Fedora Bug Triage



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What Is Bug Triage?

- Bug Triage is the process of reviewing open bug reports to make sure that they are:
 - reported in the correct place
 - Correct component
 - Something that Fedora has control over
 - in the correct status
 - detailed enough to aid the package maintainer in fixing the bug
 - not a duplicate of a previously reported bug
 - not already fixed
- Anybody can help!
- More information: http://fedoraproject.org/wiki/BugZappers



Anybody Can Help

You do NOT need to:

- understand individual bug report and solve them yourself.
- be a programmer or package maintainer
- commit a significant number of hours each day or week to have an impact

You DO need to have a:

- basic familiarity with Fedora and Linux in general
- basic understanding of how RPM packages work
- desire to learn more and make Fedora better



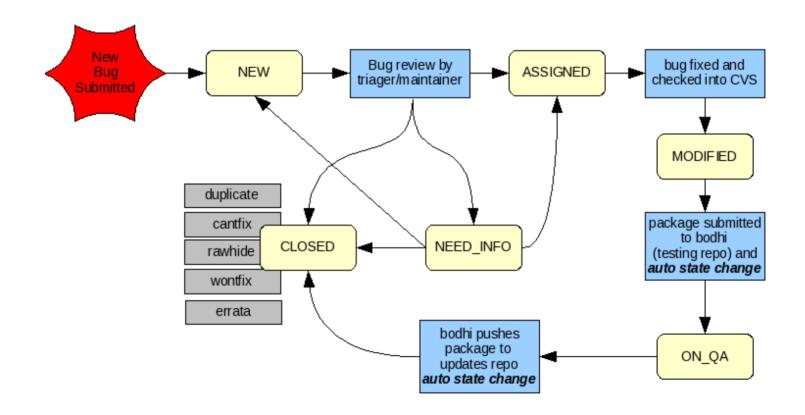
Bug States

- The foundation of bug triage is built on the status of each bug and helping to make sure they reach their final resting place---CLOSED.
- we only examine bugs in certain states
 - NEW
 - NEEDINFO (note that this state is going away see later!)
- To be an effective triager It is also helpful to have an overall understanding of the different stages and states bugs go through
 - See the next slide



Bug State Flow

This picture shows the normal states a bug goes through in Fedora



Reference: http://fedoraproject.org/wiki/BugZappers/BugStatusWorkFlow



Regular Triage Duties

- Locating and reviewing bugs with a status of:
 - NEW
 - NEEDINFO
- Requesting more information or changing the status of the bug to its next state
 - See previous flowchart to determine the next correct state



Regular Triage Duties—NEW Bugs

- Locate bugs with a status of NEW
- Perform a general review of the bug to make sure that:
 - It is reported against a supported version of Fedora
 - Contains enough information for the package maintainer to investigate the cause of the bug
 - Is reported against the correct component
 - Is not a duplicate of an existing bug
- If everything is correct, the bug should be changed to ASSIGNED
- If information is missing and needs to be requested, add a comment and change the bug to NEEDINFO
- If the bug is a duplicate or already fixed, add a comment and change the bug to CLOSED

Bugs that we CANTFIX

- There are some bugs that we can't fix
 - Software that we don't ship
 - Proprietary drivers not working
 - nVidia
 - VMWare
 - ATI fglrx (NOT radeonhd)
- Tainted or custom kernels (only for kernel bugs)
- Stock responses at http://fedoraproject.org/wiki/BugZappers/ StockResponses

Finding Duplicate Bugs

- Use https://bugzilla.redhat.com/query.cgi?format=specific
 - Most effective method of finding dupes
 - Also the simplest search method :)
 - Search open bugs first, then closed
- Judicious use of keywords is essential
 - Too broad and you have thousands of bugs
 - Too narrow and you won't find a potential duplicate
- If the problem refers to specific hardware, then searching on either the name of the hardware or the driver can be helpful
 - Not so helpful if driver is really common



Duplicate Bugs - cont'd

- There is a facility at http://bugz.fedoraproject.org/
 package
- For packages with very low amounts of open bugs, you can use this interface and scan summaries to find dups
- However, this won't help you find incorrectly filed bugs (i.e. against the wrong component.



Regular Triage Duties—NEEDINFO Bugs

- Locate bugs with a status of NEEDINFO
- If a bug has been in NEEDINFO for more than thirty (30) days and there has been no response to the requested information
 - Add a comment noting that there has been no response
 - Change status of the bug to CLOSED
- Standard wording and several polite ways of conveying this message are here:
 - http://fedoraproject.org/wiki/BugZappers/StockBugzillaResponses
- If the information has been provided, but the state has not been changed to the previous state, change the bug to the appropriate state.



You Want to Jump In?

Here is what you need:

- Fedora Account, apply for membership in the 'fedorabugs' group
- 2) A Red Hat Bugzilla account
- 3) Add your name to the Active Triagers wiki page

All the current details are here:http://fedoraproject.org/wiki/BugZappers/Joining



Tools of the trade

- Don't be afraid, you needn't know about all of these.
 However, here are some terms you'll come across
- Bugzilla, the bug tracking database for Fedora
- The package database, pkgdb
- The updates system, bodhi
- The buildsystem, koji



Finding Bugs

- There's going to be a live demonstration of this
- RSS feeds
 - These are located at <insert link, wait for wiki migration>
- Preformatted queries found at above link
- Columns displayed in bugs can be changed, I use Bug ID, creation date, change date, asignee, state, version, component, and short summary. This winds up looking like this:

ID		Changed Date		Status	Comp		StatusSummary	
	Open Date	Assignee			Vers		Summary	
435871	2008-03-04	2008-05-01	john@ncphotography.com	NEW	bugzilla	8	SELinux is preventing createaccount.c (httpd_bugzilla_scr	
436536	2008-03-07	2008-05-01	john@ncphotography.com	NEW	bugzilla	8	can't connect to secure LDAP server for auth	
437035	2008-03-11	2008-05-01	iohn@ncnhotogranhy.com	NEW	huazillə	Ω	LDAP users can login even if their accounts have evnired	



Triaging a bug

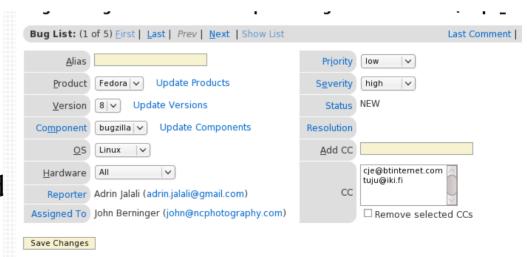
- Let's take the first bug in the last screenshot as an example, bug 435871. This is a bug about an SELinux denial.
- Looking at the bug, we note that it has an AVC message:
- At the top of the bug is the component that this is assinged to right now
- The component of this should be selinux-policy-mls

Bug Comments Opened by Adrin Jalali (adrin.jalali@gmail.com) on 2008-03-04 02:40 EST [reply] Description of problem: SELinux denied access requested by createaccount.c. It is not expected that this access is required by createaccount.c and this access may signal an intrusion attempt. It is also possible that the specific version or configuration of the application is causing it to require additional access. Allowing AccessYou can generate a local policy module to allow this access - see FAQ Or you can disable SELinux protection altogether. Disabling SELinux protection is not recommended. Please file a bug report against this package. Additional InformationSource Context: system u:system r:httpd bugzilla script t:s0Target Context: system u:object r:smtp port t:s0Target Objects: None [tcp socket]Affected RPM Packages: Policy RPM: selinux-policy-3.0.8-84.fc8Selinux Enabled: TruePolicy Type: targetedMLS Enabled: TrueEnforcing PermissivePlugin Name: plugins.catchallHost Name: localhost.localdomainPlatform: Linux localhost.localdomain 2.6.23.15-137.fc8 #1 SMP Sun Feb 10 17:48:34 EST 2008 i686 i686Alert Count: 1First Seen: Tue 04 Mar 2008 11:03:51 AM IRSTLast Seen: Tue 04 Mar 2008 11:03:51 AM IRSTLocal ID: e9303818-2d1c-49b6-89e5-bb124303c23eLine Numbers: Raw Audit Messages :avc: denied { name connect } for comm=createaccount.c dest=25 egid=48 euid=48 exe=/usr/bin/perl exit=-115 fsqid=48 fsuid=48 qid=48 items=0 pid=21369

scontext=system u:system r:httpd bugzilla script t:s0 sgid=48

tcontext=system u:object r:smtp port t:s0 tty=(none) uid=48

subj=system u:system r:httpd bugzilla script t:s0 suid=48 tclass=tcp socket





Some component guidelines

- The component of a bug should be the thing that is actually responsible for the issue. The previous bug was originally filed against bugzilla.
- The bugzilla package has nothing to do with SELinux policy that is enforced against it, therefore the component should be the SELinux policy in use
- We notice from the AVC message that the policy in use is the targetedMLS policy, therefore, the bug should be assigned to selinux-policy-mls. If you are unsure, assign SELinux bugs to either selinux-policy-targeted or just plain selinux-policy
- Components in bugzilla are SRPM names, not binary RPM's. For example, if a person is having a problem with nash, there is no component for that. Find the SRPM name via 'rpm -qif <filename>. For nash, that's mkinitrd

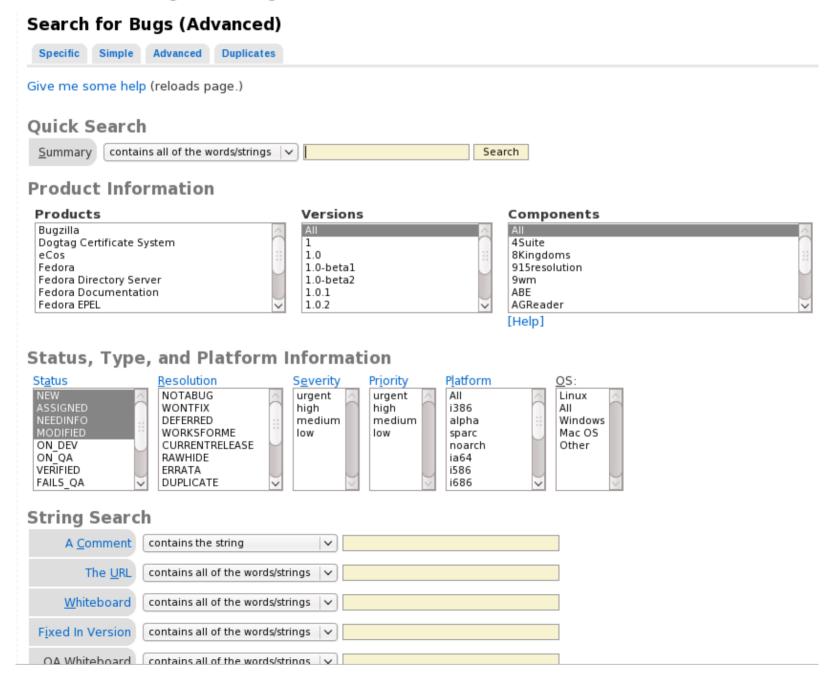


Searching Bugzilla

- There's nothing to be afraid of :)
- The advanced search form looks like a jumble of things that some web designer did as their first project and then threw a bunch of JavaScript around it to make it somewhat prettier, but it really is very functional
- There are two other methods of searching (at current, one may be going away in Bugzilla 3.2 the simple search)
 - Specific
 - Simple
- The specific search searches both subjects and comments for keywords. This is a simple, yet powerful search
- The simple search allows you to narrow by component



Searching Bugzilla





Advanced Search

- We don't use all of the fields!
 - Platform and OS are generally not used
 - Severity and Priority are ignored (for now)
- This reduces the apparent complexity of the form greatly
- Any field that has no selection is treated as though it didn't exist – you don't have to fill out every possible field
- There are some powerful limiters available to use including full-text comment search.

Finding Duplicates

- Hardest part of bug triaging!
- Use the specific search feature of Bugzilla, and judicious keywords
- Another tools is to use bugz.fedoraproject.org/<package>.
 - Redirects to pkgdb
 - A list of all open bugs against the package



Bugzilla 3.2 Bug Display



<TITLE>



<TITLE>

