getting the error "API access is disabled" as a response from http://fisheye/api/rest/repositories on my installation. How do I enable the API as a FishEye administrator?
  - **A:** A toggle to enable the API under "Server Settings" in the web admin interface existed in versions prior to 2.9 (see Configuring the FishEye web server for more details).

  See the FishEye 2.9 Release Notes

- **Q:** Is there any way to return unique results from an EyeQL query?
  - **A:** It is not currently possible to return unique results. An improvement request exists: FE-1136. Your vote and comments on that issue are appreciated.

General FAQ

- About database encoding
- About the Lines of Code Metric
- Cannot View Lines of Code Information in FishEye
- Finding your Server ID
- How do I Archive a Branch within Perforce
- How do I Avoid Long Reindex Times When I Upgrade? — If reindexing your repository takes longer than you can allow, you can use a temporary copy of your repository and FishEye instance to reduce downtime during the reindexing process.
- Mercurial Known Issues
- Ordering of Branches Important When Visualising Git Changesets
- Permanent authentication for Git repositories over HTTP(S)
- Perforce Changesets and Branches
- What SCM systems are supported by FishEye?
- Automating Administrative Actions in FishEye

About database encoding

It is possible to have files in your repository whose names differ only in case, e.g. `Foo.java` and `foo.java`. Hence, your database will need to use rules for comparing string values which recognise that upper and lower case letters are different, that is, the database should use 'case sensitive collation'.

If your database was originally configured to use case-insensitive and/or non-UTF8 collation, FishEye will display the following message at the bottom of your screen:

```
"Your database is not using a case sensitive UTF8 encoding for character fields."
```
The following sections provide instructions for changing your database collation for each database type supported by FishEye and Crucible.

**On this page:**
- MySQL
- Oracle
- PostgreSQL
- SQL Server

**Related pages:**
- Migrating to an external database

### MySQL

⚠️ **Please take a backup of your database before changing its collation.**

To change your collation to `utf8_bin` you need to change your database’s default collation, but as this only affects newly created tables you will also need to change the collation on the table for which case sensitivity is critical.

**Change your database’s collation**

Use the `ALTER DATABASE` command, as follows:

```
alter database character set utf8 collate utf8_bin;
```

**Change collation for the CRU_STORED_PATH table**

Use the `ALTER TABLE` command, as follows:

```
alter table cru_stored_path convert to character set utf8 collate utf8_bin;
```

### Oracle

Oracle collation encoding must be configured when installing the database server. It cannot be configured on a per database level. When installing Oracle, you should select the `AL32UTF8` encoding.

### PostgreSQL

⚠️ **Please take a backup of your database before changing its collation.**

If you have created your PostgreSQL database with the incorrect encoding, you will need to dump your database, drop it, create a new database with the correct encoding and reload your data.

You can do this using the standard database migration procedure – instead of migrating from HSQLDB to PostgreSQL, you migrate from a PostgreSQL database with the incorrect encoding to one created with the correct encoding.

### SQL Server

⚠️ **Please take a backup of your database before changing its collation.**
Unfortunately, changing the database collation for an existing SQL Server database (even using the ALTER DATABASE ... COLLATE... statement) does not change the collation for existing objects stored in the database. See http://blogs.msdn.com/b/qingsongyao/archive/2011/04/04/do-not-alter-database-collation-in-your-server.aspx for an explanation of this.

The recommended route for changing the collation for SQL Server is to migrate to a new database that has the correct collation configuration. You can do this using the standard database migration procedure – instead of migrating from HSQLDB to SQL Server, you migrate from a SQL Server database with the incorrect collation to one created with the correct collation.

The correct collation to use when you create the new SQL Server database is Latin1_General_CS_AS.

About the Lines of Code Metric

This page contains information about the Lines of Code metric and how it is processed and represented by FishEye.

On this page:

- **Definition**
- **Disadvantages**
- **LOC in FishEye**
- **User-Specific LOC**

**Definition**

Lines of Code or LOC (also known as Source Lines of Code - SLOC) is a quantitative measurement in computer programming for files that contains code from a computer programming language, in text form. The number of lines indicates the size of a given file and gives some indication of the work involved.

LOC is literally the count of the number of lines of text in a file or directory. In FishEye, blank lines and comment lines are counted toward the total lines of code.

LOC for a file/directory is the total number of lines in the relevant files, while LOC for an author is the number of lines blamed on that author. Neither of these should ever be less than zero. However, the change in LOC over a period of time can be negative if there was a net reduction in the LOC over the period.

**Disadvantages**

While it can be useful, LOC has some well documented disadvantages. Keep these disadvantages and limitations in mind when using LOC in your work environment.

In addition, the nature of branching in SCM applications means that calculating a LOC value for a whole project is not possible. A naive summation of the LOC of all the branches will give a meaningless number that jumps every time a branch is copied to create a new branch. Thus, in FishEye we usually look at the LOC of the trunk, unless we can infer from the context that another branch is more appropriate.

**LOC in FishEye**

FishEye calculates the LOC for the trunk only. For SVN repositories it can calculate LOC for a branch if it is "tricked" to see the branch as part of the trunk. FishEye also calculates the LOC for each user, unless that facility is turned off in the repository (see Store Diff Info). The LOC count will include all files except those identified by the SCM as binary.

FishEye presents LOC data as charts of the change in LOC over time, and as informational statistics in various places:

- **Chart pages**
  The best way to explore the evolution of LOC in your project is the LOC chart report where you can easily filter the LOC by branch, author, file extension and date range. Here you can investigate what caused a particular spike in the LOC charts, or find the user whom has the most lines of code blamed on them and how this has changed over time.

- **Repository-specific activity pages**
  These show trunk LOC statistics for the repository, limited to the directory being viewed and its subdirectories. The LOC charts show the LOC for the directory, using trunk LOC unless the directory can be identified as a branch.
• **User pages**
  Here, the statistics pane in the sidebar shows the trunk LOC blamed on the user for the all repositories that have user-specific LOC enabled. The chart shows the trunk LOC from all the repositories that the user has contributed to.

• **The global User List page**
  This shows the trunk LOC for all users from the repositories that have user-specific LOC enabled. Repository-specific user lists (in repositories that have user-specific LOC enabled) show the trunk LOC for the users and committers, limited to the directory being viewed and its subdirectories.

• **Project pages**
  This shows a chart of the LOC for all associated repository paths, and statistics include the trunk LOC for those paths.

**User-Specific LOC**

The evolution of user-specific LOC over subsequent commits can appear at first glance to be counter-intuitive. It is important to keep in mind that the LOC for a given user is the number of lines in the repository that were last changed by them (as calculated by Fisheye).

A couple of simple examples:

- Alice adds a file with 30 lines to the SCM. Her LOC for this file is now 30. She then edits the file, deletes 10 lines and adds 20 (+20 -10). Her LOC is now 40, as is the LOC of the file.

- Alice adds a file with 30 lines to the SCM. Her LOC for this file is now 30. Now Bob edits the file, deletes 10 lines and adds 20 (+20 -10). Alice now has LOC of 20, because Bob deleted 10 lines that were blamed on her, and Bob has LOC of 20, from the 20 lines he added. The total LOC is still 40.

A user can have LOC on a branch that they have never committed on, if something that has been blamed on them is copied. For example, a developer may have never committed to a particular branch, but FishEye may still report a lot of LOC for them in that area.

One current limitation of FishEye’s user-specific LOC calculation is the handling of merging. For example, if a file has been changed on both trunk and branch, and the changes made on the branch are merged to trunk, the changes made on branch will generally be blamed on the person who did the merge; not the person who made the change.

**Cannot View Lines of Code Information in FishEye**

**Symptoms**

The LOC (Lines of Code) information in FishEye cannot be seen, for example in charts or when viewing the statistics for a user.

See **About the Lines of Code Metric** for more information about the usage of the LOC (Lines of Code) metric in FishEye.

**Cause**

There are four possible causes:

- LOC data will not be shown for users if the Store diff info setting is disabled. If a page is being viewed in FishEye that relates to a particular user or committer, and the Store Diff Info setting is disabled, no LOC information for the user will be visible.

- LOC data is currently not supported for Mercurial repositories.

- LOC data is currently not supported for Git repositories.

- The SVN repository is indexing branches only.

**Resolution**

Cannot view LOC information for specific users or committers:

- Enable the Store Diff Info setting for the repository in Administration > Repository Settings > Repositories, click on the repository name, and then "SCM Details". A full re-index needs to be
performed on the repository after enabling this setting for FishEye to collect the diff information for all revisions in the repository. Please note that the Store Diff Info setting is always enabled for CVS repositories.

Cannot view LOC information for Mercurial repositories:
- There is an outstanding feature request for LOC support in Mercurial.

Cannot view LOC information for Git repositories:
- There is an outstanding feature request for LOC support in Git.

The SVN repository is indexing branches only:
- FishEye can calculate LOC for a branch if it is "tricked" to see the branch as part of the trunk.

**Finding your Server ID**

Your Server ID can be found in the FishEye administration area.

**To find your Server ID:**

1. Navigate to FishEye's administration area.
2. Click **System Info** (under 'System Settings').

The Server ID for your FishEye server is displayed in the 'License' section.

The Server ID should match the one set for your license. You can check this at [http://my.atlassian.com](http://my.atlassian.com).

**How Do I Archive a Branch within Perforce**

In SVN, a branch exists as a separate directory. However in Perforce, files are given a label to identify them as belonging to the branch. Thus it may not be possible to download the branch as a tarball via FishEye.

You may be able to download the branch as a tarball, depending on your structure:

1. In FishEye, navigate to your perforce repository.
2. In the Constraint section on the left, select the branch. This will return the directories that belong to that branch.
3. If it is one single folder, download the tarball of it. Under constraint and sub directories, there is a panel tarball giving options on how to download the directory.

**How do I Avoid Long Reindex Times When I Upgrade?**

**Mitigating lengthy reindex times**

If reindexing your repository takes longer than you can allow, you can use a temporary copy of your repository and FishEye instance to reduce downtime during the reindexing process.

Most upgrades (even major ones) do not require a reindex. If a reindex is required, this will always be explicitly mentioned in the Upgrade Guide for that release.

**On this page:**
- Mitigating lengthy reindex times
- Reindexing with a temporary copy of your FishEye instance
  - How to make a temporary copy of your FishEye instance
  - How to make a temporary copy of your repository
  - How to reindex a single repository on a test server
- Upgrading your cross-repository index using a temporary staging server

Reindexing with a temporary copy of your FishEye instance

Created by Atlassian in 2014. Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 2.5 Australia License.
This section describes how to perform a full reindex of a particular repository. Note that, depending on the repository size, the reindex could take up to several days.

To reindex a temporary copy of your FishEye instance:

1. Make a copy of your FishEye instance to another server. See ‘How to make a temporary copy of your FishEye instance’ below for instructions.
2. Upgrade the temporary FishEye, then start it up, connected to your repository. It will automatically begin the scanning process.
   
   - If you are concerned about the repository being overloaded by the scanning process, you can make a copy of that as well. See ‘How to make a temporary copy of your repository’ below for instructions.
   
   - If you do that, you must edit the config.xml of your temporary FishEye instance to point to your temporary repository.
3. The copied instance will run its course without affecting your production instance.
   
   a. Shutdown both your servers completely.
   
   b. Make a backup of your FISHEYE_INST directory.
   
   c. Replace the FISHEYE_INST/var/cache directory on live FishEye with the FISHEYE_INST/var/cache from your test server.
   
   d. Download the latest FishEye/Crucible from Atlassian downloads.
   
   e. Follow the instructions in the Upgrade Guide to upgrade to the new version.
4. The scan of the temporary FishEye instance (and repository, if you copied that also) is complete. You’re now free to delete the temporary copy(s).

How to make a temporary copy of your FishEye instance

To make a copy of your FishEye instance, follow the instructions for Migrating FishEye Between Servers.

How to make a temporary copy of your repository

To make a copy of your repository use rsync (for CVS repositories in the Linux environment) or svnsync documentation (for Subversion only).

How to reindex a single repository on a test server

If you need to reindex your repository on your production system but don’t want to burden your production server, carry out the following steps:

1. Install another instance of FishEye on a test server (the same FishEye version as the one you are using).
2. Add a repository to FishEye with the exact same name and details as that referenced by the production server.
3. Let it finish indexing. Go to Administration > View Repository List > Stop (shown next to the name of your repository) and disable on both production and test.
4. Copy over the FISHEYE_INST/var/cache/REPO directory on the production FishEye with the FISHEYE_INST/var/cache/REPO directory from the test server.
5. Trigger a review revision data re-index: Administration > Repository > Maintenance > Review-Revision Data Index.

For this procedure, neither server needs to be shut down.

Upgrading your cross-repository index using a temporary staging server

This section describes how to upgrade the cross-repository index for selected repositories. Note that, depending on the repository size, the reindex will typically finish in a few hours, but should never take longer than a few days.

In this procedure it is assumed that you have a production server (referred to as PROD in these instructions) that is running a FishEye version earlier than 3.1, and a separate staging server (STAGING) that will be used to perform the cross-repository index upgrade offline.

1. Make a live backup of the PROD server with the following options:
   
   a. Repository and application caches
   
   b. SQL database
   
   You can do this either from the FishEye Admin area (go to Administration > System Settings > Backup...
2. Install FishEye 3.1, or a later version, on the _STAGING_ server.

3. Restore the backup of _PROD_ to the _STAGING_ server.

4. Start FishEye on the _STAGING_ server. Note that:
   - The cross-repository index upgrade will start automatically on the _STAGING_ server. If you want to perform the cross-repository index upgrade for selected repositories only, it is safe to remove unwanted repositories from the _STAGING_ server now, either by going to _Administration > Repositories_, or by using REST endpoints (see below).
   - The _STAGING_ server doesn't need to have access to configured SCM's as the cross-repository upgrade task does not interact with them.
   - You may want to disable polling on the _STAGING_ server. You can either go to _Administration > Repository Settings > Defaults > Updater_ to disable polling for all repositories (although this will _n_ of affect particular repositories that have been configured to ignore default settings), or go to _Administration > Repository Settings > Repositories > Repository X > Updates_ to disable polling for just _Repository X_. Disabling polling is not required, but will avoid logging errors to the FishEye log file if the SCMs are not accessible from the _STAGING_ server.

5. Wait for the cross-repository index upgrade to finish on the _STAGING_ server. Check by going to _Administration_.

6. Stop the _STAGING_ server.

7. Make a full backup of the _PROD_ server and then stop it.

8. Install the same version of FishEye on the _PROD_ server as used on the _STAGING_ server (as in step 2 above).

9. Delete the following FishEye indexes on the _PROD_ server and replace them with the equivalent caches from the _STAGING_ server. You can choose your preferred option to copy files between machines using _ssh/scp/rsync_, possibly combined with tar/zip tools. The example below shows how the _scp_ command could be used:

   ```bash
   ssh PROD
cd FISHEYE_INST  # replace FISHEYE_INST with the location of your FISHEYE_INST folder
rm -rf cache/globalfe
rm -rf var/cache/repoX  # repeat for each repository repoX that was upgraded on STAGING server
scp -r STAGING:STAGING_FISHEYE_INST/cache/globalfe cache/
scp -r STAGING:STAGING_FISHEYE_INST/var/cache/repoX var/cache/  # repeat for each repository repoX that was upgraded on STAGING server
   ``

10. Start the _PROD_ server.

11. All the changesets that were added to SCMs after backing up the _PROD_ server in step 1 will now be indexed on the _PROD_ server.

The only drawback with this procedure is that changeset comments added for changesets in _PROD_ after step 1 will not get indexed, so they will not appear in the activity stream. There is no easy way to reindex them, apart from fully reindexing each affected repository, which is what this procedure is intended to avoid. A new REST endpoint could be implemented to address this (see _FECRU-3764 - Authenticate_ to see issue details).

Note: the following REST endpoint could be used to force a cross-repository index upgrade for a selected repository: _/rest-service-fecru/admin/repositories-v1/repoX/reindex-search_. There should be no need to use this, but it may be useful if something goes wrong.

### Mercurial Known Issues

- **CRUC-3474:** If a file is removed and then another file is copied or moved over the same file within one commit, the ancestor revision is miscalculated and can result in errors in “diff to previous”.
- **CRUC-3470:** Permission changes (and prop changes in repos converted from svn) may result in revisions that have no ancestors - subsequent changes will consider it's parent revision to be their parent revision.
CRUC-3468: Scanning repositories converted from svn (especially using hgsubversion) can result in commits that take a long time to scan (due to the changes produced by merges from other branches).

Ordering of Branches Important When Visualising Git Changesets

FishEye 2.6 introduced the repository commit graph. The commit graph allows you to visualise changesets in their branches by showing them in configurable branch "swimlanes". One of the ways in which you can configure the commit graph is by reordering the swimlanes. Reordering swimlanes is useful for non-Git repositories, if you want to show branches in a certain order. However, ordering swimlanes is vital for Git repositories, as it is the only way of determining which branch a commit is displayed in, when a commit belongs to multiple branches.

Git Branches and Changesets in FishEye

Before considering how Git repositories are visualised in the commit graph, it is important to understand how FishEye relates Git changesets to branches.

In FishEye 2.6 and later, FishEye considers the ancestry of a Git changeset when determining which branch it is a part of. Branches can effectively be considered as pointers to changesets. Hence, merging and branching can change the branches that a changeset is considered part of.

For example, if a branch 'fisheye-2.6' is merged back to the 'master' branch, then all changesets that were seen as part of the 'fisheye-2.6' branch only will also be considered to be part of the 'master' (e.g. the changeset will be seen as part of 'master' and 'fisheye-2.6' in the activity stream).

Viewing Git Changesets and Branches in the Commit Graph

The previous section describes how a changeset can be associated with multiple branches, due to its ancestry. Instead of showing the changeset in every branch swimlane on the commit graph, FishEye represents these changesets as described below.

When you view the commit graph for a Git repository, FishEye works from the leftmost swimlane to the right doing the following:

- For each swimlane, FishEye checks if the commit is in that branch. If the commit is in the branch, a dot is shown representing the commit.
- If the commit is not in the branch, the dot for the commit is moved to the next column on the right.

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

This allows you to visually isolate changesets in the desired branches by reordering the swimlanes. For example, if you want to see the lineage of a branch, 'fisheye-2.6', but not 'fisheye-2.5' after both branches have previously been merged to 'master', you could arrange your swimlanes to 'fisheye-2.6', 'master', 'fisheye-2.5' from left to right. You will be able to see the 'fisheye-2.6' changesets and where the merge back to 'master' was made. The 'fisheye-2.5' changesets will just be seen as part of the 'master' branch.

Screenshots below: Example of how ordering swimlanes affects the branches that changesets are displayed on (click to view full-size images)
Permanent authentication for Git repositories over HTTP(S)

Currently, FishEye only supports HTTP or HTTPS for pushing and pulling from Git repositories. Git has no method of caching the user's credentials, so you need to re-enter them each time you perform a clone, push or pull.

Fortunately, there is a mechanism that allows you to specify which credentials to use for which server: the .netrc file.

### Warning!

Git uses a utility called cURL under the covers, which respects the use of the .netrc file. Be aware that other applications that use curl to make requests to servers defined in your .netrc file will also now be authenticated using these credentials. Also, this method of authentication is potentially unsuitable if you are accessing your FishEye server via a proxy, as all curl requests that target a path on that proxy server will be authenticated using your .netrc credentials.

### Warning!

cURL will not match the machine name in your .netrc if it has a username in it, so make sure you edit your .git/config file in the root of your clone of the repository and remove the user and '@' part from any clone url's (url fields) that look like https://user@machine.domain.com/... so instead they look like http://machine.domain.com/...

**Linux or OSX**

1. Create a file called .netrc in your home directory (~/.netrc). Unfortunately, the syntax requires you to store your passwords in plain text - so make sure you modify the file permissions to make it readable only to you.
2. Add credentials to the file for the server or servers you want to store credentials for, using the format below. You may use either IP addresses or hostnames, and you **do not** need to specify a port number, even if you're running FishEye on a non-standard port.

   ```
   machine fisheye1.mycompany.com
   login myusername
   password mypassword
   machine fisheye2.mycompany.com
   login myotherusername
   password myotherpassword
   ```

3. And that's it! Subsequent `git clone`, `git pull` and `git push` requests will be authenticated using the credentials specified in this file.
Windows

1. Create a text file called _netrc in your home directory (e.g. c:\users\kannonboy\.netrc). Curl has problems resolving your home directory if it contains spaces in its path (e.g. c:\Documents and Settings\kannonboy). However, you can update your %HOME% environment variable to point to any old directory, so create your _netrc in a directory with no spaces in it (for example c:\curl-auth) then set your %HOME% environment variable to point to the newly created directory.

2. Add credentials to the file for the server or servers you want to store credentials for, using the format from the Linux or OSX section above.

Related Links

Unable to render {children}. Page not found: Repository Management FAQ.

Perforce Changesets and Branches

Why does FishEye say this changeset is on more than one branch? Why does that changeset have multiple parents?

Perforce allows a single changeset to include files on multiple branches, so FishEye marks those changesets as being on all of the branches involved.

When a changeset is on multiple branches FishEye may consider it to have multiple parents from the different branches.

FishEye does not track merges in Perforce, so merges are not shown in the graph.

Changeset branches and parents are only annotations at the changeset level --- the individual file revisions will each only have a single branch and at most one parent.

What SCM systems are supported by FishEye?

To see the list of SCM systems that is supported by FishEye, see Supported platforms.

Automating Administrative Actions in Fisheye

With some command line scripting and a tool like wget, and Live HTTP Headers for firefox you can automate actions. In this example, Fisheye will automatically rescan revision properties of an SVN when the commit message is updated to reference a new JIRA issue.

1. Enable live HTTP headers in firefox, then perform the action you want to perform automatically via the Fisheye Administration UI.
2. In the live HTTP headers window you should see some output similar to the following:
3. The important parts are the URL I've highlighted above (http://erdinger.sydney.atlassian.com/fisheye/admin/indexMaint.do) and any GET/POST parameters (startRev=0&endRev=58&rep=2&action=rescan).

4. Now we can construct a script with wget to automate this:

   wget --keep-session-cookies --save-cookies cookie.txt
   http://erdinger.sydney.atlassian.com/fisheye/admin/login.do
   --post-data="origUrl=&adminPassword=admin"
   wget --load-cookies cookie.txt
   --post-data="startRev=0&endRev=58&rep=2&action=rescan"
   http://erdinger.sydney.atlassian.com/fisheye/admin/indexMaint.do

With that you could generate a post-revprop-change hook in svn that will update the repositories automatically.

**Installation & Configuration FAQ**
FishEye Installation & Configuration FAQ

- **Can I deploy FishEye or Crucible as a WAR?** — Unfortunately FishEye and Crucible can not be deployed as a WAR.
- **Does FishEye support SSL (HTTPS)?**
- **Improve FishEye scan performance** — Background information
- **Migrating FishEye Between Servers** — This page describes the process for migrating FishEye between servers.
- **Setting up a CVS mirror with rsync** — In situations where running FishEye on the same server as your CVS repository is not practical or possible, you can use the Linux utility 'rsync' to mirror the CVS repository contents onto the FishEye server.
- **What are the FishEye System Requirements?**
- **How to reset the Administration Page password in FishEye or Crucible**
- **How Do I Configure an Outbound Proxy Server for FishEye**
- **How to remove Crucible from FishEye 2.x or later**
- **How to run FishEye or Crucible on startup on Mac OS X**

### Can I deploy FishEye or Crucible as a WAR?

Unfortunately FishEye and Crucible can not be deployed as a WAR. FishEye has some special needs for performance reasons that are not easily supported on third-party containers. Whilst this is an often requested feature, there are no immediate plans to provide a WAR version of FishEye or FishEye+Crucible. However the upcoming separate edition of Crucible (i.e. without FishEye) may at some stage be available as a WAR.

### Does FishEye support SSL (HTTPS)?

FishEye has built-in SSL support from FishEye 2.4 onwards. Read FishEye SSL configuration for more information.

### Improve FishEye scan performance

This page contains information about improving the performance of FishEye repository scans.

#### Background information

When you add a repository, FishEye needs to perform a once-off scan through the repository to build up its initial index and cache. This scan can take some time. Until this scan is complete, you may find that some data is not displayed. As a guide, FishEye should be able to process about 100KB-200KB per second on an averaged-size PC. If FishEye is accessing the repository over the network (e.g. over a NFS mount), then you should expect the initial scan to take longer.

#### General improvements

You can increase the speed of your scans using the following options:

- If your repository is non-local, set up a local repository mirror on the FishEye server. This will provide a major speed boost for anyone scanning a repository across a network.
- **Exclude** unused file types, unused directories and specific large files from FishEye.

#### Improve update performance during initial scan

One option is break large repositories into multiple smaller repositories. While this technique will not improve the overall initial scan time, it allows for all fully scanned repositories to be updated while the initial scan is still being performed on those remaining.

In FishEye 1.3.4 and later, the initial and incremental scans happen in separate, single threads. So, splitting the repositories will allow incremental scans to run concurrently alongside the initial scans. You may also wish to split projects into separate repositories, since permissions in FishEye are applied on a per-repository basis.

#### Improving initial scan performance for an SVN repository

The http/s protocol has the slowest performance during the initial scan. The svn protocol (svn://) is faster and the file protocol (file://) is the fastest.

Therefore if you find your initial scan takes an extended amount of time (more than a day or two), you should
consider switching over from the http/s protocol to the svn or file protocol to define the location of your SVN repository. (Use svnsync to mirror the repository onto the fisheye server, so that you can access it with the file protocol.)

E.g. Switch from
https://example.com/svn/project/
to
svn://example.com/svn/project/
or
file:///home/user/some/location/svn/project

In order for SVN protocol to work you need to have set up an svnservice based server.

More information on how to troubleshoot SVN indexing related issues can be found here.

**Performance support**

If you have implemented at least one of the suggestions above but are still experiencing slow performance, ask us for help:

1. First read the Tuning FishEye performance document.
2. Turn on debug logging using the command line debug flag.
3. Allow FishEye to continue its initial scan overnight.
4. Create a new support request in the FishEye project, including your server environment and log files with the problem description.

**Migrating FishEye Between Servers**

This page describes the process for migrating FishEye between servers.

If you have defined the FISHEYE_INST Environment Variable, then upgrades and migrations of your FishEye instance will be relatively simpler.

If you have defined FISHEYE_INST

1) Shut down your current FishEye server completely.
2) Copy the FISHEYE_INST directory to your destination server.
3) Copy and set up all of your Environment Variables from your source server to your destination server (remembering to set up your FISHEYE_INST directory to point to the location where you copied the data to in Step 2).
4) Install FishEye on your destination server.
5) Start FishEye. It should pick up your environment variables, and from that access your FISHEYE_INST directory, which contains your configuration.

If you have not defined FISHEYE_INST but would like to set it up

1) Shut down your current FishEye server completely.
2) Copy the following three items into to a new folder on your destination server (for example, fisheye_in
   st):
   - `<FishEye home directory>/config.xml`
   - `<FishEye home directory>/var`
   - `<FishEye home directory>/cache`
3) Copy and set up all of your Environment Variables from your source server to your destination server. In addition to this, set up the FISHEYE_INST environment variable as follows, replacing the /path/to/fisheye_inst with the fully qualified path to the fisheye_inst folder you set up in Step 2:

```
export FISHEYE_INST=/path/to/fisheye_inst
```
4) Install FishEye on your destination server.
5) Start FishEye. It should pick up your environment variables, and from that access your FISHEYE_INST directory, which contains your configuration.

**External Databases**
Please note that the steps above will only move your FishEye configuration data. If you are using an external database, that configuration will assume that your database is accessible from the new server. However if you want to make a copy of your server (You may want to create a copy, if you want a development server), then you will need to make a copy of your external database, and edit the FISHEYE_E_HOME/config.xml (or FISHEYE_INST/config.xml in case you have it set up) and update the database details to point to the copied database.

If you wish to migrate both FishEye and your external database to a different server, see Backing up and restoring FishEye data for more information.

**Setting up a CVS mirror with rsync**

In situations where running FishEye on the same server as your CVS repository is not practical or possible, you can use the Linux utility 'rsync' to mirror the CVS repository contents onto the FishEye server. This is possible because CVS data is stored in a reasonably simple form in the file system.

We recommend this to achieve best performance when FishEye and CVS cannot be hosted on the same machine.

This workaround requires the ability to SSH into both machines. Linux and Mac OS X operating systems have rsync built in. For Windows, you will need to install rsync.

*Diagram: A scenario where rsync is required*

To set up a CVS mirror with rsync:

1. You will need to set up a local directory on the FishEye server for the mirrored CVS content, ensuring that
this server has ample disk space to store the current CVS database and any future space requirements.
2. We will refer to the CVS instance (on your CVS Server,) as <CVS_HOME> and the new 'mirror directory'
(on your FishEye server) as <MIRROR_HOME>.
3. Type the following rsync command on the console at the command-line of the FishEye server:

```
rsync --backup <CVS_HOME> <MIRROR_HOME>
```

A real-world example would look something like this:

```
rsync --backup user@cvs_server:/CVS_server/path/to/instance/datastore/FishEye/cvs-mirror
```

4. Schedule the rsync command to run regularly with a cron job. Running hourly is a good default interval.
Under Windows, use a native task scheduler.
5. With the cron job active, you will have established rsync to run an hourly comparison of the two
directories and copy any changes across to the mirror directory as they occur. Note that running the rsync
process will impact the FishEye server's performance (and also the CVS server's) to a certain degree.
6. In the FishEye admin interface, add the local 'mirror directory' as a new CVS repository and run the initial
scan. As this is local data on the same file system, FishEye's scanning of this data will be optimal.
7. Adjust the FishEye Updater Full Scan period to one hour (the default is 15 minutes).
8. The rsync configuration is now complete. Monitor the disk space on both servers to ensure there is
adequate headroom for the mirroring process.

For more information on the syntax for rsync, visit the rsync home page.

**What are the FishEye System Requirements?**

Visit the FishEye Supported platforms.

**How to reset the Administration Page password in Fisheye or Crucible**

If you have forgotten or misplaced the password for the Admin page (http://<FECRU_URL>:<FECRU_PORT>
/admin/admin.do), you can reset it manually.

To manually reset the admin password, please edit your FISHEYE_INST/config.xml file (make a backup as
well before editing).

You will see something like:

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<config control-bind="127.0.0.1:8059" version="1.0"
admin-hash="352353256326369233A801FC3">
```

To reset the password to "admin", please change the admin-hash value so that it appears as admin-hash=
21232F297A57A5743894A0E4A801FC3"

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<config control-bind="127.0.0.1:8059" version="1.0"
admin-hash="21232F297A57A5743894A0E4A801FC3">
```

Restart Fisheye for this to take effect. You should now be able to access the FishEye Admin page (http://<FE
CRU_URL>:<FECRU_PORT>/admin/admin.do) with the password "admin". Please change this password
immediately from the Admin area: click Change Admin password (under "Security Settings").

See also Best practices for FishEye configuration.

**How Do I Configure an Outbound Proxy Server for FishEye**

The Java Virtual Machine provides support for outbound proxy servers. To take advantage of this some
additional parameters need to be passed to the JVM via the FISHEYE_OPTS environment variable:

```sh
export FISHEYE_OPTS="-Dhttp.proxyHost=proxy.example.org -Dhttp.proxyPort=8080 -Dhttp.nonProxyHosts=*.foo.com|localhost -Dhttp.proxyUser=username -Dhttp.proxyPassword=password"
```

See Environment variables for instructions on how to set these parameters.

**How to remove Crucible from FishEye 2.x or later**

- **Use the same process to remove FishEye and keep Crucible; just remove the FishEye license instead.**
- Want to know What happens if I decide to stop using FishEye with Crucible?

To remove Crucible from a FishEye installation:

1. Go to the Admin area (choose Administration from your user menu) and click **System Info** (under "System Settings").
2. Click **Edit License** (in the "License" section).
3. Remove the Crucible license from this screen:

   ![Edit License Screen]

   - Click **Update** to save. Crucible will now be disabled and you will no longer see any reference to it in the application.

**How to run Fisheye or Crucible on startup on Mac OS X**

- This article is only provided as a guide and has only been tested on Mac OS X 10.5
You need to create a .plist file to create items that will start at boot time. Please refer to the following page for details:

- 

Here is an example .plist that should work for Fisheye/Crucible:

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE plist PUBLIC "-//Apple/DTD PLIST 1.0//EN"
'http://www.apple.com/DTDs/PropertyList-1.0.dtd">
<plist version="1.0">
<dict>
  <key>Label</key>
  <string>com.atlassian.fisheye</string>
  <key>ProgramArguments</key>
  <array>
    <string>/path/to/FISHEYE_HOME/bin/run.sh</string>
  </array>
  <key>OnDemand</key>
  <false/>
  <key>RunAtLoad</key>
  <true/>
  <key>StandardOutPath</key>
  <string>/path/to/FISHEYE_INST/var/log/fisheye.out</string>
  <key>StandardErrorPath</key>
  <string>/path/to/FISHEYE_INST/var/log/fisheye.out</string>
  <key>EnvironmentVariables</key>
  <dict>
    <key>FISHEYE_INST</key>  <string>/path/to/FISHEYE_INST/</string>
    <key>FISHEYE_OPTS</key>  <string>-Xms512m -Xmx1024m -XX:MaxPermSize=128m</string>
  </dict>
</dict>
</plist>
```

Customise the /path/to/FISHEYE_INST/ and /path/to/FISHEYE_HOME/ with the FISHEYE_INST and FISHEYE_HOME directories respectively and make any required modifications to FISHEYE_OPTS. Save the file as com.atlassian.fisheye.plist and then try and load it with:

```
[amyers@erdinger:fecru-2.1.3]$ launchctl load com.atlassian.fisheye.plist
[amyers@erdinger:fecru-2.1.3]$ launchctl start com.atlassian.fisheye
```

Fisheye should now start up and you should be able to access it via your web browser.

**Integration FAQ**

The following FAQs relate to integrating FishEye with other Atlassian applications. You may also wish to refer to **Troubleshooting JIRA FishEye Plugin** in the FishEye Knowledge Base.

- How do I disable the Source (FishEye) tab panel for non-code projects?
- How do I enable debug logging for the JIRA FishEye plugin?
- How do I uninstall the JIRA FishEye plugin?
- How is the Reviews (Crucible) tab panel for the JIRA FishEye/Stash Plugin populated?
- What do I do if I discover a bug with the JIRA FishEye plugin?

**How do I disable the Source (FishEye) tab panel for non-code projects?**

launchd does not provide support for service dependencies so if you are using an external database, this may not work for you. Fisheye assumes the database is available when it starts, and the startup scripts will not wait for the database to become available.
By removing all users and groups from the 'View Development Tools' permission (called the 'View Issue Source Tab' permission prior to JIRA 6.1) in your project's permission scheme, the Source and Reviews tabs will be effectively disabled for that project.

**How do I enable debug logging for the JIRA FishEye plugin?**

**For Plugin versions prior to 3.0**

You can enable DEBUG logging for the JIRA FishEye plugin temporarily (until JIRA is shutdown) by accessing the following URL in a web browser when logged in as an administrator:

```
http://YOUR-JIRA-BASE-URL/secure/admin/ConfigureLogging.jspa?loggerName=com.atlassian.jira.ext.fisheye&levelName=DEBUG
```

To enable debug logging across JIRA restarts, update the **CLASS-SPECIFIC LOGGING LEVELS** section of your WEB-INF/classes/log4j.properties file by inserting the following:

```
log4j.category.com.atlassian.jira.ext.fisheye = DEBUG, console, filelog
log4j.additivity.com.atlassian.jira.ext.fisheye = false
```

and restarting JIRA.

**For Plugin versions 3.0+**

You can enable DEBUG logging for the JIRA FishEye plugin temporarily (until JIRA is shutdown) by accessing the following URL in a web browser when logged in as an administrator:

```
http://YOUR-JIRA-BASE-URL/secure/admin/ConfigureLogging.jspa?loggerName=com.atlassian.jirafisheyeplugin&levelName=DEBUG
```

To enable debug logging across JIRA restarts, update the **CLASS-SPECIFIC LOGGING LEVELS** section of your WEB-INF/classes/log4j.properties file by inserting the following:

```
log4j.category.com.atlassian.jirafisheyeplugin = DEBUG, console, filelog
log4j.additivity.com.atlassian.jirafisheyeplugin = false
```

and restarting JIRA.

**How do I uninstall the JIRA FishEye plugin?**

**Plugin versions prior to 3.0**

To uninstall, simply remove the `jira-fisheye-plugin-*.jar` from your WEB-INF/lib directory.

**Plugin version 3.0+**

To uninstall, simply remove any `jira-fisheye-plugin-*.jar` jars from your WEB-INF/classes/com/atlassian/jira/plugin/atlassian-bundled-plugins.zip and %JIRA_HOME%/plugins/installed-plugins directory.

**How is the Reviews (Crucible) tab panel for the JIRA FishEye/Stash Plugin populated?**

The Crucible 'Reviews' tab is populated differently depending on the version of the FishEye JIRA plugin you are using:

- **Prior to Version 2.3** of the plugin, a review is displayed on the Crucible tab panel if (and only if) it contains a revision that is displayed on the FishEye tab panel. Having the issue key in the description will not automatically link it to the issue.
In Version 2.3+, you can configure the Crucible tab panel to use the method described above and/or search for issue keys in the title/description of reviews.

If you associate reviews with JIRA issues from the Crucible user interface, they will not necessarily show up in the issue tab panel. We are working on this issue (see FISH-316), but in the meantime, a workaround is to include the related issue key in the title of the review.

What do I do if I discover a bug with the JIRA FishEye plugin?

If you need assistance or think you've encountered a bug with the JIRA FishEye plugin, please raise an issue in the JIRA FishEye Plugin project.

Licensing FAQ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FishEye Licensing FAQ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Are anonymous users counted towards FishEye's licence limits? — Users accessing FishEye anonymously are, for all intents and purposes, unlimited users.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Restrictions on FishEye Starter Licenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Updating your FishEye license</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Are anonymous users counted towards FishEye's licence limits?

The short answer is no. If you are using FishEye in your organisation but most users require only anonymous access (that is, you have not set access restrictions on the content in your repositories), then an unlimited number of anonymous users can be accommodated regardless of the FishEye licence you are using.

Users accessing FishEye anonymously are, for all intents and purposes, unlimited users.

However, if your users require permissions and controlled access to specific content in your repositories, then they will need to log in to FishEye. Hence, these users will need to create accounts and will be factored into the licence limit.

Restrictions on FishEye Starter Licenses

This page explains the limitations of the FishEye Starter license and provides general information about using this license in production.

On this page:

• What is a Starter License?
• What are the Starter License restrictions?
• What happens if I exceed the Starter License limits?
  • Evaluate
  • Upgrade
  • Reconfigure your repository
• Frequently Asked Questions

What is a Starter License?

Starter licenses are low-cost licenses that allow small teams to make use of Atlassian products (see more information). FishEye Starter licenses were introduced with the release of FishEye 2.0.5 (October 2009).

What are the Starter License restrictions?

FishEye Starter Licenses are restricted to no more than:

• 10 historic committers in FishEye
• 10 committers total per repository
• 5 repositories

What happens if I exceed the Starter License limits?

If you have more than five repositories, FishEye will prevent more than five repositories from being enabled at any given time. Administrators can control which five repositories are enabled.

If you exceed more than ten committers in a repository, a warning will appear at the top of pages for the entire
NOTE: This repository, (repository-name) has more than ten committers which exceeds the limits for your Starter license. Indexing has stopped. To fix this, you can 'Evaluate', 'Upgrade' or 'Reconfigure your repository'.

The links in this warning will lead you to the following solutions:

Evaluate

30-day evaluation licenses are available to allow you to try out FishEye and other Atlassian products. You can select a license that allows more users than your current license.

Upgrade

You can upgrade your license at any time (via the Atlassian online store), which will remove the committer and repository limits which apply to the Starter License. Please ensure to restart your repository, after the license upgrade, to ensure the changes are picked up for the new committer limit.

Reconfigure your repository

This option lets you configure your repository to remain within the limits of the Starter License. You can take the following actions to reduce the scope of FishEye's indexing:

1. **Change the repository definition to look at a subset of your repository**
   Typically this involves setting the path within your repository that you wish FishEye to index. Read more.

2. **Exclude parts of the repository**
   You can exclude portions of your repository that you are not interested in. Committers that are active in only these areas will not appear in FishEye and not be included in the committer count. Read more.

3. **Set a starting point**
   Some of the FishEye SCM integrations allow you to configure a starting revision from which to start indexing. All commits prior to this starting point are not included in FishEye and do not contribute to the committer count. Read more.

4. **Map Committers**
   If your developers have not correctly configured their committer names for Git or Mercurial, they may have committed with multiple identities. It is then possible to remap these to correct the problem. See the knowledge base article, Git or Hg Repository exceeds number of allowed Committers

Once you have reconfigured your repository, you will need to re-index the repository, allowing you to remain under the limits of the Starter license.

**Frequently Asked Questions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What happens when the 11th unique committer is encountered during indexing?</td>
<td>For all SCMs other than CVS FishEye will index all revisions up to but not including the revision that introduced the 11th committer. Since CVS is indexing is file-by-file based, FishEye will index files until it reaches the committer limit. Remaining files in the repository are not indexed. This means only files which have been indexed will be displayed in changesets and changesets may be incomplete.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What happens when a FishEye instance with a Starter license is started, using existing indexes with more than five repositories?

FishEye will only start indexing on the first five repositories. An administrator can use admin UI to adjust which repositories are enabled and hence control the five repositories that are started. FishEye should then be restarted.

What happens when a FishEye instance with a Starter license is started, using existing indexes with one or more repositories with more than ten committers?

FishEye will display all information currently indexed but for each repository that has reached the ten committer limit, no further revisions will be indexed.

What happens on upgrade from a Starter license, if indexing has been paused due to the committer limit being reached?

On restart of FishEye, indexing will resume for all repositories. Each repository can restarted individually to avoid restarting FishEye. Due to the nature of CVS indexing, we recommend reindexing any CVS repositories which have reached the committer limit prior to the license upgrade.

What happens when upgrading from a Starter license, when repositories have not started due to the repository limit being reached?

On restart of FishEye, all enabled repositories will start. Each repository can restarted individually to avoid restarting FishEye.

What happens if my evaluation license has expired and I upgrade to a Starter license, however I have exceeded the Starter license limitations?

As described above, a maximum of five repositories will start and for any repository with more than 10 committers, no further indexing will occur. All existing indexed content is retained and can be viewed.

What happens when downgrading to a Starter license, where the repository limit has been exceeded?

A maximum of five of your configured repositories will start running. The remainder will not start but will continue to be available.

What happens when downgrading to a Starter license, where the committer limit has been exceeded for one or more repositories?

No further indexing will occur for the repositories where the committer limit has been exceeded.

## Updating your FishEye license

When you upgrade or renew your FishEye license, you will receive a new license key – you'll need to update your FishEye server with the new license.

Note that you can access your current license, or obtain a new license, by going to [my.atlassian.com](http://my.atlassian.com).

**Related pages:**
- Upgrading from FishEye to Crucible

### To update your FishEye license key:

1. Log in to FishEye Admin area.
2. Click **System Info** (under ‘System Settings’).
3. Click **Edit License** and paste your new license key into the appropriate text box.
4. Paste your new license into this box. Obtain a new license by clicking [my.atlassian.com](http://my.atlassian.com) in the ‘Information’ section.
5. Click **Update**.
### Support

**Information**

New licenses can be acquired from [my.atlassian.com](http://my.atlassian.com).

Your Server ID is BMRI-3AS3-HMMD-PGXX

**Licenses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FishEye License</th>
<th>Evaluation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Crumble License | AAAAAbg3DQAoPe4pltElrwzAMxel+FlaxIPVa77zXgO5eELRAnpmcmh15U362G1A3+E8Zv3YY1dbxg |}

### Subversion FAQ

#### FishEye Subversion FAQ

- **Configuring Start Revision based on date** — For Subversion repositories Fisheye has the ability to configure a Start Revision parameter to allow you to only index content from a given point in your repository.

- **Errors 'SEVERE assert' or 'Checksum mismatch'** — SVNKit may have problems with older version Subversion servers - versions 1.1.x and prior.

- **FishEye fails to connect to the Subversion repository after a short time of successful operation.** — On Unix systems, the svn:// protocol is usually handled by inetd or xinetd. These daemons apply, by default, a connection per second limit to incoming connections. Any connections above this rate are rejected by the server.

- **How can FishEye help with merging of branches in Subversion?** — In merge management, the main advantages of FishEye come from its search functionality. If you record the revisions merged when you check in a merge result, you can find this information in FishEye easily for the next merge operation.

- **Subversion Changeset Parents and Branches**

- **SVN Authentication Issues** — If multiple repositories have been defined in FishEye for the same SVN Server and those repositories use different credentials, FishEye may not use the correct credentials.

- **What are Subversion root and tag branches?**

- **Why do I need to describe the branch and tag structure for Subversion repositories?** — In Subversion, branches and tags are defined by convention, based on their path within a repository, and not directly defined by the repository. A few different layout alternatives are commonly used. It is also possible that you are using your own custom layout. As a result you need to describe to FishEye which paths in your repository are used as branches and tags.

- **Why don’t all my tags show up in FishEye?**

#### Configuring Start Revision based on date

For Subversion repositories Fisheye has the ability to configure a **Start Revision** parameter to allow you to only index content from a given point in your repository.

Quite often users will find it helpful to index from a revision on a given date. For example, you may want to only index SVN data in the past year. To determine the revision based on date, you can use the following command:

```
svn log -r {YYYY-MM-DD}:HEAD <SVN_URL> -l 1
```
The output of this command will the revision number closest to the date that you provide.

**Errors 'SEVERE assert' or 'Checksum mismatch'**

When using SVNKit, you may see errors in the FishEye log such as 'SEVERE: assert #B' or 'Checksum mismatch'.

SVNKit may have problems with older version Subversion servers - versions 1.1.x and prior. If this is the case you should either use the native JavaHL layer or upgrade your Subversion server to a more recent version.

**FishEye fails to connect to the Subversion repository after a short time of successful operation.**

If you use the `svn://` protocol to access a Subversion repository, you may notice that FishEye fails to connect to the repository after a short time of successful operation.

On Unix systems, the `svn://` protocol is usually handled by `inetd` or `xinetd`. These daemons apply, by default, a connection per second limit to incoming connections. Any connections above this rate are rejected by the server.

Two options for fixing this problem:

- Ask your system administrator increase the connection rate allowed for the svn connection by updating the `xinetd` configuration, or
- Specify a connection per second limit in your FishEye repository definition, to prevent FishEye from exceeding the `xinetd` limits.

**How can FishEye help with merging of branches in Subversion?**

FishEye gives you a logical view of your branched files so you can see activity on a single file across multiple branches/trunk.

In merge management, the main advantages of FishEye come from its search functionality. If you record the revisions merged when you check in a merge result, you can find this information in FishEye easily for the next merge operation.

As an example, let's say you have a branch `dev` created at revision `1300` from `trunk`. Development has proceeded on both `trunk` and `dev`. At some point you wish to add the latest `trunk` changes into the `dev` branch. Let's say that is at revision `1400`. When you check in the results of this merge, you would use some standard format checkin comment such as:

```
merge from trunk to dev 1300:1400
```

When you come to do the next merge, say at revision `1500`, you can use FishEye search to find this checkin comment and know what the starting point for the merge should be. You can then check this in as:

```
merge from trunk to dev 1400:1500
```

Merges back to `trunk` from the `dev` branch are managed in the same way.

**Subversion Changeset Parents and Branches**

*Why do some changesets have more than one branch? Why do these changesets have more than one parent?*

In Subversion, a single changeset can have files and directories that are on different branches, as defined by the SVN tag and branch structure. In this situation, the changeset is considered to be on all of the branches of its constituent file revisions. If a changeset is on more than one branch it can have a parent changeset of each of its branches, giving the changeset multiple parents.

FishEye does not track SVN merges, so merges are not indicated on the graph.

*When I create a complex branch, how does FishEye determine which is its parent changeset? When I create a complex tag, how does FishEye decide which changeset to tag?*

In Subversion, a simple branch or tag is created by copying a source directory, e.g. copying `"/trunk"` to `"/branches/branch1"` or `"/tags/tag1"`. The tag or branch is considered complex if a part of the copied directory is replaced with another version, e.g. `"/trunk"` is copied to `"/tags/tag1"`, and then `"branches/branch1/dirl"` is copied to `"/tags/tag1/dirl"`. 
For the purpose of the commit graph, FishEye looks at where the root directory was copied from, to determine where the branch or tag originated. In the example above, the label "tag1" would be applied to the latest changeset on trunk when the tag was created, even though part of the tag was copied from branch1. This only affects the annotation of the changeset, not the file revisions that are tagged — the tagged file revisions are still those on trunk or branch1 as appropriate.

**SVN Authentication Issues**

If multiple repositories have been defined in FishEye for the same SVN Server and those repositories use different credentials, FishEye may not use the correct credentials.

FishEye does not control directly when authentication information is used to access Subversion repositories. It delegates this operation to the JavaHL layer in use. JavaHL will then ask FishEye to supply credentials when required, using a callback. The default JavaHL layer shipped with FishEye, SVNKit, can cache credentials at the server level rather than at the repository level.

When experiencing this problem, FishEye can be configured to use the native JavaHL implementation, which will correctly apply the appropriate credentials.

The simplest solution is to have the same credentials for accessing the Subversion Server.

Alternatively, SVNKit can be tricked into thinking that different servers are being used. For each connection to a repository a hostname in the hosts file can be defined.

All these entries then point to the same IP address of the SVN Server, but to SVNKit they look like different servers, thus bypassing the problem.

Example hosts entries (replace the IP address with the address of the SVN Server):

```
123.45.6.78  account1
123.45.6.78  account2
```

Replace these new server names in the SVN URLs:

```
http://account1/svn/project-a/
http://account2/svn/project-b/
```

**What are Subversion root and tag branches?**

FishEye identifies branches and tags in your Subversion repository by applying your specified SVN tag and branch structure.

**The "root:" branch**

Any files or directories that fall outside the tag and branch structure are identified as being on the special branch, "root:". Some directories will almost always fall outside this structure. In general, root directories of branches are considered to be on the "root:" branch. This means that any changeset in which a branch is created is considered to be on branch, "root:". Additionally, any files or directories that fall outside the defined structure will be assigned branch, "root:". If you're seeing a lot of files and changesets on "root:" you may need to update your branch and tag structure in FishEye and rescan your repository, or exclude parts of your repository that don't follow your defined structure.

**"tag:" branches**

When FishEye detects that a tag has been created, it looks at the files that were tagged and adds the tag as an annotation to those file revisions. No file revisions are created at this point.

If a tag is modified after it has been created and committed, FishEye promotes the tag to a branch to preserve the history of the modification. For example, a user may create the tag "build1" by copying "trunk" to "tags/build1". If they then modify contents of tags/build1, a new branch "tag:build1" will be created for the modification.

**Why do I need to describe the branch and tag structure for Subversion repositories?**
In Subversion, branches and tags are defined by convention, based on their path within a repository, and not directly defined by the repository. A few different layout alternatives are commonly used. It is also possible that you are using your own custom layout. As a result you need to describe to FishEye which paths in your repository are used as branches and tags.

It is very important that you correctly define in FishEye the layout you are using. If you do not, FishEye will not know which paths represent tags and branches. This will prevent FishEye from relating different versions of the same logical file across separate paths within your repository. It will also mean that FishEye's cache will be much larger as each tagged path will be indexed separately. This will result in an increase in the initial scan time and may reduce runtime performance.

If you are having trouble using Subversion tags, see How tags work in Subversion.

**Why don't all my tags show up in FishEye?**

This page gives a detailed technical explanation of why certain issues affect Subversion users.

**On this page:**
- Introduction
- How Subversion Processes Tags and Branches
- An Example from a Live Subversion Repository
- Avoid Modifications in the Tag Area
- Conclusion

**Introduction**

When accessing Subversion via FishEye, you may see references to tags in the branches drop-down menu. In the example below, we can see tag1 and tag3 in the drop-down menu but not tag2:

**Screenshot: The Branches Drop-Down Menu in FishEye**

In actual fact, the branches drop-down menu shows only branch names. It does not show tags, but in some instances FishEye will synthesise a branch name to record certain operations. To understand how this occurs, you will need some background knowledge on Subversion tagging (introduced in the following segments of this page).

**How Subversion Processes Tags and Branches**

In Subversion, tags are only a convention and are typically the result of a copy operation from the trunk to a tag area in the tags directory. When FishEye processes this copy operation, it recognises that the destination is a tag directory and tags the source file on trunk with the name of the tag.

i.e. FishEye is interpreting the Subversion copy to a tag directory as a tagging operation on the trunk files.

For regular changes in your Subversion repository, FishEye records each change against a branch where the change took place. If, however, after tagging, you make a change to a file in the tagged area, you are making a change outside trunk or a recognized branch. FishEye records such changes by creating an artificial branch name and associating that branch name with the change. The branch name is derived from the tag name by prepending "tag:“ (in other words, the characters “tag:” appear as the
An Example from a Live Subversion Repository

For example, consider tag4 in this screenshot:

**Screenshot: Subversion Tag Changes in FishEye**

There are two changes here. The first creates the tag and the second adds a new file in the tagged area. This will result in the creation of an artificial branch, called "tag:tag4" within FishEye.

**Avoid Modifications in the Tag Area**

In general, it's not good practice to make changes in the tag areas of a Subversion repository. Such changes can easily get lost if they are not applied to trunk or a current branch. It is preferable to make the change in trunk or a branch and then create a new tag to capture the update. Nevertheless, since Subversion tagging is merely a convention, this is sometimes convenient. FishEye handles this situation as described above.

**Conclusion**

In general a lot of systems have a large number of tags which would make the drop-down unworkable. This is the reason the tag field is a text-entry box below the branch drop-down menu in FishEye.

Since tags and branches are based on location convention in Subversion, the constraint is less effective than on other SCMs. You can always see the tag or branch you are interested in, based on its location in the repository. For example, the subdirectory list here shows all tags:

**Screenshot: Subdirectory Listing in FishEye**
If you want to constrain to a tag, enter the tag name in the tag field of the constraint filter.

Support Policies

Welcome to the support policies index page. Here, you'll find information about how Atlassian Support can help you and how to get in touch with our helpful support engineers. Please choose the relevant page below to find out more.

- Bug Fixing Policy
- How to Report a Security Issue
- New Features Policy
- Patch Policy
- Security Advisory Publishing Policy
- Security Patch Policy
- Severity Levels for Security Issues

To request support from Atlassian, please raise a support issue in our online support system. To do this, visit support.atlassian.com, log in (creating an account if need be) and create an issue under FishEye. Our friendly support engineers will get right back to you with an answer.

Bug Fixing Policy

Summary

- Atlassian Support will help with workarounds and bug reporting.
- Critical bugs will generally be fixed in the next maintenance release.
- Non critical bugs will be scheduled according to a variety of considerations.

Raising a Bug Report

Atlassian Support is eager and happy to help verify bugs — we take pride in it! Please open a support request in our support system providing as much information as possible about how to replicate the problem you are experiencing. We will replicate the bug to verify, then lodge the report for you. We'll also try to construct workarounds if they're possible.

Customers and plugin developers are also welcome to open bug reports on our issue tracking systems directly. Use http://jira.atlassian.com for the stand-alone products and http://studio.atlassian.com for JIRA Studio and Atlassian OnDemand.

When raising a new bug, you should rate the priority of a bug according to our JIRA usage guidelines. Customers should watch a filed bug in order to receive e-mail notification when a “Fix Version” is scheduled for release.
How Atlassian Approaches Bug Fixing

Maintenance (bug fix) releases come out more frequently than major releases and attempt to target the most critical bugs affecting our customers. The notation for a maintenance release is the final number in the version (ie the 1 in 3.0.1).

If a bug is critical (production application down or major malfunction causing business revenue loss or high numbers of staff unable to perform their normal functions) then it will be fixed in the next maintenance release provided that:

- The fix is technically feasible (i.e. it doesn't require a major architectural change).
- It does not impact the quality or integrity of a product.

For non-critical bugs, the developer assigned to fixing bugs prioritises the non-critical bug according to these factors:

- How many of our supported configurations are affected by the problem.
- Whether there is an effective workaround or patch.
- How difficult the issue is to fix.
- Whether many bugs in one area can be fixed at one time.

The developers responsible for bug fixing also monitor comments on existing bugs and new bugs submitted in JIRA, so you can provide feedback in this way. We give high priority consideration to security issues.

When considering the priority of a non-critical bug we try to determine a 'value' score for a bug which takes into account the severity of the bug from the customer's perspective, how prevalent the bug is and whether roadmap features may render the bug obsolete. We combine this with a complexity score (i.e. how difficult the bug is).

Further reading

See Atlassian Support Offerings for more support-related information.

How to Report a Security Issue

Finding and Reporting a Security Issue

If you find a security issue in the product, open an issue on https://jira.atlassian.com in the relevant project.

- Set the security level of the bug to 'Reporters and Developers'.
- Set the priority of the bug to 'Blocker'.
- Provide as much information on reproducing the bug as possible.

All communication about the security issue should be performed through JIRA, so that Atlassian can keep track of the issue and get a patch out as soon as possible.

If you cannot find the right project to file your issue in, email the details to security@atlassian.com.

When reporting a security vulnerability, please keep in mind the following:

We need a technical description that allows us to assess exploitability and impact of the issue.

- Provide steps to reproduce the issue, including any URLs or code involved.
- If you are reporting a cross-site scripting (XSS), your exploit should at least pop up an alert in the browser. It is much better if the XSS exploit shows user's authentication cookie.
- For a cross-site request forgery (CSRF), use a proper CSRF case when a third party causes the logged in victim to perform an action.
- For a SQL injection, we want to see the exploit extracting database data, not just producing an error message.
- HTTP request / response captures or simply packet captures are also very useful to us.

Please refrain from sending us links to non-Atlassian web sites, or reports in PDF / DOC / EXE files. Image files are ok. Make sure the bug is exploitable by someone other than the user himself (e.g. "self-XSS").

Without this information it is not possible to assess your report and it is unlikely to be addressed.
We are not looking for the reports listing generic "best practice" issues such as:

- Specific cookies being not marked as Secure or HTTPOnly
- Presence or absence of HTTP headers (X-Frame-Options, HSTS, CSP, nosniff and so on)
- Clickjacking
- Mixed HTTP and HTTPS content
- Auto-complete enabled or disabled
- SSL-related issues

We are also not looking for reports on the following bug classes:

- Username enumeration using login or password reset features. While username enumeration can be a vulnerability in web applications, most of Atlassian products and web sites include a number of social features. As a result, usernames can be discovered by design in a number of ways.

Further reading

See Atlassian Support Offerings for more support-related information.

New Features Policy

Summary

- We encourage and display customer comments and votes openly in our issue tracking system, http://jira.atlassian.com.
- We do not publish roadmaps.
- Product Managers review our most popular voted issues on a regular basis.
- We schedule features based on a variety of factors.
- Our Atlassian Bug Fixing Policy is distinct from our Feature Request process.
- Atlassian provides consistent updates on the top 20 feature/improvement requests (in our issue tracker systems).

How to Track what Features are Being Implemented

When a new feature or improvement is scheduled, the 'fix-for' version will be indicated in the JIRA issue. This happens for the upcoming release only. We maintain roadmaps for more distant releases internally, but because these roadmaps are often pre-empted by changing customer demands, we do not publish them.

How Atlassian Chooses What to Implement

In every major release we aim to implement highly requested features, but it is not the only determining factor. Other factors include:

- Customer contact: We get the chance to meet customers and hear their successes and challenges at Atlassian Summit, Atlassian Unite, developer conferences, and road shows.
- Customer interviews: All product managers at Atlassian do customer interviews. Our interviews are not simply to capture a list of features, but to understand our customers' goals and plans.
- Community forums: There are large volumes of posts on answers, of votes and comments on jira.atlassian.com, and of conversations on community forums like groups on LinkedIn.
- Customer Support: Our support team provides clear insights into the issues that are challenging for customers, and which are generating the most calls to support
- Atlassian Experts: Our Experts provide insights into real-world customer deployments, especially for customers at scale.
- Evaluator Feedback: When someone new tries our products, we want to know what they liked and disliked and often reach out to them for more detail.
- In product feedback: The JIRA Issue Collectors that we embed our products for evaluators and our Early Access Program give us a constant pulse on how users are experiencing our product.
- Usage data: Are customers using the features we have developed?
- Product strategy: Our long-term strategic vision for the product.

How to Contribute to Feature Development

Influencing Atlassian’s release cycle
We encourage our customers to vote on feature requests in JIRA. The current tally of votes is available online in our issue tracking system, http://jira.atlassian.com. Find out if your improvement request already exists. If it does, please vote for it. If you do not find it, create a new feature or improvement request online.

Extending Atlassian Products
Atlassian products have powerful and flexible extension APIs. If you would like to see a particular feature implemented, it may be possible to develop the feature as a plugin. Documentation regarding the plugin APIs is available. Advice on extending either product may be available on the user mailing-lists, or at Atlassian Answers.

If you require significant customisations, you may wish to get in touch with our partners. They specialise in extending Atlassian products and can do this work for you. If you are interested, please contact us.

Further reading
See Atlassian Support Offerings for more support-related information.

Patch Policy

Atlassian will only provide software patches in extremely unusual circumstances. If a problem has been fixed in a newer release of the product, Atlassian will request that you upgrade your instance to fix the issue. If it is deemed necessary to provide a patch, a patch will be provided for the current release and the last maintenance release of the last major version only.

Patches are issued under the following conditions:

- The bug is critical (production application down or major malfunction causing business revenue loss or high numbers of staff unable to perform their normal functions) AND a patch is technically feasible (i.e., it doesn't require a major architectural change)
- OR
- The issue is a security issue, and falls under our Security Patch Policy.

Atlassian does not provide patches for non-critical bugs.

Provided that a patch does not impact the quality or integrity of a product, Atlassian will ensure that patches supplied to customers are added to the next maintenance release. Customers should watch a filed bug in order to receive e-mail notification when a "Fix Version" is scheduled for release.

Patches are generally attached to the relevant http://jira.atlassian.com issue.

Further reading
See Atlassian Support Offerings for more support-related information.

Security Advisory Publishing Policy

Publication of Security Advisories

When a critical severity security vulnerability in an Atlassian product is discovered and resolved, Atlassian will inform customers through the following mechanisms:

- We will post a security advisory in the latest documentation of the affected product at the same time as releasing a fix for the vulnerability.
- We will send a copy of all posted security advisories to the 'Technical Alerts' mailing list for the product concerned.
  Note: To manage your email subscriptions and ensure you are on this list, please go to my.atlassian.com and click 'Communications Centre' near the top right of the page.
- If the person who reported the vulnerability wants to publish an advisory through some other agency, such as CERT, we will assist in the production of that advisory and link to it from our own.

If you want to track non-critical severity security vulnerabilities, you need to monitor the issue trackers for the relevant products on http://jira.atlassian.com. For example, https://jira.atlassian.com/browse/JRA for JIRA and https://jira.atlassian.com/browse/CONF for Confluence. Security issues in trackers will be marked with a “security” label. All security issues will be listed in the release notes of the release where they have been fixed, similar to other bugs.

One of the ways to monitor updates to security issues is subscribing to the results of a sample search via email
Security Patch Policy

Product Security Patch Policy

Atlassian makes it a priority to ensure that customers’ systems cannot be compromised by exploiting vulnerabilities in Atlassian products.

Scope

This page describes when and how we release security patches and security upgrades for our products. It does not describe the whole of disclosure process that we follow. This policy excludes OnDemand and Bitbucket, since these services are always patched by Atlassian without additional notifications.

Critical vulnerabilities

When a Critical security vulnerability is discovered by Atlassian or reported by a third party, Atlassian will do all of the following:

- Issue a new, fixed release for the current version of the affected product as soon as possible, usually in a few days.
- Issue a binary patch for the current release.
- Issue a binary patch for the latest maintenance release of the previous version of the product.
- Patches for older versions or releases normally will not be issued.

Patches will be attached to the relevant JIRA issue. You can use these patches as a "stop-gap" measure until you upgrade your installation in order to fully fix the vulnerability.

Non-critical vulnerabilities

When a security issue of a High, Medium or Low severity is discovered, Atlassian will do all of the following:

- Include the fix into the next scheduled release, both for the current and previous maintenance versions.
- Where practical, provide new versions of plugins or other components of the product that can be upgraded independently.

You should upgrade your installation in order to fix the vulnerability.

Other information

Severity level of vulnerabilities is calculated based on Severity Levels for Security Issues.

Visit our general Atlassian Patch Policy as well.

Examples

Example 1: A critical severity vulnerability is found in a (hypothetical current release) JIRA 5.3.2. The last bugfix release in 5.2.x branch was 5.2.3. In this case, a patch will be created for 5.3.2 and 5.2.3. In addition, new bugfix releases, 5.3.3 and 5.2.4, which are free from this vulnerability, will be created in a few days.

Example 2: A high or medium severity vulnerability is found in the same release as in the previous example. The fix will be included into the currently scheduled releases 5.3.3 and 5.2.4. Release schedule will not be brought forward and no patches will be issued. If the vulnerability is in a plugin module, then a plugin upgrade package may still be supplied.

Further reading

See Atlassian Support Offerings for more support-related information.
Atlassian security advisories include a severity level. This severity level is based on our self-calculated CVSS score for each specific vulnerability. CVSS is an industry standard vulnerability metric. You can learn more about CVSS at FIRST.org web site.

CVSS scores are mapped into the following severity ratings:

- Critical
- High
- Medium
- Low

An approximate mapping guideline is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CVSS score range</th>
<th>Severity in advisory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 – 2.9</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 – 5.9</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.0 – 7.9</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0 – 10.0</td>
<td>Critical</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Below is a summary of the factors which illustrate types of vulnerabilities usually resulting in a specific severity level. Please keep in mind that this rating does not take into account details of your installation.

**Severity Level: Critical**

Vulnerabilities that score in the critical range usually have most of the following characteristics:

- Exploitation of the vulnerability results in root-level compromise of servers or infrastructure devices.
- The information required in order to exploit the vulnerability, such as example code, is widely available to attackers.
- Exploitation is usually straightforward, in the sense that the attacker does not need any special authentication credentials or knowledge about individual victims, and does not need to persuade a target user, for example via social engineering, into performing any special functions.

For critical vulnerabilities, is advised that you patch or upgrade as soon as possible, unless you have other mitigating measures in place. For example, if your installation is not accessible from the Internet, this may be a mitigating factor.

**Severity Level: High**

Vulnerabilities that score in the high range usually have some of the following characteristics:

- The vulnerability is difficult to exploit.
- Exploitation does not result in elevated privileges.
- Exploitation does not result in a significant data loss.

**Severity Level: Medium**

Vulnerabilities that score in the medium range usually have some of the following characteristics:

- Denial of service vulnerabilities that are difficult to set up.
- Exploits that require an attacker to reside on the same local network as the victim.
- Vulnerabilities that affect only nonstandard configurations or obscure applications.
- Vulnerabilities that require the attacker to manipulate individual victims via social engineering tactics.
- Vulnerabilities where exploitation provides only very limited access.

**Severity Level: Low**

Vulnerabilities in the low range typically have very little impact on an organisation’s business. Exploitation of such vulnerabilities usually requires local or physical system access.

**Further reading**

See Atlassian Support Offerings for more support-related information.

**Troubleshooting**
FishEye Troubleshooting

- **After I commit a change to my CVS repository, it takes a long time before it appears in FishEye.** — If you do not have a CVSROOT/history file, then a commit will not appear in FishEye until after FishEye has done a periodic full scan of your repository. You can configure the period of this scan in the Admin pages.
- **FishEye freezes unexpectedly** — If your FishEye 2.0 or 2.0.1 instance freezes unexpectedly, this could be caused by a known issue with FishEye and MySQL database technology.
- **Generating a Thread Dump Externally** — If FishEye stops responding or is showing poor performance, providing thread dumps to support can help diagnose the problem.
- **I have installed FishEye, and the initial scan is taking a long time. Is this normal?** — As a guide, FishEye should be able to process about 100KB-200KB per second on an averaged-size PC. If FishEye is accessing the repository over the network (e.g. over a NFS mount), then you should expect the initial scan to take longer.
- **I have installed FishEye, but there is no data in the Changelog.** — When you add a repository, FishEye needs to scan through the repository to build up its index and cache. This scan can take some time. Until this scan is complete, you may find that some data is not displayed.
- **Initial scan and page loads are slow on Subversion** — It's possible that you've mis-configured your tag and branch structure and caused FishEye to process some or all files as trunk files. You should recheck your tag configuration.
- **It seems that FishEye's HTTP Header is Too Small**
- **JIRA Integration Issues**
- **Message 'org.tigris.subversion.javahl.ClientException svn Java heap space’** — The Java heap space needs to be increased to an acceptable size. See the FishEye Tuning documentation for more information.
- **On my Red Hat Linux system, after running for several days FishEye freezes and does not accept any more connections.** — On some Linux systems (particularly RH9), there are socket problems between the JVM and the kernel. To fix this, you need to set the LD_ASSUME_KERNEL environment variable before starting FishEye.
- **Problems with very long comments and MySQL migration** — There is a known issue with FishEye 2.0.x and very long comments when migrating your database to MySQL.
- **URLs with encoded slashes don’t work, especially in Author constraints** — If the author names in your repository contain slashes or back-slashes, and you are using Apache, you may run into a problem where these characters are incorrectly escaped.

### FishEye Knowledge Base

See the troubleshooting guides and technical announcements in the [FishEye knowledge base](http://fisheye.atlassian.com/kb).

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

If possible, FishEye will monitor and parse the CVSROOT/history file in your repository to quickly work out what has changed. You may want to check with your CVS administrator to ensure this feature of CVS is turned on.

If you do not have a CVSROOT/history file, then a commit will not appear in FishEye until after FishEye has done a periodic full scan of your repository. You can configure the period of this scan in the Admin pages.

**FishEye freezes unexpectedly**

**Issue Symptoms**

If your FishEye 2.0 or 2.0.1 instance freezes unexpectedly, this could be caused by a known issue with FishEye and MySQL database technology.

This issue manifests itself in some FishEye pages returning a server timeout error. To identify the issue, check the FishEye error log. For this issue, the following output will appear in the error log:
2009-07-15 15:34:45,555 ERROR [btpool0-519] fisheye.app HibernateUtil-commitTransaction - Commit fail msg-0:Could not execute JDBC batch update
2009-07-15 15:34:45,556 ERROR [btpool0-519] fisheye.app HibernateUtil-commitTransaction - Commit fail msg-1:Lock wait timeout exceeded; try restarting transaction
...
Caused by: java.sql.BatchUpdateException: Lock wait timeout exceeded; try restarting transaction
  at com.mchange.v2.c3p0.impl.NewProxyPreparedStatement.executeBatch(NewProxyPreparedStatement.java:1723)
  at org.hibernate.jdbc.BatchingBatcher.doExecuteBatch(BatchingBatcher.java:48)
  at org.hibernate.jdbc.AbstractBatcher.executeBatch(AbstractBatcher.java:246)
  ... 163 more

The FishEye error log can be found under FISHEYE_INST/var/log/fisheye-error.log.YYYY-MM-DD.
See the JIRA issue for more information.

Workaround
Until the issue is solved, the suggested course of action is to restart your FishEye instance. This will return FishEye to normal operation.
The FishEye development team is actively working on a solution and this be part of an upcoming point release of FishEye.

Requesting Support
If you require assistance in resolving the problem, please raise a support request under the FishEye project.

Generating a Thread Dump Externally
If FishEye stops responding or is showing poor performance, providing thread dumps to support can help diagnose the problem.

If you were asked by Atlassian technical support to create the thread dump, please take 4 thread dumps with a time interval in between (eg. 30 secs) so we can see some patterns. Attach the log file to the support ticket.

Generating a Thread Dump for Windows
If you are not running FishEye via run.bat, click on the console and press <CTRL>+BREAK

Generating a Thread Dump on Linux, including Solaris and other Unixes
Find the process ID of the JVM and use the ps command to get list of all processes:
kill -3 <pid>

**Note:** This will not kill your server (so long as you included the "-3" option, no space in between). The thread dump will be printed to FishEye's standard output (fisheye.out).

If you have trouble generating the thread dumps with this method, then use the method "Generating a Thread dump for Windows" as they can also apply for linux, etc.

**Jstack**

Sun JDK 1.5 and above ship with native tool called `jstack` to perform thread dump. To use the tool find the Process ID and execute the command:

```
jstack <ProcessID>
```

**Output**

Standard logging for FishEye is sent to the `/var/log/fisheye-debug.log.*` files, in the `FISHEYE_INST` directory. Thread dumps are an exception since they dump the threads of the entire application server - they'll appear in the `/var/log/fisheye.out` file. You can search for the term "thread dump" in the log file for the beginning of the dump.

**Thread Dump Tools**

- Samurai
- Thread Dump Analyzer TDA TDA 2.2 Final can be obtained from [java.net](http://java.net)

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

When you add a repository, FishEye needs to scan through the repository to build up its index and cache. This scan can take some time. Until this scan is complete, you may find that some data is not displayed.

As a guide, FishEye should be able to process about 100KB-200KB per second on an averaged-size PC. If FishEye is accessing the repository over the network (e.g. over a NFS mount), then you should expect the initial scan to take longer.

For more details, see [Improve FishEye scan performance](#).

**I have installed FishEye, but there is no data in the Changelog.**

When you add a repository, FishEye needs to scan through the repository to build up its index and cache. This scan can take some time. Until this scan is complete, you may find that some data is not displayed.

As a guide, FishEye should be able to process about 100KB-200KB per second on an averaged-size PC. If FishEye is accessing the repository over the network (e.g. over a NFS mount), then you should expect the initial scan to take longer.

**Initial scan and page loads are slow on Subversion**

**Background Information**

When you add a repository, FishEye needs to perform a once-off scan through the repository to build up its initial index and cache. This scan can take some time. Until this scan is complete, you may find that some data is not displayed. As a guide, FishEye should be able to process about 100KB-200KB per second on an averaged-size PC. If FishEye is accessing the repository over the network (e.g. over a NFS mount), then you should expect the initial scan to take longer. Read on if your scan appears to be considerably slower than expected.

**Solutions**

It's possible that you've mis-configured your tag and branch structure and caused FishEye to process some or all files as trunk files. You should [recheck your tag configuration](#).

If that fails, then the Atlassian support team will be happy to help you with this issue. Please [sign up for a support account](#) if you don't have one already, then login and [create a FishEye support request](#).
Users with very large or non-local repositories may be able to improve their FishEye scan performance.

It seems that FishEye's HTTP Header is Too Small

If you are receiving errors about FishEye's HTTP header being too small, it is adjustable. See the page on Setting JVM System Properties for instructions.

JIRA Integration Issues

Users are mapped to their own accounts when using Trusted Applications.

If you (or the general account used for JIRA access, if not using Trusted Applications) do not have the permissions to carry out the JIRA actions linked from FishEye, an error will occur. Depending on the error returned from JIRA, FishEye may not display the error correctly or display it at all, simply reporting that "An error has occurred". To investigate what the error was, you can access the FishEye debug log, named fisheye-debug.log.YYYY-MM-DD under the dist.inst/var/log folder of your FishEye installation and look for the date and time when your error took place. Here, you will be able to follow the links and see what error the JIRA instance was producing by clicking through to JIRA.

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

When adding a new repository and on the initial scan, you may receive messages similar to this in the logs: org.tigris.subversion.javahl.ClientException: svn: Java heap space
The Java heap space needs to be increased to an acceptable size. See the FishEye Tuning documentation for more information.

On my Red Hat Linux system, after running for several days FishEye freezes and does not accept any more connections.

On some Linux systems (particularly RH9), there are socket problems between the JVM and the kernel. To fix this, you need to set the LD_ASSUME_KERNEL environment variable before starting FishEye.

Add the following code to the script that starts FishEye:

```bash
export LD_ASSUME_KERNEL=2.4.1
```

Problems with very long comments and MySQL migration

Issue Symptoms

There is a known issue with FishEye 2.0.x and very long comments when migrating your database to MySQL. In some circumstances, this might result in truncation of very long comments, causing data loss.

Depending on your configuration, you may see an error message like this while migrating to MySQL, causing the migration to fail:

```
java.sql.BatchUpdateException: Data truncation: Data too long for column 'cru_message' at row 1
java.sql.BatchUpdateException: Data truncation: Data too long for column 'cru_message' at row 1
```

You may not see the message if you are running MySQL with default settings.

For more information, see the JIRA issue.

Workaround

If your data contains very long comments or review descriptions (longer than 21,845 multibyte unicode
characters), consider avoiding use of MySQL until this issue is resolved fully. Alternatively, use PostgreSQL or the default (built-in) HSQLDB database.

The FishEye developers are actively working on a solution to this problem and it will be addressed in an upcoming FishEye point release.

**Requesting Support**

If you require assistance in resolving the problem, please raise a support request under the FishEye project.

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

If the author names in your repository contain slashes or backslashes, 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 backslashes in URLs. You can change this behavior with the following httpd.conf directive:

```
AllowEncodedSlashes On
```

This directive is documented [here](#).

**Contributing to the FishEye Documentation**

Would you like to share your FishEye hints, tips and techniques with us and with other FishEye users? We welcome your contributions.

**On this page:**

- [Blogging your Technical Tips and Guides – Tips of the Trade](#)
- [Contributing Documentation in Other Languages](#)
- [Updating the Documentation Itself](#)
  - [Getting Permission to Update the Documentation](#)
  - [Our Style Guide](#)
  - [How we Manage Community Updates](#)

**Blogging your Technical Tips and Guides – Tips of the Trade**

Have you written a blog post describing a specific configuration of FishEye or a neat trick that you have discovered? Let us know, and we will link to your blog from our documentation.

**Contributing Documentation in Other Languages**

Have you written a guide to FishEye in a language other than English, or translated one of our guides? Let us know, and we will link to your guide from our documentation. [More...](#)

**Updating the Documentation Itself**

Have you found a mistake in the documentation, or do you have a small addition that would be so easy to add yourself rather than asking us to do it? You can update the documentation page directly

**Getting Permission to Update the Documentation**

Please submit the [Atlassian Contributor License Agreement](#).

**Our Style Guide**

Please read our short [guidelines for authors](#).

**How we Manage Community Updates**

Here is a quick guide to how we manage community contributions to our documentation and the copyright that applies to the documentation:

- **Monitoring by technical writers.** The Atlassian technical writers monitor the updates to the documentation spaces, using RSS feeds and watching the spaces. If someone makes an update that needs some attention from us, we will make the necessary changes.
- **Wiki permissions.** We use wiki permissions to determine who can edit the documentation spaces. We
ask people to sign the Atlassian Contributor License Agreement (ACLA) and submit it to us. That allows us to verify that the applicant is a real person. Then we give them permission to update the documentation.

- **Copyright.** The Atlassian documentation is published under a Creative Commons CC BY license. Specifically, we use a Creative Commons Attribution 2.5 Australia License. This means that anyone can copy, distribute and adapt our documentation provided they acknowledge the source of the documentation. The CC BY license is shown in the footer of every page, so that anyone who contributes to our documentation knows that their contribution falls under the same copyright.

**RELATED TOPICS**

- **Author Guidelines**
- **Atlassian Contributor License Agreement**
- **FishEye Documentation in Other Languages**

Below are some links to FishEye documentation written in other languages. In some cases, the documentation may be a translation of the English documentation. In other cases, the documentation is an alternative guide written from scratch in another language. This page presents an opportunity for customers and community authors to share documentation that they have written in other languages.

---

**Please be aware that these are external guides.**
Most of the links point to external sites, and some of the information is relevant to a specific release of FishEye. Atlassian provides these links because the information is useful and relevant at the time it was written. Please check carefully whether the information is still relevant when you read it, and whether it is relevant to your version of FishEye. The information in the linked guides has not been tested or reviewed by Atlassian.

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**On this page:**

- **No guides yet**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No guides yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We do not yet have any guides to link here. Be the first to suggest one!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Adding Your Own Guide to this Page**

Have you written a guide for FishEye in another language? Add a comment to this page, linking to your guide. We will include it if the content fits the requirements of this page.

**Giving Feedback about One of the Guides**

If you have feedback on one of the guides listed above, please give the feedback to the author of the linked guide.

If you want to let us know how useful (or otherwise) one of these guides is, please add a comment to this page.

**Other Sources of Information**

- FishEye documentation
- Atlassian website
- Atlassian blog
- FishEye plugins

**FishEye Resources**

- **Resources for Evaluators**
  - Free Trial
  - Feature Tour

- **Resources for Administrators**
  - FishEye Knowledge Base

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FishEye FAQ
Guide to Installing an Atlassian Integrated Suite
The big list of Atlassian gadgets

Downloadable Documentation
FishEye documentation in PDF, HTML or XML formats

Plugins
FishEye Developer Documentation
Add-ons for FishEye

Support
Atlassian Support
Support Policies

Forums
FishEye Forum
FishEye Developers Forum

Mailing Lists
Visit http://my.atlassian.com to sign up for mailing lists relating to Atlassian products, such as technical alerts, product announcements and developer updates.

Feature Requests
Issue Tracker and Feature Requests for FishEye

Glossary

Code repository or SCM (Source Code Management) software terminology can be confusing. This page provides definitions for some of the most commonly used terms.

On this page:

- Branch
- Changeset
- Commit
- Committer
- CSID
- Head
- Linker
- Repository
- SCM
- Slurp
- Tag
- Trunk

FishEye and its documentation uses the following terms:

Branch

A branch is an independent stream of work in a repository. For example, you might copy a set of files in the repository into a new branch, where you can carry on with a separate stream of work without cluttering up the main production area on trunk.

Different SCMs handle branching and merging in different ways. The common aspects allow users to create a branch in which to make changes which do not affect the files in other branches and the trunk development stream. These changes can then be merged into the trunk in a controlled fashion when a development unit of work is complete. Branches can also be used for experimental changes so that these do not affect the main development.
Changeset

A changeset is a collection of changes to files in a repository which are committed to the repository in a single operation with a single commit message. Not all SCMs support atomic commit operations. For these SCMs, FishEye will determine the file revisions which make up the changeset using a reliable heuristic (set of rules).

Different SCMs use different terms for the concept of a changeset, such as "changelist", which is generally interchangeable with changeset.

Commit

A commit is a single entry of content (usually source code) into a repository. It can be a single file or comprised of multiple file versions.

Committer

A committer is a user of an SCM repository who is adding content to the repository (where it will be permanently archived). Typically, a committer is a programmer who is committing source code but SCMs can also store other files such as documents, images and schematics.

CSID

An abbreviation for 'Changeset ID', this is a code that is used to reference every set of files that is committed to a repository. For example, if you commit three files to a repository, they are collectively a changeset, and will share the one CSID. CSIDs normally appear as a number, for example '31905'. In FishEye, CSIDs appear as links that you can click to visit the 'Changeset View', which shows a list of the files in the left column, and the file contents or diffs in the right hand pane. In some circumstances you can hover your mouse over the CSID to see the 'Changeset Hover' dialog, which displays the commit message, author, timestamp and files in the changeset.

Head

The "head" revision is the latest change to be made to a file in either a trunk or a branch part of a repository.

Linker

FishEye can render issue IDs or Bug IDs that appear in commit messages or comments as hyperlinks to the relevant issue/bug in your issue/bug tracker. The "linker" patterns used to detect the ID substrings can be configured separately for each repository. See Linkers.

Repository

A repository is a area managed by an SCM where you store a set of related files, typically from a project or set of projects. The SCM is responsible for version controlling the files in the repository and maintaining their change history. A repository will contain the trunk and all branches for the files of the various projects. A single SCM instance can typically house multiple repositories.

SCM

SCM (Source Code Management) software is a category of computer software that archives complex sets of files, for example, all the source code comprised in a large multi-part software project. SCM systems keep copies of every version of every file, allowing you to completely restore and build any version of the software from any point in time.

Committers typically add new versions of code to the SCM once it is tested and approved by peer code review or quality assurance.

Each instance of an SCM can host multiple repositories.

Slurp

"Slurping" is a term that is synonymous with "repository scanning". FishEye must do intensive scans of the contents of repositories (SCM systems) in order to provide its lightning-fast web-based browsing of their
contents. This can be referred to as a *slurp*, or *slurping*.

Tag

In SCM terminology, a "tag" is a label that is added to a number of files, to capture their collective state at a particular moment in time. A typical tag would be a specific software version number, that could be referenced to see all the files that belong to a specific version build of a software project.

Trunk

In SCM terminology, the "trunk" is the central part of the version control "tree". For example, you might copy a set of files in the repository into a new branch, where you can do new experimental work without cluttering up the main production area on trunk.