## Bugzilla 安裝在 Linux 的步驟說明

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Bugzilla 是一個缺陷或 bug 跟蹤系統。此系統允許用戶跟蹤 bug 和代碼修改,與其他團隊成員溝通,反應與修訂修補程式。它是一個功能全面的(full-featured)實現。Bugzilla 是免費且屬於開源性質之團隊合作的系統。

## 一、 安裝的先決條件

Bugzilla 的最新穩定版本是 2.20.1,它要求在您的 Linux 系統上已經安裝了下面的軟體版本:

- ·Perl 版本 5.6.0 或者更高的版本,它應該包含下面的 Perl 模組版本:
- AppConfig 1.52
- · CGI 2.93
- ·Data::Dumper,任意版本
- · Date::Format 2.21
- · DBI 1.36
- DBD::mysql 2.1010
- · File::Spec 0.82
- ·File::Temp,任意版本
- · Template 2.08
- · Text::Wrap 2001.0131
- · MySQL 版本 3.23.41 或者更高的版本
- · Apache Web Server(HTTP Web 伺服器)
- ·Mail TA(郵件傳輸代理,比如 Sendmail 8.7 或者更高的版本)

Bugzilla官方網站: http://www.bugzilla.org

二、 版本檢查

以 Perl 而言,輸入 perl -v 即可查知版本訊息

MySQL(mysql -V)、PHP(php -v)與 Apache(httpd -v)均可查知有關的版本資訊。

- 三、 進行安裝
  - 1. 首先將 Bugzilla 套件下載至系統 Apache 的 DocumentRoot 位置
    - # cd /var/www/html
    - # wget http://ftp.mozilla.org/pub/mozilla.org/webtools/bugzilla-2.20.1.tar.gz
  - 2. 解壓縮 Bugzilla tarball
    - # tar zxvf bugzilla-2.20.1.tar.gz
    - # mv bugzilla-2.20.1 bugzilla
  - 3. 開啟讀我檔案,以瞭解需要進行安裝的步驟與注意事項
    - # more README
    - # more QUICKSTART
  - 4. 執行 Perl 模組安裝前檢查程式

```
# ./checksetup.pl
```

Checking perl modules ...

Checking for AppConfig (v1.52) not found

Checking for CGI (v2.93) ok: found v3.15

Checking for Data::Dumper (any) ok: found v2.121\_08

Checking for Date::Format (v2.21) not found

Checking for DBI (v1.38) ok: found v1.50

Checking for File::Spec (v0.84) ok: found v3.12

Checking for File::Temp (any) ok: found v0.16

Template (v2.08) not found Checking for Text::Wrap (v2001.0131) ok: found v2005.082401

Checking for Mail::Mailer (v1.65) not found

Checking for Storable (any) ok: found v2.15

The following Perl modules are optional:

Checking for

Checking for GD (v1.20) not found

Checking for Chart::Base (v1.0) not found

Checking for XML::Parser (any) ok: found v2.34

Checking for GD::Graph (any) not found Checking for GD::Text::Align (any) not found Checking for PatchReader (v0.9.4) not found

If you you want to see graphical bug charts (plotting historical data over time), you should install libgd and the following Perl modules:

GD: /usr/bin/perl -MCPAN -e 'install "GD"'

Chart: /usr/bin/perl -MCPAN -e 'install "Chart::Base"'

If you you want to see graphical bug reports (bar, pie and line charts of current data), you should install libgd and the following Perl modules:

GD: /usr/bin/perl -MCPAN -e 'install "GD"'

/usr/bin/perl -MCPAN -e 'install "GD::Graph"' GD::Graph:

GD::Text::Align: /usr/bin/perl -MCPAN -e 'install "GD::Text::Align"'

If you want to see pretty HTML views of patches, you should install the PatchReader module:

PatchReader: /usr/bin/perl -MCPAN -e 'install "PatchReader"'

Bugzilla requires some Perl modules which are either missing from your system, or the version on your system is too old.

They can be installed by running (as root) the following:

/usr/bin/perl -MCPAN -e 'install "Mail::Mailer"

Minimum version required: 1.65

```
/usr/bin/perl -MCPAN -e 'install "AppConfig"'

Minimum version required: 1.52

/usr/bin/perl -MCPAN -e 'install "Template"'

Minimum version required: 2.08

/usr/bin/perl -MCPAN -e 'install "Date::Format"'

Minimum version required: 2.21
```

5. 安裝所需(必須)的 Perl 模組;非必須選項可以現下安裝,亦可日後安裝 由前項./checksetup.pl 查知,例如缺 AppConfig、...; 因此對 AppConfig 做安裝如下:

```
# perl -MCPAN -e 'install "AppConfig"'
...
(第一次安裝會出現以下之訊息,是否要手動設定安裝?是(yes) or 否(no))
Are you ready for manual configuration? [yes] no
...
(安裝若無 Error 時,會出現最後如下之訊息:
...
/usr/bin/make install -- OK
```

所有的必須選項安裝完成後,即產生一設定檔(需要再次執行./checksetup.pl產生)為 localconfig

- 【註】其中 Template 的模組安裝,即有可能會在安裝過程出現 Failed 情形,可能有效解決方式是下載 Template-Toolkit-x.xx.tar.gz 安裝將可順利完成(可由./checksetup.pl 查知 ok:found 筆者是安裝 Template-Toolkit-2.14.tar.gz 版本,在 Red Hat 9、Fedora Core1、4、5 均可。
- 6. 建置 localconfig 設定檔(必須先行完成 MySQL 資料庫的建置與啟動)

在完成此一設定檔前,首先需將 MySQL 有關環境建置 OK;完成 MySQL 後再編輯該設定檔。

第一:修改 /etc/my.cnf 設定檔

[mysql] 選項下,新增 skip-networking 及 set-variable = max\_allowed\_packet=1M 雨行

## [mysqld]

skip-networking

set-variable = max\_allowed\_packet=1M

. . .

第二:新增 bugzilla 的 database 及 admin 管理者

```
#
# service mysqld start
正在啟動 MySQL:

# mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 2 to server version: 5.0.18

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the buffer.
```

```
mysql> create database bugzilladb;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.05 sec)
mysql> GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, INDEX, ALTER, CREATE, LOCK TABLES,
CREATE TEMPORARY TABLES, DROP, REFERENCES ON bugzilladb.* TO
bugzilladb_admin@localhost IDENTIFIED BY 'bugzilladb_admin_password';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.13 sec)
mysql> flush privileges;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> exit
Bye
或是以下的指令,亦可
# mysql -u root -proot_password -e "CREATE DATABASE bugzilladb"
# echo "GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, INDEX, ALTER, CREATE, LOCK TABLES,
CREATE TEMPORARY TABLES, DROP, REFERENCES ON bugzilladb.* TO
bugzilladb_admin@localhost IDENTIFIED BY 'bugzilla_admin_password';" >
bugzilladb_admin
# mysql -u root -proot_password < bugzilladb_admin
```

以上所加的 bugzilladb\_admin 的權限指令,係用在 MySQL 4.0 以上的版本;如遇屬於 MySQL 4.0 以下版本,指令應改為 GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, INDEX, ALTER, CREATE, DROP, REFERENCES ON bugzilladb.\* TO bugzilladb\_admin@localhost IDENTIFIED BY 'bugzilladb\_admin\_password';

完成 MySQL 的 bugzilladb 的資料庫建立之後,再以文字編輯 Vi 對 localconfig 更改以下設定內容:

```
...
$db_host = 'localhost';
$db_name = 'bugzilladb';
$db_user = 'bugzilladb_admin';
$db_pass = 'bugzilladb_admin_password';
...
```

7. 再次執行 perl 模組的安裝檢查程式(必要時,會有多次檢查情形)

將進行最後安裝過程,並要求輸入有關之管理者權限的內容,過程說明如下:

Checking user setup ...

Creating data directory (./data) ...

Creating local attachments directory ...

Creating graphs directory...

Creating .htaccess...

Creating ./data/attachments/.htaccess...

```
Building Schema object from database...
       Adding new table bz_schema ...
       Initializing the new Schema storage...
       Adding new table attachments ...
       Adding new table bug_group_map ...
       Adding new table bug_severity ...
       Adding new table bug_status ...
       Adding new table bugs ...
       Adding new table bugs_activity ...
       Looks like we don't have an administrator set up yet.
       Either this is your first time using Bugzilla, or your
        administrator's privileges might have accidentally been deleted.
       Enter the e-mail address of the administrator: admin@e-mail.address
       You entered admin@e-mail.address. Is this correct? [Y/n] y
       Enter the real name of the administrator: admin
       Enter a password for the administrator account: ******
       Please retype the password to verify: ******
       admin@e-mail.address is now set up as an administrator account.
        【註】其中 admin@e-mail.address 是第一次登入 Bugzilla Web 網頁的系統管理者的帳號
四、 設定 Apache 伺服器之設定
    最後還需對 Apache 的設定檔做更改有關設定,設定檔(/etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf)更改如下:
    AddHandler cgi-script .cgi
    <Directory /var/www/html/bugzilla>
```

Options ExecCGI FollowSymLinks

**AllowOverride Limit** 

DirectoryIndex index.cgi

Order allow, deny

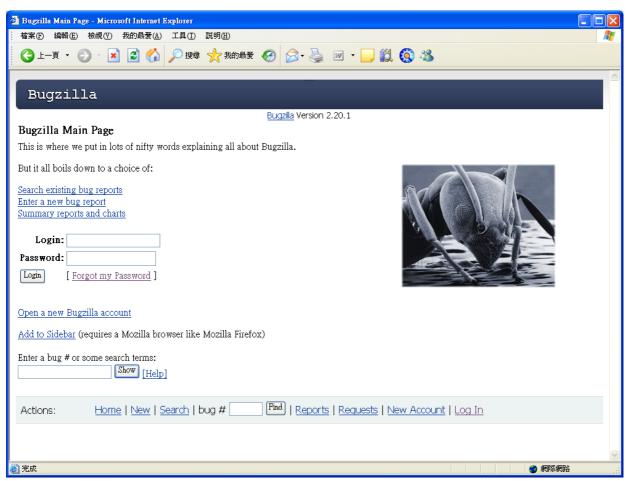
Allow from all

</Directory>

五、 最後將 Apache 及 MySQL 服務重新啟動即可。

```
# service mysqld restart
正在停止 MySQL:
                                              [ 確定 ]
正在啟動 MySQL:
                                              [ 確定 ]
# service httpd restart
正在停止 httpd:
                                             [ 確定 ]
正在啟動 httpd:
                                             [ 確定 ]
```

六、 連結 bugzilla 網址即完成所有 bugzilla 的安裝事宜。



## 【註】

事實上,在完成 Bugzilla 站台開使用,接著要做的是畫面編排、站台的網頁設計部份,個人由於對網頁設計較無鑽研,所以,後續的版面設計方面,還要請諸位網友們能惠賜貢獻,如此對於 Bugzilla 也才能完全應用其功能架構內容。