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Project Management

Creating a New Project

So - you are a freshly registered Tuleap user and you want to make your developer or project leader life easier. In other words you want to:

- Avoid the pain and cost of creating your own project infrastructure (with servers and backup)
- Avoid paying a premium price for commercial version control, defect tracking and task management tools
- Quickly setup a project environment that you can share with your colleagues, your partners, your contractors or your customers where ever they are while keeping your information safe and under control.
- Make your organization globally more productive and efficient by possibly letting others re-use your software and build on it.

If any of these points is appealing to you then you should definitely host your software project on Tuleap. Let's see how you can do that.

PROJECT REGISTRATION

Before you create a new project you must be a registered user (see [Type of users](#)). You then login and select the item “+ New Project” in the “Projects” dropdown of Tuleap Main Menu.

The project registration is a two steps process:

- **Choose a template** : Templates are divided in 3 categories:
 - Your company templates: some companies are proposing predefined templates in order to provide templates in compliance with the processes defined in your company
 - Tuleap templates: ready-to-use templates in order to help you start your project
 - For Advanced users: if you need to reuse the configuration of one of your project. You need to be project administrator of that project to be able to use it.



What kind of project is it?

The project template you will select provides pre-configured tools. Don't worry, you can always modify your project workspace after it has been created.

Tuleap

SAFe®

For Advanced Users

Agile Enterprise Planning - Full ALM
The most complete project workspace to plan, build and ship quality products. Include Tuleap Test Management, Time Tracking and Cross-Tracker Search. Reach end-to-end traceability.

Scrum
Collect stories, plan releases, monitor sprints with a ready-to-use Scrum area

Kanban
Streamline your workflow and focus on what's hot with an easy-to-use board

Issue tracking
Trace and Track all types of activities.

Next →

- **Project Information** Choose the name and the visibility of your project (see [Project's permissions](#)), and add a description if you need. You will be able to add one after the creation.

Start a new project

2

Project information

Chosen template

Agile ALM

Name *

My new project

Between 3 and 40 characters length

Visibility *

Public

Description

My useful project description

☐ I agree to the [policy agreement](#)

← Back

Start my project ↻



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- the new project inherits the same dashboards and widget for project home page
- the new project is classified into the same trove categories as the template project (see [Categories](#)).
- the same services are enabled (see [Service Configuration](#)). Unavailable services won't be present. Disabled services will be disabled by default.
- the same reference patterns are defined (see [Reference Overview](#)).
- the same project specific user groups exist (see [User Groups](#)).
- all trackers with the option “instantiate for new projects” are copied with their associated fields, field values, field dependencies, reports, and permissions (see ?).
- the test management configuration is copied (This module is part of [Tuleap Enterprise](#))
- the backlog configuration is copied
- the kanban boards are copied
- the same forums are created (but the messages are not copied).
- the documents, as well as the document tree will be present.
- the SVN admin settings are copied but the emails and the SVN access permissions are not copied.
- the Git admin settings and global permissions are copied, but the emails and the Git access permissions are not copied.
- the file packages and their permissions are copied

If you create a new project from an archive, the provided archive must contains the project structure only. Data (like artifacts or users) must not be included. To create an archive with only the project structure see [Project Structure Export](#)

After you validate the project registration, the Tuleap Team in charge of your platform reviews the information you submitted and decides to approve it or not. Note that some platforms automatically approve new projects. Shortly after the Tuleap Team approval you'll receive an e-mail summarizing the characteristics of your project including a pointer to your new “Project Dashboard” page.

CREATE PROJECT FROM JIRA

Attention

This feature is provided by package `tuleap-plugin-jira-import` it must be installed and activated by a site administrator first.

This module is part of [Tuleap Enterprise](#). It might not be available on your installation of Tuleap.

It's also possible to create a new project by importing data from a Jira project.

At the moment, this requires a site administrator action on the server because the feature is only available in tuleap CLI:

```
tuleap import-project:from-jira \  
  --jira-host JIRA_HOST \  
  --jira-user JIRA_USER \  
  --import-mode multi-trackers \  
  --tuleap-user TULEAP_USER_LOGIN \  
  --shortname TULEAP_PROJECT_SHORTNAME
```

This command works with Jira REST API so Tuleap server must be able to reach the Jira instance (`JIRA_HOST`). In addition to that:

- The Jira user (`JIRA_USER`) used to do the import must be administrator of your Jira project in order to have all the issues and all the content possible.
- When importing from Jira Cloud, the Jira user must first generate a token on the Jira instance (they will be prompted for the token when they launch the command).
- When importing from Jira Server, `JIRA_USER` is the regular login used on Jira instance and when prompted for credentials, it's the Jira Server password that should be provided.
- For best conversion, Jira users' email addresses should visible to anyone in the Jira configuration (must be done by each user).
 - if Jira users do not disclose their emails, everything will be owned by a “Tuleap importer” user.

This command will import:



- all worklog as [time tracking](#),
- Board and Sprints with associated issues and backlog.

- In `mono-tracker` mode:
 - all issues (as artifacts) with their comment and history of field change (best effort, more details [here](#)) in a unique `Issues` tracker,
 - the links between issues with their types (related to, duplicate, etc). This includes sub-tasks as well as epics.
- all worklog as [time tracking](#),
- A simple Kanban will be activated.

Attention

Issue link types must be created on Tuleap before the import is done, otherwise the link type will not be imported.

A given Jira project can have many Boards with different configurations. There is no equivalent concept in Tuleap so the importer arbitrarily choose the first declared board.

Jira API doesn't expose what kind of issue type is an Epic so, by default, the importer relies on the naming and will pick the `Epic` issue type. If this label was modified in your project, you can tell the new name to the importer with `--jira-epic-issue-type` option.

The project is created and activated as soon as the command ends with `TULEAP_USER_LOGIN` as sole project administrator. By default the project privacy is "private". A `--visibility` option can be used to defined the Tuleap project visibility at import.

The `import-mode` is an optional CLI option to choose how to import Jira data. If not provided, the import is done in `multi-trackers` mode by default.

Note

While the import of an entire project is a Tuleap Enterprise feature, the import of a single issue type with issues and history is available on all versions of Tuleap.

POST-REGISTRATION CONFIGURATION

The first thing to do after you receive the confirmation for your project registration is to visit the "Project Dashboard" page (URL included in the e-mail) and finish the configuration of your project. The 2 following actions are the most frequent ones that have to be taken after a project is registered:

- **Categorize your project in the Software Map** If you haven't done it during the project registration process, you should do it now! Your project categorization appears on your "Project Dashboard" page. To categorize your project select the "categorize it now" link and fill out the category form fields.
- **Build the project team** Once a project is created, the creator is assigned the role of project administrator on this project. It is her responsibility to define who are the project members and what their permissions are. This can be done by accessing the "Project Admin" page, typing the names of all the registered users promote as team members and then define their permissions.

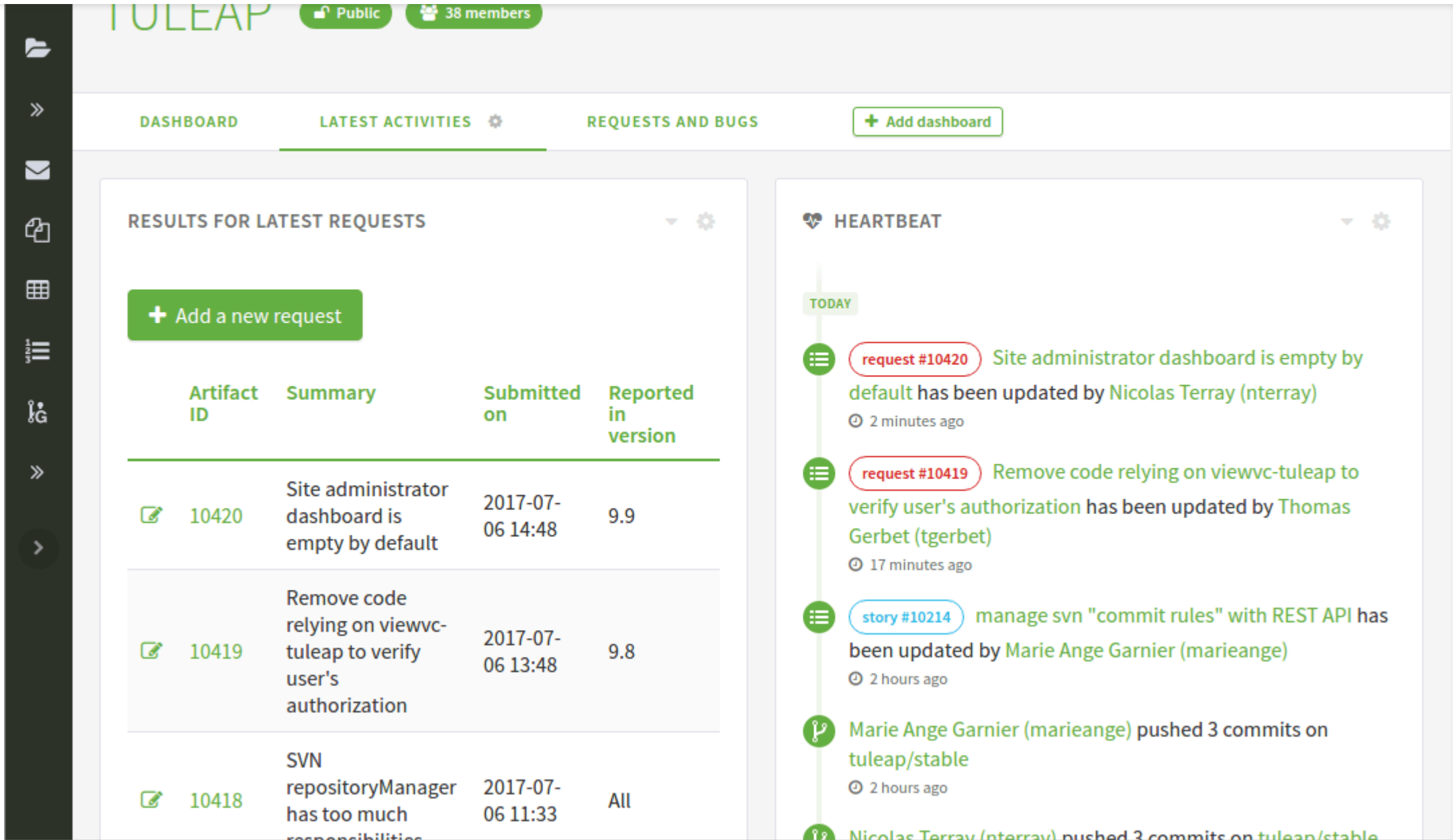
Project Dashboard

The project dashboards are the entry point of a Tuleap hosted project. And, for any project, they are the only pages you need to know about. From those pages both ordinary registered users and project members/administrators can access all project resources and services. Unlike the project administration page, the dashboards are public and can be visited by any Tuleap user including anonymous ones. In some sense the dashboard display the public face of a project.

PROJECT DASHBOARD CONTENT

A sample project dashboard is available below. The page is split in several areas:

- The header with the project name and some indicators (project scope, number of members, ...).
- A navigation bar to access to each dashboard. For project administrators, this is where they can add a new dashboard, and edit or delete a dashboard. They can also add widgets to the current dashboard.
- The various information presented by widgets.



An example of project dashboard

Tuleap allows project admins to personalize the dashboards. The content of the page is made of *widgets*. All widgets can be moved, collapsed or removed. Some of them can provide an rss feed or be edited.

Other users than project admins will see the corresponding static page. The widgets will be the same, in the same position, but they won't be able to modify the page.

SOME WIDGETS AVAILABLE ON PROJECT DASHBOARD

New widgets can be added through the dropdown entry “Add widget”. Here is an example of available widgets for the project dashboard:

- **Public Areas:** this is an iconic list of all available services for this project along with some information next to it. Click on any of this item to access a service. The role of this area is pretty much equivalent to the sidebar except that it shows additional information about each of the service (e.g. list of trackers, ...)
- **Heartbeat:** the list of latest items updated in this project. This is helpful to have an overview of the activity of the project. Please note that not all services can push information in this widget; as of today Artifacts and Git activities are listed. Permissions apply, it means that the content of hearbeat will change from one user to another according to their permissions.
- **RSS Reader** allows project admins to include public rss (or atom) feeds. For example the reader can display a feed published by external tools used by the project (like continuous integration).

Some widgets have documentation to explain how to configure and use them:

- **Kanban** add a Kanban in your project dashboard.
- **Hudson/Jenkins** permits to display many widgets for Continuous Integration.
- **Project Milestones** displays a Scrum Backlog in project dashboard.
- **Label widget** to track your items.
- **Cross-Tracker Search**.
- **Roadmap**.

Whenever you enter the Project Dashboard of a given project or any of its service you'll see a menu item called Admin appears in the project menu.

Only site or project administrators can access the Project Administration page. All other Tuleap users are denied access to this part of a project.

This module is part of Tuleap Enterprise. It might not be available on your installation of Tuleap.

You may want to perform a search based on several trackers and several projects. A widget “Cross-Tracker Search” enables you to do that.

CROSS TRACKERS SEARCH

```
SELECT @pretty_title, @submitted_by, @last_update_date, @status FROM @project = MY_PROJECTS() WHERE @status = OPEN() AND @assigned_to = MYSELF() ORDER BY @last_update_date DESC
```

Artifact	Submitted by	Last update date	Status
bugs #7056 There's a quantum surge in the neon ion drive pedals	Melody WEPPLER (mweppler)	2024-11-12 17:30	New
story #7054 Whiskey Victor	Clara Decomo (cdecocomo)	2024-11-12 17:26	On Going
story #7055 Tango Alpha	Clara Decomo (cdecocomo)	2024-11-12 17:26	Todo
story #7053 Zulu India	Clara Decomo (cdecocomo)	2024-11-12 17:25	Todo

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Example of cross-tracker widget

There are two modes on this widget: an Expert mode and a Default mode.

EXPERT MODE

This is the mode in which the widget is created. In this mode, the choice of columns to display, the selection of trackers and projects and the selection of artifacts are all expressed in Tuleap Query Language only. Writing a TQL query is mandatory. See the dedicated page for details on how to write a query: TQL in Cross-Tracker Search Expert mode

After writing a query, you can save the report, then all users who have access to this dashboard will see the widget and the selected artifacts and columns.

DEFAULT MODE

The Cross-Tracker Search widget has a second mode called “Default mode” that allows you to select a list of trackers coming from different projects and to filter artifacts from those trackers according to some criteria. You can switch between modes by using the Expert mode switch button on the widget.

CROSS TRACKERS SEARCH

☒ Expert mode

Query

Example: @title = 'value'

Semantic suggestions

Artifact id
Title
Description

You can use: AND, OR, WITH PARENT, WITHOUT PARENT, WITH CHILDREN, WITHOUT CHILDREN, BETWEEN(), NOW(), MYSELF(), OPEN(), IN(), NOT IN(), parenthesis. Autocomplete is activated with Ctrl + Space.

Cancel Search

Change the mode of the widget

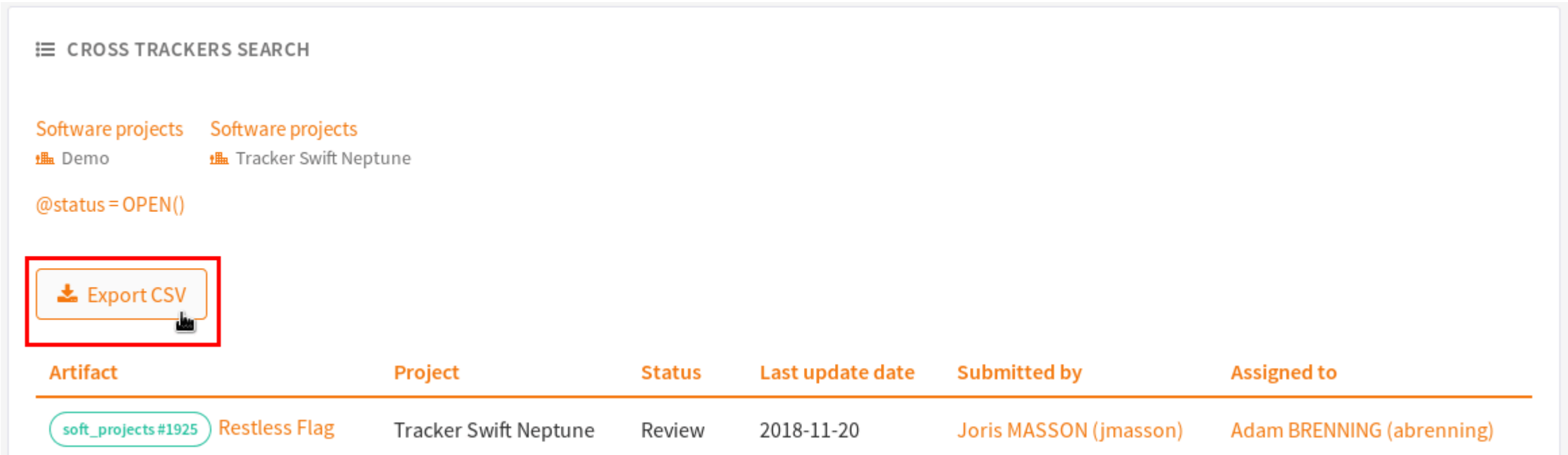
You can write a query using Tuleap Query Language. The retrieved artifacts will match your query. If you leave the query empty, it will search all “Open” artifacts according to the Status semantic. See the dedicated page for details on how to write a query: TQL in Cross-Tracker Search Default mode.

The search respects Tuleap's permissions: you can choose only projects you are member of and trackers you can read. If you can't read all trackers or all columns needed by the query, an error message will be displayed.

Note

CSV Export in not available in Expert mode, only in Default mode.

Once a report is saved, an “Export CSV” button will appear. Click it to download a CSV file representing all the artifacts you can see on the widget.



CSV Export button

Note

The CSV file contains more information than you can see on the widget. It will export Tracker Semantics and match fields based on their types and names.

The following information will be exported for all artifacts and will always be filled:

- Artifact Id
- Project label
- Tracker label
- Submitted by (Who submitted the artifact)
- Submitted on (Date of submission)
- Last update by (Who updated the artifact)
- Last update date

Tracker Semantics will be exported when defined in the tracker:

- Title semantic
- Description semantic
- Status semantic

When any of those semantic is not defined in a tracker, it will have an “empty” value in the CSV file.

Then, the following rules will be used to find similar fields in the selected trackers:

- When two fields have the same short name (not Label, See Tracker Administration for details), the same type and are bound to the same kind of values, then they will be considered as similar fields and will be exported in the same column of the CSV file.
- Fields that are not considered similar with another field are skipped and won’t be exported in the CSV file. That means that fields that are only present in one tracker will be skipped.
- Fields that are selected as a Semantic will be skipped so that they are not exported twice.

For example, let’s consider that we have selected a “User story” tracker in project “Alpha” and another “User story” tracker in project “Beta”. I will name them “User story Alpha” and “User story Beta” to simplify things.

be skipped.

- Tracker “User story Alpha” has a selectbox field named “notify” bound to **User groups** and Tracker “User story Beta” has a selectbox field named “notify” bound to **Users**. Both fields have the same name and type, but are not bound on the same kind of value. They will be skipped.

Attention

Only some field types can be exported as CSV in Cross-tracker reports. Here is the list of supported field types:

- String field
- Text field
- Integer field
- Float field
- Date field (with or without time displayed)
- Selectbox field (but **not Multi Select Box**)
- Radio button field

All other fields are not supported yet and will be skipped.

Special cases

- Tracker “User story Alpha” has a text field named “details” which is defined as Description Semantic.
- Tracker “User story Beta” has two text fields named “details” and “description”. The “description” field is defined as Description Semantic.
- The “details” field will be skipped because it is selected as a semantic in tracker “User story Alpha”.

ROADMAP

Attention

This module is part of Tuleap Enterprise. It might not be available on your installation of Tuleap.

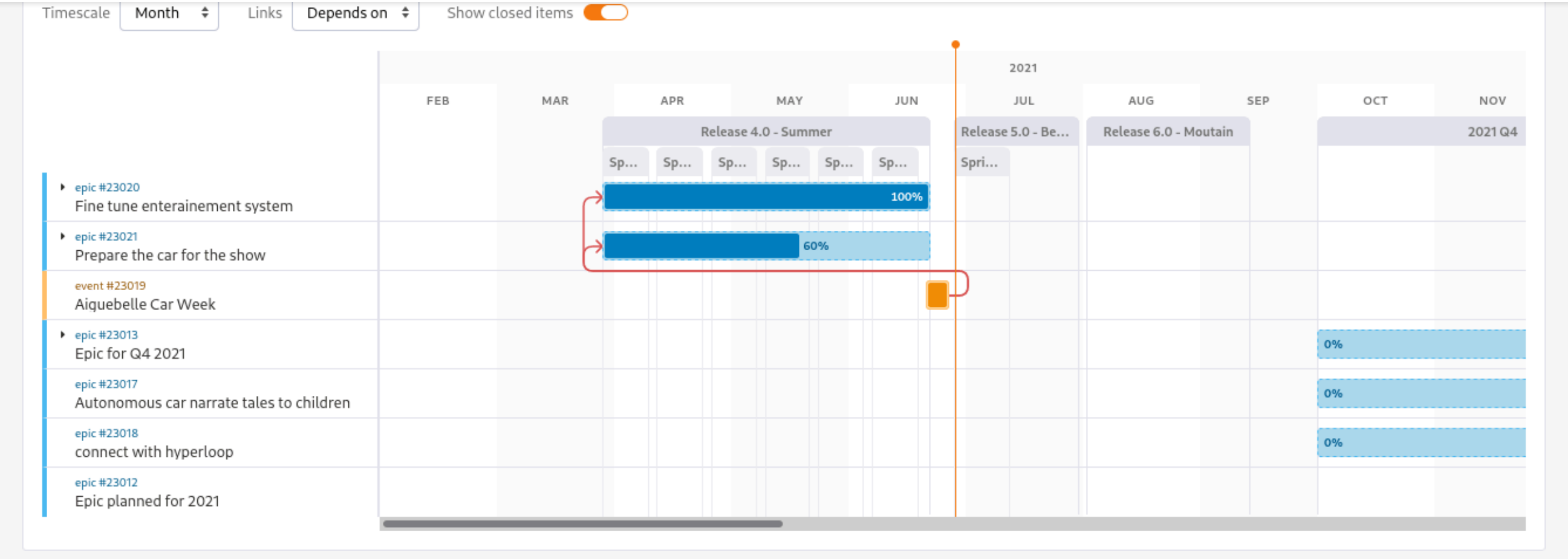
This displays the roadmap of a project in the project dashboard. It shows the progress of artifacts with:

- semantic Title
- semantic Timeframe

Artifacts of selected trackers will be displayed in the widget as a Gantt chart as soon as:

- they have at least a start date or a end date
- the end date (if set) is greater than the start date

The percentage of progression will be displayed on tasks only if the semantic Progress is defined in the tracker (if no semantic Progress, then a plain bar is displayed instead).



Note

The widget filters out artifacts:

- That are closed since more than one year
- That are closed with end date older than one year

If artifact has only start date, only end date, or start date equals to end date, then it is displayed as Gantt milestone.

User can choose:

- The timescale: Week, Month, Quarter
- To display **links** between artifacts: no links (aka “None”) or a given type of links.
- To display children if any (as soon as they can be displayed in the widget, see aforementioned conditions)
- To hide closed items (to not clutter too much the Gantt chart when there are a lot of artifacts)

In order to give context about artifacts being displayed, the widget can be configured to display iterations on top of the Gantt chart. For example we may want to track the progress of Epic in the context of Releases. Or in the context of Releases and their Sprints.

It should be noted that:

- The trackers for iterations can be chosen in the widget configuration, under the Timeframe ribbons section.
- You can choose up to two levels of ribbons. Tracker of level 2 is expected to be a sub-division of tracker of level 1 (e.g Sprints vs Releases, or Iterations vs Program Increments).
- Selected trackers must have **Title** and **Timeframe** semantics.
- Artifacts of selected trackers are expected to have continuous time. I.e. artifacts timeframe do not overlap, if it is the case the widget will not know how to display them and they will be omitted.
- Old artifacts (the ones that end before the first task displayed in the Gantt) are not displayed.

Project Details

This section presents the general information about your project such as its name, its description, its visibility...



DETAILS MEMBERS GROUPS PERMISSIONS SERVICES LABELS REFERENCES CATEGORIES DATA

PUBLIC INFORMATION

Project name *

aaaaaaaa

Project name shouldn't exceed 40 characters.

Short description *

aaaaaaaaaaaaa

Short description shouldn't exceed 255 characters.

A custom project field *

aaaaaaaaaa

description of custom field

Project type

Project

Template used by project

Default Site Template

Project trove categories

No project trove categories

ACCESS

Project visibility *

public

Only project members can access a **private** project.

A **public** project is accessible to all **except restricted users**.

It is not advisable to allow **restricted users** to access you project without good reason.

Please not that **Public incl. Restricted** only applies to project dashboard page, Mediawiki and git repositories.

Save information

PROJECT TYPE

Tuleap proposes three types of projects, that can be modified only by a site administrator:

- **Project:** This is the type of standard projects hosted on Tuleap.
- **Template Project:** If you choose this project type new projects can reuse this projects service configuration. When registering a new project (see [Project Registration](#)) your template project is listed as available template.
- **Test Project:** If you just need to test what is feasible with Tuleap projects use the Test Project type for your project. Having defined that type, your project will not appear any more in the Tuleap Software Map.

PROJECT VISIBILITY

Site administrator can allow project administrator to change project visibility.

If you have the change visibility permission, you can change your project visibility at any time. Each time you update it, you must accept the Term Of Service of platform.

Members

Deals with project members administration.



DETAILS MEMBERS GROUPS PERMISSIONS SERVICES LABELS REFERENCES CATEGORIES DATA

MEMBERS



Member name

+ Add member

Import members

Set directory group binding

Filter by name

Name	Members of user groups	
 feunard (feunard)	my_ugroup	<div>Remove from project</div>
 goupix (goupix)	Project administrators, my_ugroup	<div>Remove from project</div>

ADD A USER

Use the select box to add a user to the project members list.

IMPORT A LIST OF USERS

If the number of users to add is important, you can import a list of users from a simple text file. In order to do it, click on “Import Members”. Then, select a file containing the list of users you want to import. The file will host one user per line, by specifying her email address, or her username (login name).

```
johnd
steve.robinson@example.com

bob.johnson@example.com
smith3
john.smith@example.com
```

Note

The import process has two steps. First, it checks if the file is well formatted, and it displays the users detected to be imported. After a confirmation, the import is done and users are added to the project. Users displayed in warning list are not imported.

SET BINDING DIRECTORY

You can bind your members to your enterprise directory group (LDAP, Active directory...). Once your members are bound to an enterprise directory group, you are still able to add non lined users to your project with the “Add members” button.

REMOVING A USER

To remove a project member, use “Remove from project button”.

Revoking membership has absolutely no effect on the history and the data integrity of the project. In other words all tracker artifacts assigned or submitted by this person will continue to show up as before in the project database. Only the ability of this person to perform project management tasks is affected.

User Groups

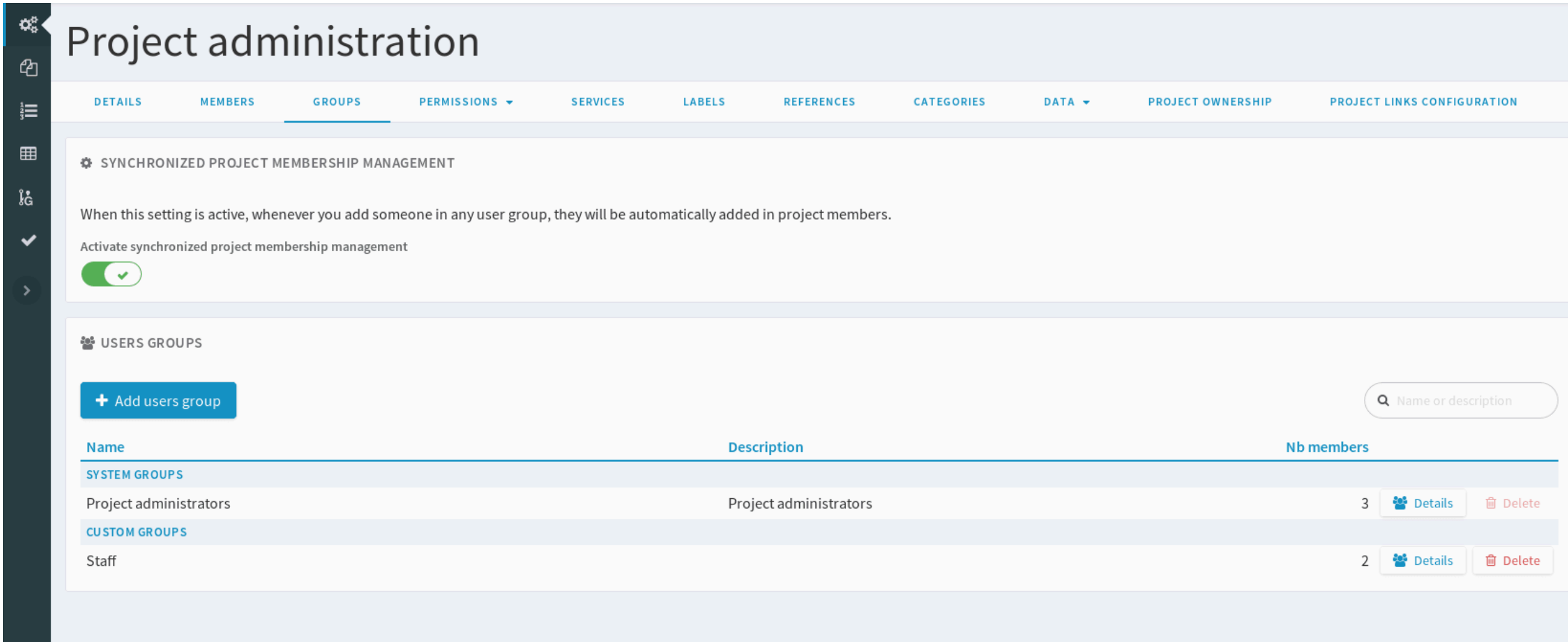
A user group, sometimes called a “ugroup ”, is simply a group of Tuleap users. User groups are used to set specific permissions to some project data (e.g. software releases and packages - see [Package Modification](#)). A user group is always attached to a project, but the users comprising the group do not necessarily belong to that project.

There are two different kinds of user groups:

- System groups
- Custom groups

A Project Administrator is a project member with absolutely all rights over the project services, project deliverable and project members. Only Project Admin can access the project members permission page.

Custom User Groups are defined by project administrators. They are composed of a static list of users. The only requirement is that any member must be a registered Tuleap user. This list can be modified at any time, but will not automatically be updated, except if a member is removed from the project or deleted from the system.



SYNCHRONIZED PROJECT MEMBERSHIP MANAGEMENT

Note

This section applies starting Tuleap 11.4

The relationship between “Project Members” and “User groups Member” depends on visibility of the project.

When a project is Private (Only project members can see it), then adding a user as member of any Custom user group will transparently make it member of the project if the user is not already.

When a project is Public, by default, adding someone as member of any Custom user group **will not** make it member of the project. However, as a project administrator, you can opt-in for this behaviour (same as for Private projects) by toggling “Activate synchronized project membership management” option.

Warning

The “synchronized project membership management” doesn't apply for groups that are defined outside the project (see Binding below). When users become members of a Custom user group via a Binding propagation or LDAP synchronization, they are not automatically added as project members.

Please note that:

- Platform Administrators are excluded from the automated synchronization. They are considered being project administrator of all projects even when they are not explicitly member of.
- Project Administrators cannot be removed from User Group and Project in one operation (as you can do with non project administrators). You explicitly un-grant project administration capabilities first.

CREATING A USER GROUP

Click the “+ Add users group” button to add new custom ugroup.



Sometimes, you might want to grant some permissions to all project members and some other Tuleap users. In this case, you might be tempted to build a user group from project members and to add the other users to the group. It's a bad way to do this: we advise you to use project members group and a second group with the non project members you want to grant permission. Indeed if you just create a group with all members, it will be painful to maintain: new project members won't be automatically added to your custom group, each time new member is added to project you will have to update your custom group.

DELETING A USER GROUP

User groups can be deleted. Click on the delete button next to the group name in the group management page to suppress the user group from the database. Only custom user groups can be deleted.

Warning

Please note that if a user group was specifically granted some permission, deleting the user group might be dangerous. Indeed, if a group is the only one allowed to access a package and this group is deleted, the permission is also deleted and reset to default, so any registered user can access the package.

USER GROUPS MANAGEMENT

From the users groups list, you can access to details of each group and can change settings or add/remove members.

- Group details: update group's name and description.
- Permissions delegation: delegate some specific permissions to users.
- Group binding: link the group to another one for easier membership management.
- Group members: add/remove members to this group.
- See permissions: list permissions granted to this group.

Note

Only add/remove members is available for predefined users groups.

PERMISSIONS DELEGATION

You can delegate to a users group several permissions. All the members of this group will take advantage of these permissions. Only the following permission is currently available:

- **Membership management:** allows members of the current group to add/remove project members without having them project admin.

BINDING USERS GROUP BETWEEN TWO PROJECTS

User Group Binding allows non project members who belong to a user group in another project to be allocated rights without becoming project members themselves. To do this, you need to be project admin of both projects.

Let's do this with an example. Say there is the user group 'some_people' in the project called 'my project' and that you wish to give some rights to them in a project called 'my software'.

Click on "+ Add users group binding", choose your project "my_project", select the users group you want to be bound and add binding. You won't be able to manage from 'my software' project, you will have to go in 'py_project' users group to manage your users

BINDING USERS GROUP TO A DIRECTORY GROUP BINDING

You can bind your members to your enterprise directory group (LDAP, Active directory...). Once your members are bound to an enterprise directory group, you are still able to add non lined users to your project with the "Add members" button.

Permissions

When a project member is removed from a project, or quits a project, they are also automatically removed from all project user groups for safety reasons.

Similarly, when a user is deleted (not just suspended) by the site administrator, they are removed from all user groups in all projects.

PERMISSIONS FOR DEPRECATED SERVICES

Those permissions concerns service who are in end of life:

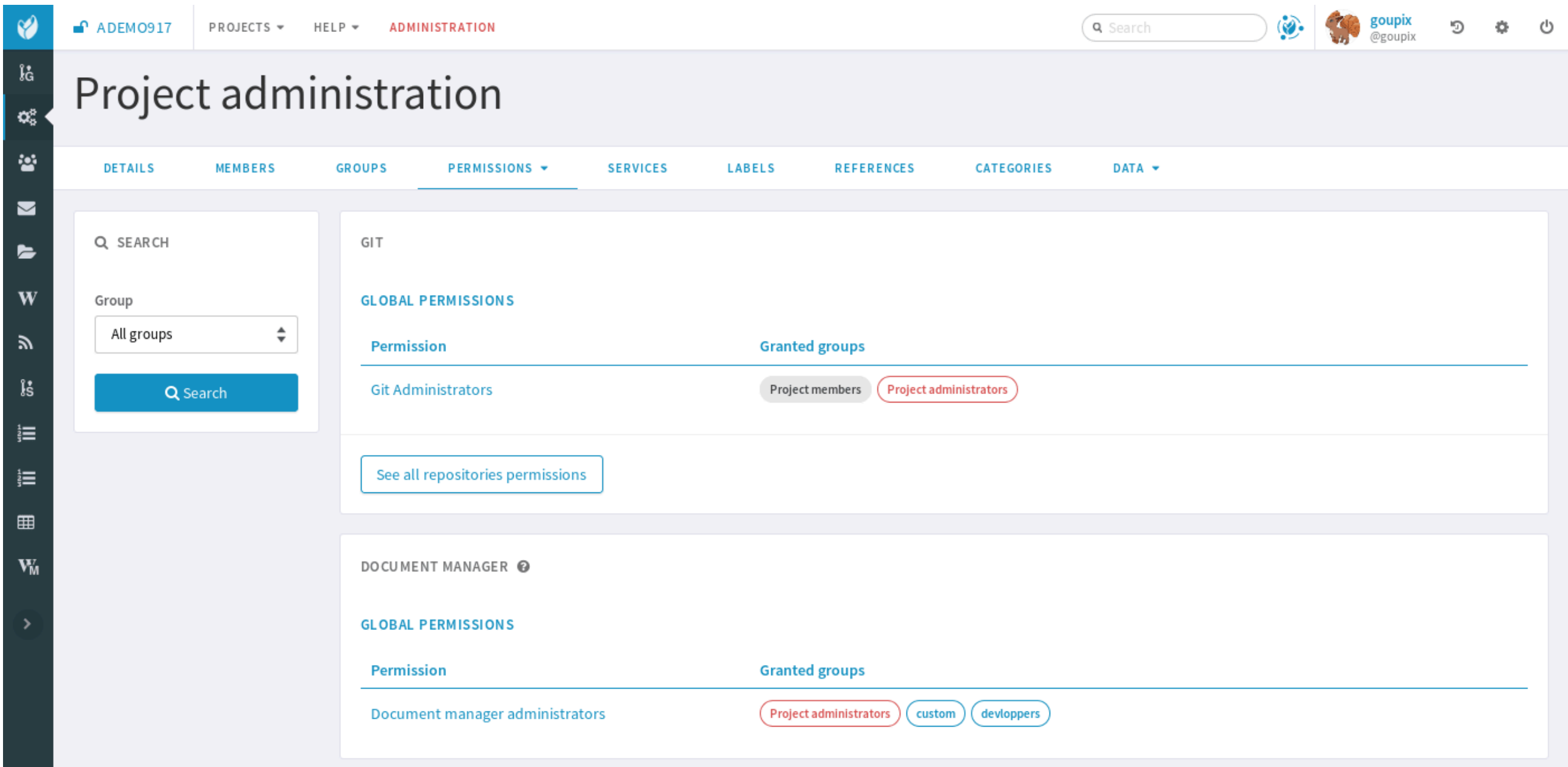
artifact fields, etc.

- **SVN:**
 - *Admin:* administrator of core SVN (single repository)

PERMISSIONS PER GROUP

This section enables you to check what can a users group do on your project. By default it displays the global permissions defined for each service in the project, if you want to check items permissions (like Git repositories, Packages, Releases ...) you will have to load them individually.

You can use the filter to verify permissions for a specific users group.



Service Configuration

Services are items listed in the sidebar on each page in the project: trackers, Git, Backlog, Kanban, documentation, etc. A project administrator can update, enable, disable or even create services.

There are two kinds of services:

- **System services:** these services are defined by the site administrator and are common to all projects. They cannot be modified, except for their status (enabled/disabled) and their position on the screen (see below).
- **Project services:** these services can be fully customized or deleted by the project administrator.

CREATING OR UPDATING A SERVICE

When creating or updating a service, one has to fill the following fields:

Service Label: This is the label that will be displayed in the sidebar. It should be as concise as possible. For **System services**, there are special values that become translated strings. Here is the list of these special values:



Summary	service_summary_lbl_key	service_summary_desc_key
Administration	service_admin_lbl_key	service_admin_desc_key
Forums	service_forum_lbl_key	service_forum_desc_key
Mails	service_mail_lbl_key	service_mail_desc_key
News	service_news_lbl_key	service_news_desc_key
File	service_file_lbl_key	service_file_desc_key
Wiki	service_wiki_lbl_key	service_wiki_desc_key
Legacy Trackers	service_tracker_lbl_key	service_tracker_desc_key
Legacy SVN	service_svn_lbl_key	service_svn_desc_key
Legacy homepage	service_homepage_lbl_key	service_homepage_desc_key
Baseline	plugin_baseline:service_lbl_key	plugin_baseline:service_desc_key
Docman	plugin_docman:service_lbl_key	plugin_docman:service_desc_key
Git	plugin_git:service_lbl_key	plugin_git:service_desc_key
Continuous Integration	plugin_hudson:service_lbl_key	plugin_hudson:service_desc_key
Mediawiki	plugin_mediawiki:service_lbl_key	plugin_mediawiki:service_desc_key
SVN Plugin	plugin_svn:service_lbl_key	plugin_svn:service_desc_key
TestManagement	plugin_testmanagement:service_lbl_key	plugin_testmanagement:service_desc_key
Trackers	plugin_tracker:service_lbl_key	plugin_tracker:service_desc_key

Service Link: This is the URL of the service, i.e. the address the user will be redirected to when clicking on the service label.

A few keywords can be inserted into the link: they will be automatically replaced by their value:

- **\$projectname:** short name of the project
- **\$sys_default_domain:** domain of your Tuleap server (e.g. "tuleap.example.com")
- **\$group_id:** project number.



Enabled: Toggling this check box will simply disable (or enable) the service. Disabling a service just means that it no longer appears in the sidebar but all existing data related to this service remains untouched. In other words, re-enabling the service will restore the service in the exact same state it was when you first disabled it. See also “Deleting a Service” below.

Rank on Screen: this arbitrary number allows you to define the position of this service in the sidebar relative to other services. The services with smaller values will appear first. The rank values don’t have to be consecutive values. It is a good idea to use values like 10, 20, 30,... so that it is easy for you to insert new services in the future without having to renumber all the services.

DELETING A SERVICE

Project services can be deleted. They appear with a small trash icon in the service list. Just click on this icon to suppress the service from the database. The service data are however preserved.

System services cannot be deleted. However, you can disable them and they will not appear in the sidebar.

Project Labels

Projects labels enables you to add labels on items. With the associate widget you can see all items corresponding to given labels.

Note

For now labels are only available for pullrequest service

ADD A LABEL

You can add labels on items by click on the “+” icon. If label does not exists in project, it will be automatically created. The input will suggest you existing project labels.

demo 4 pull requests

ssh http ssh://gitolite@tuleap-web.tuleap-aio-dev.docker/demo913/demo.git ? Settings Create a pull request

Cynicism is an unpleasant way of saying the truth. urgent bugfix regression

PULL REQUEST DETAILS FILES

DETAILS

Cynicism is an unpleasant way of saying the truth. song001 → master 526775d05816e3e25d3108468a5918dc6364c622 Edit message

Requester

goupix (goupix)

Date

2017-10-16 11:48

Changes

+4 -0

Last CI Status

Unknown

Merge Abandon

REMOVE A LABEL

You can remove a label by clicking on the cross in label badge.

ADMINISTRATION OF LABELS

If your project can use the Git pullrequest feature, the administration of labels is available for project administrators. This administration panel allows project administrators to:

- Update label
- Add color for a label
- Remove a label

Project administration

DETAILS

MEMBERS

GROUPS

PERMISSIONS

LABELS

REFERENCES

CATEGORIES

DATA

PROJECT LINKS CONFIGURATION

LABELS

+ Add label

Name

Name	Is used?	
<div><div></div>current release</div>	<div></div>	<div><div>Edit</div><div>Delete</div></div>
<div><div></div>Emergency Fix</div>	<div></div>	<div><div>Edit</div><div>Delete</div></div>
<div><div></div>dev</div>	<div></div>	<div><div>Edit</div><div>Delete</div></div>

LABEL WIDGET

Attention

This module is part of Tuleap Enterprise. It might not be available on your installation of Tuleap.

In your project dashboard, you can add several widgets to track your items:

The screenshot shows a dashboard interface with a top navigation bar. On the left, there's a 'DASHBOARD' label and a '+ Add dashboard' button. The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column has a 'REGRESSION' header with a green icon. Below it, there are two items, each with a blue icon and a 'demo' link: 'Ray, next time someone asks you if you're a god, you say YES!' and 'No Sicilian can ever refuse a request on his daughter's wedding day'. The right column has a 'URGENT' header with a red icon and a 'BUGFIX' button with a blue icon. Below it, there is one item with a blue icon and a 'demo' link: 'Cynicism is an unpleasant way of saying the truth.'.

Reference Pattern Configuration

If you are looking for how to use references, check [how to use references](#).

A project administrator can update, enable, disable or even create reference patterns.

REFERENCE OVERVIEW

There are two kinds of reference patterns:

- **System reference patterns:** these reference patterns are defined by the site administrator and are common to all projects. They cannot be modified, except for their status (enabled/disabled). Most system references are related to a specific service. For example, 'artifact', 'doc', 'file' or 'wiki' are respectively related to the tracker, document manager, file manager and Wiki services. In order to facilitate the usage of such reference patterns, they are automatically enabled and disabled when the corresponding service is enabled/disabled. Still, it is always possible to enable or disable those reference patterns manually.
- **Project reference patterns:** these reference patterns can be created, modified or deleted by the project administrator.

PREDEFINED REFERENCE PATTERNS



detail/update page. In addition to the ‘art’ and ‘artifact’ keywords, artifacts may be referenced using the related tracker short name. For example, an artifact in the bug tracker can be referenced with **bug #NNN**, a support request with **sr #NNN**, a task with **task #NNN** and a patch with **patch #NNN**. So, when you create a custom tracker, make sure that you specify a meaningful tracker short name.

- **commit #num or git #sha1**: Reference to Git sha1. This is a system-wide number. The reference links to the commit details page: log message, impacted files, link to diff view, etc.
- **rev #num or revision #num or svn #num**: Reference to Subversion revision number ‘num’. This is a project-specific number, so if you need to reference a revision belonging to another project, you should specify the project in the reference (e.g. ‘rev #myproj:123’). The reference links to the subversion revision details page: log message, impacted files, link to diff view, etc.
- **svn #repo_name/num**: Reference to Subversion plugin repository named ‘repo_name’ revision number ‘num’.
- **wiki #wikipage and wiki #wikipage/num**: Reference to a wiki page named ‘wikipage’. The second format allows one to specify a wiki page version. Wiki pages are project specific, so if you need to reference a page belonging to another project, you should specify the project in the reference.
- **doc #num or document #num**: Reference to the document number ‘num’. This is a system-wide number. Document numbers, or IDs, are visible in the ‘Docs’ main page by hovering over a document title with the mouse pointer. This reference links to the document itself.
- **news #num**: Reference to the news item number ‘num’. This is a system-wide number. The reference links to the news item page, where you can add comments.
- **forum #num and msg #num**: Reference to forum number ‘num’ or to forum message number ‘num’. Those are system-wide numbers. The first reference links to the forum welcome page, while the second one directly links to the message page, where you can view the message thread, and post a follow-up message.
- **file #num**: Reference to file number ‘num’. This is a system-wide number. This kind of reference allows a direct download of a file that is part of a release. File numbers, or IDs, are visible in the ‘Files’ main page by hovering over a file name with the mouse pointer. This reference links to the file itself, so you might be prompted for a location to store the file. You may also have to accept the project license before downloading the file.
- **release #num**: Reference to release number ‘num’. This is a system-wide number. Release numbers, or IDs, are visible in the ‘Files’ main page by hovering over a release name with the mouse pointer. This reference links to the project file manager page, where the referenced release is highlighted in the list.

CREATING OR UPDATING A REFERENCE PATTERN

When creating or updating a reference pattern, one has to fill the following fields:

Reference Keyword: This is the keyword that triggers a reference creation when it is found. It should be concise and meaningful in order to facilitate readability.

Reference Description: Short description of the reference. It is displayed in a tooltip when the mouse cursor is over an identified reference.

Reference Link: This is the URL pointed by the reference, i.e. the address the user will be redirected to when clicking on a reference. The URL does not need to point to the Tuleap server: you may create references pointing to external pages. The page will be loaded in the current window.

A few keywords can be inserted into the link: they will be automatically replaced by their value:

- **\$projname**: short name of the project.
- **\$group_id**: project number.
- **\$0**: The keyword extracted for this reference.
- **\$1**: The first parameter in the reference.
- **\$2**: The second parameter in the reference.
- **\$3...\$9**: Up to nine parameters in the reference.

Examples:

- **artifact #25**: ‘\$0’ is ‘artifact’, ‘\$1’ is ‘25’
- **wiki #tuleap>Welcome/1**: ‘\$0’ is ‘wiki’, ‘\$1’ is ‘Welcome’, ‘\$2’ is ‘1’, ‘\$projname’ is ‘tuleap’
- **myref #123:1/23/456**: ‘\$0’ is ‘myref’, ‘\$1’ is ‘1’, ‘\$2’ is ‘23’, ‘\$3’ is ‘456’ and ‘\$group_id’ is ‘123’
- **google #tuleap/enalean**: ‘\$0’ is ‘google’, ‘\$1’ is ‘tuleap’, ‘\$2’ is ‘enalean’. If you define the reference pattern ‘google’, with its link pointing at **https://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=\$1+\$2**, clicking on the reference ‘google #tuleap/enalean’ will create a google search for ‘tuleap enalean’.
- **ds #123**: ‘\$0’ is ‘ds’, ‘\$1’ is ‘123’. If you define the reference pattern ‘ds’, with its link pointing at **https://docushare/dsweb/Get/Document-\$1**, clicking on the reference ‘ds #123’ will download document ‘123’ from your local DocuShare server.

You should also note that the number of parameters is important: if the number of parameters used in the text does not match the number of parameters needed by the reference pattern, the reference will not be extracted. This allows one to create several reference patterns with the same keywords but different number of arguments. See for instance the ‘wiki’ references: ‘wiki #Welcome’ is a reference with one parameter, and it links to the wiki page ‘Welcome’, while ‘wiki #Welcome/2’ is another reference with two parameters that links to the wiki page ‘Welcome’ at version ‘2’.

Project reference patterns can be deleted. They appear with a small trash icon in the reference pattern list. Just click on this icon to delete the reference pattern from the database. A deleted reference pattern must be re-created if you need to use it again.

System reference patterns cannot be deleted. However, you can disable them so that they will not be extracted.

Categories

In “Categories” tab, you can categorize your project. You can define up to 3 values for each of the criteria used in the Software Map. If you cannot find any matching value in the predefined list do not hesitate to contact the Tuleap Team.

Software map will allow users to find your project with the chosen categories.

Project map

BROWSE BY




• License

• Topic

LICENSE :: OPEN SOURCE
APPROVED LICENSE

↑ Go up

PROJECTS IN CATEGORY

Project name	Short description	Categories	Creation Date
Agiledashboard	fdsfddfs	 Open Source Approved license	2017-08-18 15:58
kanban	kanban	 Open Source Approved license	2017-10-13 15:09
mediawiki	mediawiki	 Open Source Approved license	2017-09-26 11:47

«

<

1 – 3 of 3

>

»

Project Structure Export

In “Project XML export” menu you can export the project structure as a zip archive. Data are not exported.

MembersGroupsPermissions ▾DetailsData ▾☰ ▾

PROJECT XML EXPORT

This will generate a zip archive with a project.xml file that contains project structure. Data (like artifacts or users) won't be included.

This archive is ready to be imported in a Tuleap instance.

⬇ Export project structure

If you want to export project with data, please see [Project export and import](#)

Project Data Export

Tuleap is very appealing to many project development teams because it provides full-featured project development and management tools. A software project can be managed almost entirely from within Tuleap. However a project team may need to perform some additional processing on the project data. It may need to report about progress made, what goes well or wrong, how far you are from the end date, derive statistical data, etc.

It is far beyond the scope of Tuleap to provide project teams with such reporting tools. There are many specialized tools on the market to generate progress reports and each project team has its favorite one. In order to satisfy this diversity of needs, the Tuleap Team has developed a very efficient system that allows the project team to export the project data outside of Tuleap for re-use in other tools like MS Access, Excel, Crystal Report, Open Office, or any other ad-hoc tools.



TEXT FILE EXPORT

Text File Export follow the well known CSV (Comma Separated Values) format, recognized by almost every Office Suite on the market. It can easily be imported in MS-Access, MS Excel, OpenCalc...

PROJECT HISTORY

The Project History provides project members with Audit capabilities. Clicking on this menu item shows a list of all the changes that have taken place in the administration of the project since its creation. The list of changes reports the nature of the change (e.g. Changed Public Info, Changed Permissions, Changed Software Map, ...) , what the value was before it changed (if applicable), who changed it and when.

ACCESS LOGS

Depending on the configuration of the Tuleap site and on the configuration of each project, source code access, documents and file release download permissions may be granted to various populations.

The Access Logs provide project members with a complete audit trail of who accessed what on the project. The page shows the following information:

- The downloaded File Releases. It basically reports who downloaded what file and when (date and time). The time of download is reported in local time relative to the project member time zone.
- The Tuleap users who accessed the source code through the Subversion repository.
- The Tuleap users who downloaded documents, except for those documents marked as being accessible to anonymous users in your Document Manager.

Access Logs can be filtered out by users to show accesses from all users, project members or non project members (default). The time window can also be adjusted to show more or less access log history.

Access Logs

Access Log From

Project Members

For Last...

14

Days

Browse

File Download for the past 14 days - 6 in total

Date	User	Email	Files	Local Time
29 Mar 2012	LVance (Landry Vance)	lv@playground.net	p26_r19/widgetkit.zip	22:45
28 Mar 2012	MMary(Myriam Mary)	mm@playground.net	p7_r7/helloworld.sh	17:38
23 Mar 2012	BFraver(Bob Fraver)	manon.midy@enalean.com	p7_r7/How-To-Helloworld.txt	13:31
21 Mar 2012	JWitren(Jenny Witren)	jw@playground.net	p7_r7/How-To-Helloworld.txt	09:52
20 Mar 2012	LVance (Landry Vance)	lv@playground.net	p7_r7/How-To-Helloworld.txt	07:45
17 Mar 2012	LVance (Landry Vance)	lv@playground.net	p7_r7/helloworld.sh	16:36

FRS actions for the past 14 days - 4 in total

Date	Action	User	Email	Packages/releases/files	Local Time
28 Mar 2012	Delete package	ERonning(Edouard Ronning)	er@playground.net	test de paquet	09:16
28 Mar 2012	Delete release	LVance (Landry Vance)	lv@playground.net	test de paquet/1.0	09:16
19 Mar 2012	Create release	WTrour(William Troure)	wt@shelter.net	test de paquet/1.0	13:49
19 Mar 2012	Create package	LVance (Landry Vance)	lv@playground.net	test de paquet	13:49

CVS Service Disabled

Subversion accesses for the past 14 days

Date	User	Email	Accesses	File Browsing
23 Mar 2012	JWitren(Jenny Witren)	jw@playground.net	0	2
19 Mar 2012	WTrour (William Troure)	wt@shelter.net	0	4

Sample Access Log

Project Links

Project Links superimpose a structure onto Tuleap project workspaces making easily visible the relationships between projects, and they can simplify finding related project. Applications include:

- Project families so that a parent project workspace can gain easy access to its child projects (for example for programme management).

https://docs.tuleap.org/user-guide/project-admin.html

20/23



specific product (note that this is a simplified project family, with each project showing the other as a relation).

To create a project relationship, a project first defines a link type and then assigns that link type to as many projects as it wishes. The link type is named in any way (except it must be unique within the project), for example “Sub-projects”, “Related projects”, “Division”, “Team”, “C++ Projects”. The main use of the name is as a heading when the linked projects are listed.

When referring to a relationship link, the project that administers the link is the owner and the project referenced by the link is the target of the link. A link type also specifies a reverse name, which is used when a project lists those of which it is the target. For example “Children” may be the name of a link type and “Parent” the reverse link name for that same link type. Projects linked this way would be listed under “Children” in the owner project, but those projects would see the (reverse) relationship as “Parent”.

To create a “ring of interest”, someone must take responsibility to create (and administer) a ringmaster project (which behaves just as a parent project in a project family but its only function is to be the owner project links) - the ring administrator would normally take responsibility to be the ring animator (the one who makes the ring works well). To join a ring of interest, a project must request the ring animator to create a relationship with it in the ringmaster project.

When a new project is created from a template project it inherits a copy of all the project links (and link types) from the template. Additionally, any project that references a template as a target will gain a link to the new project (it means that the project wants all projects created from the template to be linked as the template is). Thus a master project may keep tabs on all projects created from a template, and a ring may automatically expand. There is also a mechanism that allows projects to resynchronise link types with their template. Newly created links are highlighted with a faint yellow star - mainly to highlight those created from template links.

A project shows reverse linkages (those projects for which it is the link target) on the summary page.

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Term	Definition
Data Aggregation	The process of collecting data from related projects for display in a collated form.
Link Administrator	The users who are allowed to create link types and to modify project linkages - project administrators are automatically link administrators.
Link Type	The data item that defines the properties of a project linkage and gives it a name. They are defined within a project, and are inherited from a template.
Owner	The project that is responsible for creating and administering a link.
Project Family	A strict hierarchy where there is a parent project with one or more child (or sub-) projects.
Project Link / Relationship Link	The data item that joins one project with another to create related projects - an instance of a project link type
Related Projects	Two projects for which there is a link entry in at least one of them pointing to the other.
Reverse name/linkage	The name (defined in the owner project) to be used to describe the relationship within its target projects’ context (e.g. parent and children).
Ring of interest	A group of projects that have declared themselves as having something in common and are linked together to share information.
Ringmaster	A project that exists (only) so that other projects may reference it to become members of a ring.
Target	The project that is the subject of a link from another project.



A project administrator may add new related projects by using the following procedure.

On the ‘Project Links Configuration’ page of your master project, first set up at least one link type (if none already exists) by clicking ‘Add a project link type’.

Then tick the “Create Project links from this project” box and follow this process:

- go and find a project you want to link by any means you like (via My Personal page, project tree, browsing, favorites, ...)
- click on the “link to this project” button/icon on the summary page
- this takes you back to the context of the master project, there you select the link type (from the presented list) and “add” the link
- either go and find another project you want to link to (repeating the above steps), or uncheck “link to this project”

Note that “link to this project” is a personal setting, not a project one, so you can leave it checked all the time if you wish, which leaves visible in all projects visited the “link to this project” button/icon on the summary page. Checking it in another project just makes that one the future master, there’s no need to uncheck it first.

LINK ADMINISTRATION

Administration of the linkage belongs to the link owner project, the project to which the link points is called the target project (the link target).

Project administrator users are automatically link administrators.

On the (link) administration page, the project’s link administrator user may:

- Add new link types.
- Modify (including change the link type of) existing relationships with target project.
- Delete individual project relationships (i.e. remove them from the list of related projects).
- Delete relationship types - all referenced projects with that relationship are disconnected (i.e. the whole relationship is deleted).
- Refresh link types from the project’s template (if it has one, see details below)
- Clone link type: creates an exact copy of a link type (with a different name)
- Modify link types (all attributes)

Note that a project relationship linkage has an explicit direction (owner project and target project); only the owner project link administrator can establish and remove project links.

RING ADMINISTRATION

A ringmaster project is a special type of project that just displays the list of projects linked to it using a ring-type link.

TEMPLATE PROJECTS

The following are inherited from a template project at project creation:

- Project link types
- Related project

If a template project is the target of a relationship, the new project is (automatically) added to that linkage at project creation.

When a project is refreshed from its template, the following actions are proposed to the user for individual confirmation:

- Link types defined in the template and not present in the target project are added (thus types recently added to the template can be adopted into the project).
- Link types sharing a name with the template project are replaced with the template ones (i.e. types with the same name in the template and project are assumed to be the same; and it is assumed that the template is the master, so they are copied from the template overwriting the project’s version, if confirmed)
- Linked projects in the template that are not linked to by the project are added.
- Projects that specify the template as target but do not link to the project are identified for information only (i.e. if the project were being newly created, it would be added automatically to the master project’s links, but when refreshing we can’t be certain that it has not been deleted by that project, nor that it is really wanted as a link).
- Ringmaster projects referenced by the template are offered to join the ring.

Note: link types that are defined in the target project but not in the template project are neither modified nor deleted - no proposal is made to the user; they are listed for information only.



← Previous

Next →



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