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ISSUE-TRACKER DEVOPS GUIDE

1. DYNAMIC SCENARIOS

1.1. Load issue txt files to db

This scenario implements the "Load issues file from file system to db" user story.

1.1.1. Check the postgres status

Check the postgres status.

Check the port to which the postres is running with this command:

```
sudo /etc/init.d/postgresql status

# restart if needed
sudo /etc/init.d/postgresql restart

# check on which ports it is runnning
sudo netstat -plunt |grep postgres
```

1.1.2. Run the create db and create issue table scripts

Run the create db and create issue table scripts with the following call

```
# run the create db and create table scrpt
# define the sql_dir where the issue tracker sql scripts are stored
export sql_dir=/opt/csitea/issue-tracker/issue-tracker.0.0.5.dev.ysg/src/sql/pgsql/dev_issue_tracker

# run the scripts
bash /opt/csitea/pgsql-runner/src/bash/pgsql-runner.sh  -a run-pgsql-scripts

# ensure from the STDOUT msgs that both the db and the table were created
```

1.1.3. Run the issue-tracker file to db load

Run the issue-tracker file to db load

```
# ensure the following actions will be tested
cat src/bash/issue-tracker/tests/run-issue-tracker-tests.lst | grep -v '#'
# output should be if not correct
check-perl-syntax
run-issue-tracker

# test those uncommented actions
bash src/bash/issue-tracker/test-issue-tracker.sh
```

1.1.4. Verify the inserted data from the db

Verify the inserted data from the db as follows:

```
# check that the rows where inserted
echo 'SELECT * FROM issue ; ' | psql -d dev_issue_tracker
```

2. BUSINESS LOGIC

2.1. Business entities

2.2. Categories

Each issue item could be categorized under one and only one category. One category might have 1 or more issues.

The categories could contain letters ,numbers, dashes

```
Examples:
organisation-it
organisation-it-operations
```

2.3. HashTags

HashTags are presented

2.4. Issues / Issue items / items

Issue item is the shortest possible description of task , activity , note or anything requiring distinguishable and prerferable measurable action or producing verfifiable outcome.

Issues could be of different types - tasks, activities, notes etc.

```
Examples:
go get the milk
do the homework
procurement e-mail discussion follow-up
```

3. SOURCE CODE MANAGEMENT

The issue-tracker is a derivative of the wrapp tool - this means that development and deployment process must be integrated into a single pipeline.

3.1. The meaning of the used brances

In almost all development projects there are slightly or even quite big differences between what type of code in which branch is situated.

The ideology of issue tracker is that the code which is under active development is in the dev branch , the code which is under testing in the tst branch , the code which is in production in the prd branch.

Only after the code in production has been successfully operated and prooved working it could be moved to the master branch and the version increased.

Once you wanto to start adding new feature branch from the master branch.