

# WikiToPdf

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Generating PDF files from Wiki pages



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# 1 TracAdmin

Trac is distributed with a powerful command-line configuration tool. This tool can be used to configure and customize your Trac-installation to better fit your needs.

## 1.1 Usage

You can get a comprehensive list of the available options, commands and sub-commands by invoking `trac-admin` with the `help` command:

```
trac-admin help
```

Unless you're executing the `help`, `about` or `version` sub-commands, you'll need to specify the path to the TracEnvironment that you want to administer as the first argument, for example:

```
trac-admin /path/to/projenv wiki list
```

## 1.2 Interactive Mode

When passing the environment path as the only argument, `trac-admin` starts in interactive mode. Commands can then be executed on the selected environment using the prompt, which offers tab-completion (on non-Windows environments, and when the Python `readline` module is available) and automatic repetition of the last command issued.

Once you're in interactive mode, you can also get help on specific commands or subsets of commands:

For example, to get an explanation of the `resync` command, run:

```
> help resync
```

To get help on all the Wiki-related commands, run:

```
> help wiki
```

---

See also: [TracGuide](#), [TracBackup](#), [TracPermissions](#), [TracEnvironment](#), [TracIni](#)

## 2 Trac Backup

Since Trac uses a database backend, some extra care is required to safely create a backup of a project environment. Luckily, trac-admin has a command to make backups easier: `hotcopy`.

*Note: Trac uses the `hotcopy` nomenclature to match that of Subversion, to make it easier to remember when managing both Trac and Subversion servers.*

### 2.1 Creating a Backup

To create a backup of a live TracEnvironment, simply run:

```
$ trac-admin /path/to/projenv hotcopy /path/to/backupdir
```

trac-admin will lock the database while copying.

The resulting backup directory is safe to handle using standard file-based backup tools like `tar` or `dump/restore`.

#### 2.1.1 Restoring a Backup

Backups are simply a copied snapshot of the entire project environment directory, including the SQLite database.

To restore an environment from a backup, simply stop the process running Trac (i.e. the Web server or `tracd`), restore the directory structure from the backup and restart the service.

*Note: Automatic backup of environments that don't use SQLite as database backend is not supported at this time. As a workaround, we recommend that you stop the server, copy the environment directory, and make a backup of the database using whatever mechanism is provided by the database system.*

---

See also: [TracAdmin](#), [TracEnvironment](#), [TracGuide](#)

## 3 The Trac User and Administration Guide

The TracGuide is meant to serve as a starting point for all documentation regarding Trac usage and development. The guide is a free document, a collaborative effort, and a part of the Trac Project itself.

### 3.1 Table of Contents

Currently available documentation:

- TracGuide (This page) -- Documentation starting point.
  - ◆ TracInstall -- How to install and run Trac.
  - ◆ TracUpgrade -- How to upgrade existing installations.
  - ◆ TracAdmin -- Administrating a Trac project.
  - ◆ TracImport -- Importing tickets from other bug databases.
  - ◆ TracIni -- Trac configuration file reference.
  - ◆ TracPermissions -- Access control and permissions.
  - ◆ TracInterfaceCustomization -- Customizing the Trac interface.
  - ◆ TracPlugins -- Installing and managing Trac extensions.
  - ◆ TracWiki -- How to use the built-in Wiki.
  - ◆ TracBrowser -- Browsing source code with Trac.
  - ◆ TracChangeset -- Viewing changes to source code.
  - ◆ TracTickets -- Using the issue tracker.
  - ◆ TracReports -- Writing and using reports.
  - ◆ TracQuery -- Executing custom ticket queries.
  - ◆ TracRoadmap -- The roadmap helps tracking project progress.
  - ◆ TracTimeline -- The timeline provides a historic perspective on a project.
  - ◆ TracLogging -- The Trac logging facility.
  - ◆ TracRss -- RSS content syndication in Trac.
  - ◆ TracNotification -- Email notification.
  
- Trac FAQ - A collection of Frequently Asked Questions (on the project website)

### 3.2 Support and Other Sources of Information

If you are looking for a good place to ask a question about Trac, look no further than the MailingList. It provides a friendly environment to discuss openly among Trac users and developers.

See also the TracSupport page for more information resources.



## 4 Trac Installation Guide

Trac is a lightweight project management tool that is implemented as a web-based application. Trac is written in the Python programming language and can use SQLite or PostgreSQL as database. For HTML rendering, Trac uses the Clearsilver templating system.

What follows are generic instructions for installing and setting up Trac and its requirements. While you can find instructions for installing Trac on specific systems at TracInstallPlatforms on the main Trac site, please be sure to first read through these general instructions to get a good understanding of the tasks involved.

### 4.1 Requirements

To install Trac, the following software packages must be installed:

- Python, version  $\geq 2.3$ .
  - ◆ Python 2.4 is not supported on Windows since there are no Subversion bindings available for it.
  - ◆ For RPM-based systems you might also need the `python-devel` and `python-xml` packages.
- Subversion, version  $\geq 1.0$ . ( $\geq 1.1$  recommended) and corresponding Python bindings
  - ◆ Trac uses the SWIG bindings included in the Subversion distribution, **not** PySVN (which is sometimes confused with the standard SWIG bindings).
  - ◆ If Subversion was already installed without the SWIG bindings, you'll need to re-configure Subversion and make `swig-py`, `make install-swig-py`.
- ClearSilver, version  $\geq 0.9.3$ 
  - ◆ With python-bindings (`./configure --with-python=/usr/bin/python`)

#### 4.1.1 For SQLite

- SQLite, version 2.8.x or 3.x
- PySQLite
  - ◆ version 1.0.x (for SQLite 2.8.x)
  - ◆ version 1.1.x or 2.x (for SQLite 3.x)

#### 4.1.2 For PostgreSQL

- PostgreSQL
- pycopg1, pycopg2, or pyPgSQL

#### 4.1.3 Optional Requirements

- A CGI-capable web server (see TracCgi), or
- a FastCGI-capable web server (see TracFastCgi), or
- Apache with `mod_python` 3.1.3+ (see TracModPython)
- `setuptools`, version  $\geq 0.5a13$  for using plugins (see TracPlugins)
- `docutils`, version  $\geq 0.3.3$  for WikiRestructuredText.
- SilverCity and/or Enscript for syntax highlighting.

**Attention:** The various available versions of these dependencies are not necessarily interchangeable, so please pay attention to the version numbers above. If you are having trouble getting Trac to work please double-check all the dependencies before asking for help on the MailingList or IrcChannel.

Please refer to the documentation of these packages to find out how they are best installed. In addition, most of the platform-specific instructions also describe the installation of the dependencies.

## 4.2 Installing Trac

Like most Python programs, the Trac Python package is installed by running the following command at the top of the source directory:

```
$ python ./setup.py install
```

*Note: you'll need root permissions or equivalent for this step.*

This will byte-compile the python source code and install it in the `site-packages` directory of your Python installation. The directories `cgi-bin`, `templates`, `htdocs`, `wiki-default` and `wiki-macros` are all copied to `$prefix/share/trac/`.

The script will also install the `trac-admin` command-line tool, used to create and maintain project environments, as well as the `tracd` standalone server.

### 4.2.1 Advanced Users

To install Trac to a custom location, or find out about other advanced installation options, run:

```
$ python ./setup.py --help
```

Specifically, you might be interested in:

```
$ python ./setup.py install --prefix=/path/you/want
```

## 4.3 Creating a Project Environment

A Trac environment is the backend storage where Trac stores information like wiki pages, tickets, reports, settings, etc. An environment is basically a directory that contains a human-readable configuration file and various other files and directories.

A new environment is created using `trac-admin`:

```
$ trac-admin /path/to/trac_project_env initenv
```

`trac-admin` will prompt you for the information it needs to create the environment, such as the name of the project, the path to an existing subversion repository, the database connection string, and so on. If you're not sure what to specify for one of these options, just leave it blank to use the default value. The database connection string in particular will always work as long as you have `SQLite` installed. The only option where the default value is likely to not work is the path to the Subversion repository, so make sure that one's correct.

Also note that the values you specify here can be changed later by directly editing the `TracIni` configuration file.

*Note: The user account under which the web server runs will require write permissions to the environment directory and all the files inside.*

## 4.4 Running the Standalone Server

After having created a Trac environment, you can easily try the web interface by running the standalone server `tracd`:

```
$ tracd --port 8000 /path/to/projectenv
```

Then, fire up a browser and visit `http://localhost:8000/`. You should get a simple listing of all environments that `tracd` knows about. Follow the link to the environment you just created, and you should see Trac in action.

## 4.5 Running Trac on a Web Server

Trac provides three options for connecting to a "real" web server: CGI, FastCGI and `mod_python`. For decent performance, it is recommended that you use either FastCGI or `mod_python`.

## 4.6 Configuring Authentication

The process of adding, removing, and configuring user accounts for authentication depends on the specific way you run Trac. To learn about how to accomplish these tasks, please visit one of the following pages:

- `TracStandalone` if you use the standalone server, `tracd`.
- `TracCgi` if you use the CGI or FastCGI methods.
- `TracModPython` if you use the `mod_python` method.

## 4.7 Using Trac

Once you have your Trac site up and running, you should be able to browse your subversion repository, create tickets, view the timeline, etc.

Keep in mind that anonymous (not logged in) users can by default access most but not all of the features. You will need to configure authentication and grant additional permissions to authenticated users to see the full set of features.

*Enjoy"*

The Trac Team

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See also: `TracGuide`, `TracCgi`, `TracFastCgi`, `TracModPython`, `TracUpgrade`, `TracPermissions`

## 5 The Trac Browser

The Trac browser can be used to browse directories, change logs and specific revisions of files stored in a subversion repository.

Directory entries are displayed in a list with sortable columns. The list entries can be sorted by *name*, *size* or *age* by clicking on the column headers. The sort order can be reversed by clicking on a given column header again.

The browser can be used to navigate through the directory structure by clicking on the directory names. Clicking on a file name will show the contents of the file. Clicking on the revision number of a file or directory will take you to the revision history for that file.

It's also possible to browse directories or files as they were in history, at any given repository revision. The default behavior is to display the latest revision but another revision number can easily be selected using the *View revision* input field at the top of the page.

### 5.1 RSS Support

The browser module provided RSS feeds to monitor changes to a file or directory. To subscribe to an RSS feed for a file or directory, open its revision log in the browser and click the orange 'XML' icon at the bottom of the page. For more information on RSS support in Trac, see [TracRss](#).

---

See also: [TracGuide](#), [TracChangeset](#), [FineGrainedPermissions?](#)

# 6 Trac Permissions

Trac uses a simple but flexible permission system to control what users can and can't access.

Permission privileges are managed using the trac-admin tool.

Regular visitors, non-authenticated users, accessing the system are assigned the default role (*user*) named `anonymous`. Assign permissions to the `anonymous` user to set privileges for non-authenticated/guest users.

In addition to these privileges users can be granted additional individual rights in effect when authenticated and logged into the system.

## 6.1 Available Privileges

To enable all privileges for a user, use the `TRAC_ADMIN` permission. Having `TRAC_ADMIN` is like being `root` on a \*NIX system, it will let you do anything you want.

Otherwise, individual privileges can be assigned to users for the various different functional areas of Trac:

### 6.1.1 Repository Browser

<code>BROWSER_VIEW</code>	View directory listings in the repository browser
<code>LOG_VIEW</code>	View revision logs of files and directories in the repository browser
<code>FILE_VIEW</code>	View files in the repository browser
<code>CHANGESSET_VIEW</code>	View repository check-ins

### 6.1.2 Ticket System

<code>TICKET_VIEW</code>	View existing tickets and perform ticket queries
<code>TICKET_CREATE</code>	Create new tickets
<code>TICKET_APPEND</code>	Add comments or attachmentss to tickets
<code>TICKET_CHGPROP</code>	Modify ticket properties
<code>TICKET_MODIFY</code>	Includes both <code>TICKET_APPEND</code> and <code>TICKET_CHGPROP</code> , and in addition allows resolving tickets
<code>TICKET_ADMIN</code>	All <code>TICKET_*</code> permissions, plus the deletion of ticket attachmentss.

### 6.1.3 Roadmap

<code>MILESTONE_VIEW</code>	View a milestone
<code>MILESTONE_CREATE</code>	Create a new milestone
<code>MILESTONE_MODIFY</code>	Modify existing milestones
<code>MILESTONE_DELETE</code>	Delete milestones
<code>MILESTONE_ADMIN</code>	All <code>MILESTONE_*</code> permissions

ROADMAP_VIEW	View the roadmap page
ROADMAP_ADMIN	Alias for MILESTONE_ADMIN (deprecated)

### 6.1.4 Reports

REPORT_VIEW	View reports
REPORT_SQL_VIEW	View the underlying SQL query of a report
REPORT_CREATE	Create new reports
REPORT_MODIFY	Modify existing reports
REPORT_DELETE	Delete reports
REPORT_ADMIN	All REPORT_* permissions

### 6.1.5 Wiki System

WIKI_VIEW	View existing wiki pages
WIKI_CREATE	Create new wiki pages
WIKI_MODIFY	Change wiki pages
WIKI_DELETE	Delete wiki pages and attachmentss
WIKI_ADMIN	All WIKI_* permissions, plus the management of <i>readonly</i> pages.

### 6.1.6 Others

TIMELINE_VIEW	View the timeline page
SEARCH_VIEW	View and execute search queries
CONFIG_VIEW	Enables additional pages on <i>About Trac</i> that show the current configuration or the list of installed plugins

## 6.2 Granting Privileges

Currently the only way to grant privileges to users is by using the `trac-admin` script. The current set of privileges can be listed with the following command:

```
$ trac-admin /path/to/projenv permission list
```

This command will allow the user *bob* to delete reports:

```
$ trac-admin /path/to/projenv permission add bob REPORT_DELETE
```

## 6.3 Permission Groups

Permissions can be grouped together to form roles such as *developer*, *admin*, etc.

```
$ trac-admin /path/to/projenv permission add developer WIKI_ADMIN
$ trac-admin /path/to/projenv permission add developer REPORT_ADMIN
$ trac-admin /path/to/projenv permission add developer TICKET_MODIFY
$ trac-admin /path/to/projenv permission add bob developer
$ trac-admin /path/to/projenv permission add john developer
```

## 6.4 Default Permissions

Granting privileges to the special user *anonymous* can be used to control what an anonymous user can do before they have logged in.

In the same way, privileges granted to the special user *authenticated* will apply to any authenticated (logged in) user.

---

See also: TracAdmin, TracGuide

# 7 reStructuredText Support in Trac

Trac supports using *reStructuredText* (RST) as an alternative to wiki markup in any context WikiFormatting is used.

From the reStructuredText webpage:

*"reStructuredText is an easy-to-read, what-you-see-is-what-you-get plaintext markup syntax and parser system. It is useful for in-line program documentation (such as Python docstrings), for quickly creating simple web pages, and for standalone documents. reStructuredText is designed for extensibility for specific application domains. "*

## 7.1 Requirements

Note that to activate RST support in Trac, the python docutils package must be installed. If not already available on your operating system, you can download it at the RST Website.

### 7.1.1 More information on RST

- reStructuredText Website -- <http://docutils.sourceforge.net/rst.html>
  - RST Quick Reference -- <http://docutils.sourceforge.net/docs/rst/quickref.html>
- 

## 7.2 Using RST in Trac

To specify that a block of text should be parsed using RST, use the *rst* processor.

### 7.2.1 TracLinks in reStructuredText

- Trac provides a custom RST reference-directive 'trac' to allow TracLinks from within RST text.

Example:

```
{{{
#!rst
This is a reference to |a ticket|

.. |a ticket| trac:: #42
}}}
```

For a complete example of all uses of the *trac*-directive, please see WikiRestructuredTextLinks.

- Trac allows an even easier way of creating TracLinks in RST, using the custom *:trac:* link naming scheme.

Example:

```
{{{
```



```

#!rst
This is a reference to ticket `#12`:trac:

To learn how to use Trac, see `TracGuide`:trac:
}}

```

## 7.2.2 Syntax highlighting in reStructuredText

There is a directive for doing TracSyntaxColoring in ReST as well. The directive is called code-block

Example

```

{{{
#!rst

.. code-block:: python

class Test:

    def TestFunction(self):
        pass
}}}

```

Will result in the below.

```

class Test:

    def TestFunction(self):
        pass

```

## 7.2.3 WikiMacros in reStructuredText

For doing WikiMacros in ReST you use the same directive as for syntax highlightning i.e code-block. To work you must use a version of trac that has #801 applied.

### 7.2.4 WikiMacro? Example

```

{{{
#!rst

.. code-block:: HelloWorld

    Something I wanted to say

}}}

```

Will result in the below.

Hello World, args = Something I wanted to say

## 7.2.5 Bigger ReST Example

The example below should be mostly self-explanatory:

```

{{{
#!rst
FooBar Header
=====
reStructuredText is nice. It has its own webpage_.

A table:

=====  =====  =====
   Inputs      Output
-----  -
   A         B   A or B
=====  =====  =====
False  False  False
True   False  True
False  True   True
True   True   True
=====  =====  =====

RST TracLinks
-----

See also ticket `#42`:trac:.

.. _webpage: http://docutils.sourceforge.net/rst.html
}}}
```

Results in:

## 8 FooBar Header

reStructuredText is **nice**. It has its own webpage.

A table:

Inputs		Output
A	B	A or B
False	False	False
True	False	True
False	True	True
True	True	True


## 9 RST TracLinks

See also ticket #42.

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See also: [WikiRestructuredTextLinks](#), [WikiProcessors](#), [WikiFormatting](#)

# 10 WikiToPdf



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## Using RSS with Trac

Several of the Trac modules support content syndication using the RSS (Really Simple Syndication) XML format. Using the RSS subscription feature in Trac, you can easily monitor progress of the project, a set of issues or even changes to a single file .

Trac supports RSS feeds in:

- **TracTimeline** -- Use the RSS feed to **subscribe to project events**. Monitor overall project progress in your favorite RSS reader.
- **TracReports** and **TracQuery** -- Allows syndication of report and ticket query results. Be notified about important and relevant issue tickets.
- **TracBrowser** -- Syndication of file changes. Stay up to date with changes to a specific file or directory.

### How to access RSS data

Anywhere in Trac where RSS is available, you should find a small orange XML icon, typically placed at the bottom of the page. Clicking the icon will access the RSS feed for that specific resource.


**Note:** Different modules provide different data in their RSS feeds. Usually, the syndicated information corresponds to the current view. For example, if you click the RSS link on a report page, the feed will be based on that report. It might be explained by thinking of the RSS feeds as an *alternate view of the data currently displayed*.

### Links

- <http://blogs.law.harvard.edu/tech/rss> -- RSS 2.0 Specification
- <http://www.mozilla.org/products/firefox/> -- Mozilla Firefox supports [live bookmarks](#) using RSS
- <http://sage.mozdev.org> -- Sage RSS and Atom feed aggregator for Mozilla Firefox
- <http://www.rssreader.com/> -- Free and powerful RSS Reader for Windows
- <http://liferea.sourceforge.net/> -- Open source GTK2 RSS Reader for Linux
- <http://alregator.sourceforge.net/> -- Open source KDE RSS Reader (will be part of KDE-PIM 3.4)
- <http://www.sharpreader.net/> -- A free RSS Reader written in .NET for Windows

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<http://trac.edgewall.com/>

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Generate Wiki to PDF

Book Properties

Title:

Sub-title:

Version:

Date:

Select pages

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- TracNotification
- TracPlugins
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Output Format

PDF  PS

Create