**9. Demonstarte how to trac bugs using trac.**

**Introduction to Trac( The Bug Tracker):**

Trac is an open source project that serves as a bug tracker and project management tool for WordPress. Using Trac, developers can browse source code history as well as manage bug reports and feature development.Tickets are used for both bug reports and feature development.

**Ticket Properties**

Tickets are assigned numerous properties that provide a snapshot of the status of the ticket.

**Title and Description:** Provide a strong title and clear description. For the title, it is generally best to describe the problem, not a solution.

**Type:** A ticket falls under one of four types: defect (bug), enhancement, feature request, and task (blessed).

* **Defect (bug):** A bug is an error or unexpected result. Performance improvements and code optimization are considered enhancements, not defects. After feature freeze, only bugs are dealt with, with regressions (adverse changes from the previous version) being the highest priority.
* **Enhancements:** These are simple improvements to website such as the addition of a hook or an improvement to an existing feature.
* **Feature requests:** These are proposals for new features. Feature proposals should generally begin the process in the ideas forum, on a mailing list, as a plugin, or brought to the attention of the core team, such as through scope meetings held for each major release.
* **Tasks (blessed):** Feature development for the upcoming major release centers around task tickets, which are major features or important enhancements that have been blessed by the core team. A ticket should otherwise never receive this designation.

**Milestone:** By default, all tickets are assigned, upon creation, to the Awaiting Review milestone to prevent scope creep. Only committers or trusted core contributors have the ability to change milestones.

**Keywords**: After the milestone, the keywords field is the most important field. These are not like tags, but rather a defined list of keywords that describe the ticket’s current status in our development workflow.

**Component:** The component is the area of website that the ticket affects. The UI team, for example, will often be working on tickets in the Graphic Design, UI, or Accessibility categories.. Components are used in reports to provide a logical grouping of tickets by subject area.

Tickets for core plugins, such as the importers, are managed under the Plugins or Import components, and current and former default themes are managed under the Bundled Theme component.

**Resolution:** Upon one or more commits to the codebase, a ticket may be closed as fixed. Not all tickets result in a commit, however, and may be closed for other reasons:

* duplicate: The ticket is a duplicate of an existing ticket, which will be referenced by the contributor closing the ticket.
* invalid: The ticket is not a bug, or is a support request.
* worksforme: The bug reported in the ticket cannot be reproduced. Sometimes, an existing plugin, hook, or feature may render the ticket moot, so the ticket can be closed without further action.
* wontfix: The ticket will not be addressed. Occasionally, bugs are considered to be acceptable edge cases, and will not be addressed further. This is sometimes used when a request for an enhancement or feature has been rejected for core inclusion.
* maybelater: Similar to wontfix, maybelater is used for a ticket that, while perhaps not outright rejected, has no current traction.
* reported-upstream: The ticket is for an external library or component, has been reported in an upstream repository (e.g. Gutenberg), and will be addressed there.
* Severity and Priority: The severity is the seriousness of the ticket in the eyes of the reporter, project. Only committers and trusted core contributors have the ability to modify the priority.

**Individuals have three roles on Trac tickets:**

* **Reporter:** The person who opened the ticket.
* Owner: This field is typically left blank, even if you have contributed a patch. The Owner field is used by committers and trusted core contributors to accept and assign tickets among themselves.
* CC: As long as your email address is configured in Trac preferences, you’ll receive email updates for any tickets you’ve created or ones you’ve commented on. The field is generally a visual confirmation you are adding yourself to the ticket and wish to receive updates.

**Triaging and punting**

New tickets are automatically assigned to the Awaiting Review milestone. Upon initial review, it may be recommended for closure, or require more feedback from the reporter or a core developer. Keywords often used here are 2nd-opinion, close, reporter-feedback, and dev-feedback.

**Triaging** can be a great way to find tickets that interest you. You might find yourself timid to start – if so, find a buddy in #core and work collaboratively until you get comfortable.

**Punting tickets:**Tickets are punted when they are moved out of a minor or major release milestone to a future milestone. This generally happens at different intervals in the cycle to lower priority tickets. Some tickets are individually deemed as too complex or out of scope, and are therefore moved.

**Giving feedback**

When reviewing a ticket, here’s your primary goal: participate in a constructive dialog with the reporter to get the ticket to some form of resolution.

[Note: Bug Created using <https://trac.edgewall.org> site for demonstration]















