



**OTRS**  
Open Technology  
Real Services

## **Documentation**

# **OTRS 7 - Admin Manual**

**Build Date:**

**2018-04-20**

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## OTRS 7 - Admin Manual

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Der Quellcode dieses Dokuments kann bei [github](#) gefunden werden, im Repository [doc-admin](#). Beiträge sind mehr als willkommen. Sie können auch bei der Übersetzung in Ihre Sprache helfen, und zwar bei [Transifex](#).



# Inhaltsverzeichnis

Vorwort .....	xvii
1. Einführung .....	1
1. Trouble-Ticket-Systeme - die Grundlagen .....	1
1.1. Was ist ein Trouble-Ticket-System, und warum benötigen Sie eins? .....	1
1.2. Was ist ein Trouble-Ticket? .....	2
2. OTRS-Helpdesk .....	2
2.1. Grundlagen .....	2
2.2. Features .....	3
2.3. Hardware- und Software-Anforderungen .....	9
2.4. Community .....	11
2.5. Kommerzieller Support und Dienstleistungen für OTRS .....	11
2. Installation .....	12
1. Installation From Source (Linux, Unix) .....	12
2. Updating OTRS .....	17
3. Erste Schritte .....	21
1. Agenten-Weboberfläche .....	21
2. Kunden-Weboberfläche .....	22
3. Öffentliche Weboberfläche .....	22
4. Erste Anmeldung .....	23
5. Die Weboberfläche - ein Überblick .....	24
6. Die Übersichtsseite .....	26
7. What is a Queue? .....	32
8. What is the Queue Overview? .....	33
9. User Preferences .....	34
4. Administration .....	36
1. The Administration Area of OTRS .....	36
1.1. Grundlagen .....	36
1.2. Benutzer, Gruppen und Rollen .....	36
1.3. Customer Users and Customers .....	44
1.4. Queues .....	54
1.5. Salutations, Signatures, Attachments and Templates .....	55
1.6. Automatische Antworten .....	61
1.7. System Email Addresses .....	63
1.8. Ticket-Benachrichtigungen .....	64
1.9. S/MIME .....	68
1.10. PGP .....	68
1.11. Status .....	69
1.12. Systemkonfiguration .....	70
1.13. Using Mail Accounts .....	70
1.14. Filtering Incoming Email Messages .....	71
1.15. Executing Automated Jobs with the GenericAgent .....	74
1.16. Administrative Messages .....	75
1.17. Sitzungsverwaltung .....	76
1.18. Systemwartung .....	76
1.19. System Log .....	77
1.20. Kommunikationsprotokoll .....	78
1.21. SQL Abfragen über die SQL Box .....	81
1.22. Paketverwaltung .....	81
1.23. Web-Services .....	83
1.24. Dynamische Felder .....	83
1.25. Kalender .....	84
2. Systemkonfiguration .....	85
2.1. Die Konfigurationsdateien von OTRS .....	85
2.2. Konfiguration des Systems über die Weboberfläche .....	85
3. Backing Up the System .....	86

3.1. Datensicherung .....	87
3.2. Wiederherstellung der Daten .....	87
4. E-Mail-Einstellungen .....	88
4.1. Sending/Receiving Emails .....	88
4.2. Sichere E-Mail mit PGP .....	94
4.3. Sichere E-Mail mit S/MIME .....	97
5. Using External backends .....	102
5.1. Customer Data .....	102
5.2. Customer User Backend .....	102
5.3. Backends to Authenticate Agents and Customers .....	109
5.4. Customizing the Customer Self-Registration .....	114
6. Ticket-Einstellungen .....	116
6.1. Ticket Status .....	116
6.2. Ticket Priorities .....	119
6.3. Ticket-Verantwortlicher und Beobachten von Tickets .....	120
7. Date and Time Related Functions .....	122
7.1. Arbeitszeiten, Feiertage und Zeitzonen für das System festlegen .....	122
7.2. Automatische Ticket-"Freigabe" (unlock) .....	123
8. Customizing the PDF Output .....	123
9. Reporting .....	124
9.1. Statistiken .....	124
9.2. The Report Generator .....	130
10. Dynamische Felder .....	135
10.1. Einführung .....	135
10.2. Konfiguration .....	136
11. Generic Interface .....	151
11.1. Generische Schnittstellenebenen .....	152
11.2. Generic Interface Kommunikationsfluss .....	154
11.3. Web-Services .....	157
11.4. Web Service - Grafische Oberfläche .....	157
11.5. Webdienst-Befehlszeilenoberfläche .....	175
11.6. Webservice Konfiguration .....	176
11.7. Verbinder .....	183
12. The OTRS Daemon .....	205
12.1. OTRS Daemon Graphical Interface .....	206
12.2. OTRS Daemon Command Line Interface .....	207
5. Anpassung .....	209
1. Access Control Lists (ACLs) .....	209
1.1. Einführung .....	209
1.2. Definition .....	209
1.3. Beispiele .....	210
1.4. Referenz .....	216
2. Prozess-Management .....	219
2.1. Einführung .....	219
2.2. Beispiel Prozess .....	219
2.3. Implementierung des Beispiels .....	219
2.4. Prozesskonfigurationsempfehlung .....	244
2.5. Ready2Adopt-Prozesse importieren .....	266
3. Localization of the OTRS Front End .....	267
6. Features .....	268
1. The Appointment Calendar .....	268
1.1. Einführung .....	268
1.2. Verwendung .....	269
2. The Ticket Timeline View .....	293
2.1. Beschreibung .....	293
2.2. Konfiguration .....	293
2.3. Verwendung .....	294
3. The Article Attachment Overview .....	295

3.1. Beschreibung .....	295
3.2. Konfiguration .....	295
3.3. Verwendung .....	295
4. System Configuration User Specific Settings .....	296
4.1. Beschreibung .....	296
4.2. Konfiguration .....	296
4.3. Verwendung .....	296
5. Notification Methods .....	298
5.1. Beschreibung .....	298
5.2. Notification Web View .....	298
5.3. SMS Notifications .....	299
6. The SLA Field Selection Dialog .....	300
6.1. Beschreibung .....	300
6.2. Konfiguration .....	300
6.3. Verwendung .....	301
7. SMS Communication Channel .....	301
7.1. Beschreibung .....	301
7.2. Activating SMS Cloud Service .....	301
7.3. Configuring SMS Templates .....	303
7.4. Creating SMS Tickets .....	303
7.5. Creating SMS Articles .....	304
7.6. Displaying SMS Articles .....	305
8. The Dynamic Field <i>Contact with Data</i> .....	306
8.1. Beschreibung .....	306
8.2. Konfiguration .....	307
8.3. Verwendung .....	307
9. The Chat .....	308
9.1. Beschreibung .....	308
9.2. Konfiguration .....	308
9.3. Setup .....	310
9.4. General Usage .....	312
9.5. Advanced Usage .....	317
10. Video and Audio Calls .....	321
10.1. Beschreibung .....	321
10.2. Konfiguration .....	321
10.3. Setup .....	321
10.4. Verwendung .....	322
10.5. Connection .....	329
11. FAQ .....	329
11.1. Beschreibung .....	329
11.2. Konfiguration .....	329
11.3. Included Features .....	344
11.4. Verwendung .....	346
12. Share Search Templates .....	350
12.1. Beschreibung .....	350
12.2. Konfiguration .....	350
12.3. Verwendung .....	351
7. Leistungsverbesserung .....	352
1. OTRS .....	352
1.1. TicketIndexModule .....	352
1.2. Ticket Search Index .....	352
1.3. Article Storage (Email, Phone and Internal Articles) .....	353
1.4. Tickets archivieren .....	354
1.5. Cache .....	355
2. Datenbank .....	355
2.1. MySQL .....	355
2.2. PostgreSQL .....	355
3. Web Server .....	356

A. Weitere Quellen .....	357
B. Referenz der Konfigurationseinstellungen .....	359
1. CloudService .....	359
2. CloudService → Admin → ModuleRegistration .....	359
3. Core .....	359
4. Core → AppointmentCalendar .....	361
5. Core → AppointmentCalendar → Plugin .....	362
6. Core → AppointmentCalendar → TicketAppointments .....	362
7. Core → Auth → Agent → TwoFactor .....	364
8. Core → Auth → Customer .....	364
9. Core → Auth → Customer → TwoFactor .....	369
10. Core → Autoload .....	370
11. Core → Cache .....	370
12. Core → Chat .....	371
13. Core → CommunicationChannel .....	375
14. Core → CommunicationChannel → MIMEBase .....	376
15. Core → CommunicationLog .....	376
16. Core → Crypt → PGP .....	377
17. Core → Crypt → SMIME .....	379
18. Core → Customer .....	380
19. Core → DB → Mirror .....	381
20. Core → DocumentSearch → Driver .....	383
21. Core → Draft .....	384
22. Core → DynamicFields → DriverRegistration .....	384
23. Core → DynamicFields → ObjectTypeRegistration .....	386
24. Core → Email .....	387
25. Core → Email → PostMaster .....	391
26. Core → Event → AppointmentCalendar .....	401
27. Core → Event → CustomPage .....	401
28. Core → Event → CustomerCompany .....	401
29. Core → Event → CustomerUser .....	402
30. Core → Event → DynamicField .....	403
31. Core → Event → FAQ .....	403
32. Core → Event → LinkObject .....	403
33. Core → Event → Package .....	403
34. Core → Event → Queue .....	404
35. Core → Event → ServiceCatalogueltem .....	405
36. Core → Event → Ticket .....	405
37. Core → FAQ .....	409
38. Core → FAQ → Approval .....	411
39. Core → FAQ → Explorer .....	412
40. Core → FAQ → Item .....	414
41. Core → FAQ → Item → Voting .....	415
42. Core → FAQ → RelatedArticles .....	415
43. Core → FAQ → TicketCompose .....	416
44. Core → GoogleChrome .....	417
45. Core → LinkObject .....	417
46. Core → Log .....	420
47. Core → MailQueue .....	421
48. Core → PDF .....	421
49. Core → Package .....	423
50. Core → PerformanceLog .....	425
51. Core → Permission .....	425
52. Core → ProcessManagement .....	426
53. Core → Queue .....	429
54. Core → ReferenceData .....	429
55. Core → SLA .....	429
56. Core → SMS .....	430

57. Core → SOAP .....	430
58. Core → Service .....	431
59. Core → Session .....	431
60. Core → Stats .....	434
61. Core → Stats → Reports .....	435
62. Core → SystemMaintenance .....	435
63. Core → Ticket .....	436
64. Core → Ticket → ACL .....	445
65. Core → Ticket → DynamicFieldDefault .....	448
66. Core → Ticket → FulltextSearch .....	453
67. Core → Ticket → Permission .....	467
68. Core → Time .....	470
69. Core → Time → Calendar1 .....	473
70. Core → Time → Calendar2 .....	475
71. Core → Time → Calendar3 .....	477
72. Core → Time → Calendar4 .....	480
73. Core → Time → Calendar5 .....	482
74. Core → Time → Calendar6 .....	484
75. Core → Time → Calendar7 .....	486
76. Core → Time → Calendar8 .....	488
77. Core → Time → Calendar9 .....	490
78. Core → Web .....	492
79. Core → WebUserAgent .....	493
80. Daemon .....	493
81. Daemon → Log .....	493
82. Daemon → ModuleRegistration .....	494
83. Daemon → SchedulerCronTaskManager → Task .....	495
84. Daemon → SchedulerGenericAgentTaskManager .....	506
85. Daemon → SchedulerGenericInterfaceTaskManager .....	506
86. Daemon → SchedulerTaskWorker .....	506
87. Frontend → Admin .....	507
88. Frontend → Admin → ModuleRegistration .....	510
89. Frontend → Admin → ModuleRegistration → AdminOverview .....	528
90. Frontend → Admin → ModuleRegistration → Loader .....	543
91. Frontend → Admin → ModuleRegistration → MainMenu .....	558
92. Frontend → Admin → View → ContactWithData .....	569
93. Frontend → Admin → View → CustomPage .....	569
94. Frontend → Admin → View → CustomerCompany .....	570
95. Frontend → Admin → View → CustomerUser .....	570
96. Frontend → Admin → View → NotificationEvent .....	570
97. Frontend → Admin → View → SelectBox .....	573
98. Frontend → Admin → View → SysConfig .....	573
99. Frontend → Agent .....	573
100. Frontend → Agent → ArticleComposeModule .....	587
101. Frontend → Agent → FAQJournalOverview .....	588
102. Frontend → Agent → FAQOverview .....	588
103. Frontend → Agent → FAQRelatedArticles .....	588
104. Frontend → Agent → FrontendNotification .....	589
105. Frontend → Agent → LinkObject .....	593
106. Frontend → Agent → MIMEViewer .....	595
107. Frontend → Agent → ModuleRegistration .....	596
108. Frontend → Agent → ModuleRegistration → Loader .....	614
109. Frontend → Agent → ModuleRegistration → MainMenu .....	626
110. Frontend → Agent → TicketOverview .....	636
111. Frontend → Agent → TicketOverview → MenuModule .....	637
112. Frontend → Agent → ToolBar .....	640
113. Frontend → Agent → View → CustomerInformationCenter .....	645
114. Frontend → Agent → View → CustomerUserAddressBook .....	649

115. Frontend → Agent → View → CustomerUserInformationCenter .....	649
116. Frontend → Agent → View → CustomerUserSearch .....	653
117. Frontend → Agent → View → Dashboard .....	654
118. Frontend → Agent → View → Dashboard → EventsTicketCalendar .....	665
119. Frontend → Agent → View → Dashboard → TicketFilters .....	666
120. Frontend → Agent → View → FAQAdd .....	666
121. Frontend → Agent → View → FAQEdit .....	667
122. Frontend → Agent → View → FAQExplorer .....	667
123. Frontend → Agent → View → FAQJournal .....	669
124. Frontend → Agent → View → FAQPrint .....	669
125. Frontend → Agent → View → FAQSearch .....	669
126. Frontend → Agent → View → FAQZoom .....	673
127. Frontend → Agent → View → FAQZoom → MenuModule .....	674
128. Frontend → Agent → View → LinkObject .....	675
129. Frontend → Agent → View → NotificationView .....	676
130. Frontend → Agent → View → Preferences .....	677
131. Frontend → Agent → View → Stats .....	688
132. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketBounce .....	690
133. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketBulk .....	691
134. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketClose .....	694
135. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketCompose .....	699
136. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketCustomer .....	701
137. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketEmailNew .....	702
138. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketEmailOutbound .....	705
139. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketEmailResend .....	706
140. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketEscalation .....	707
141. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketForward .....	708
142. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketFreeText .....	710
143. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketHistory .....	715
144. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketLocked .....	716
145. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketMerge .....	717
146. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketMove .....	719
147. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketNote .....	721
148. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketOwner .....	727
149. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketPending .....	731
150. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketPhoneInbound .....	736
151. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketPhoneNew .....	738
152. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketPhoneOutbound .....	741
153. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketPrint .....	743
154. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketPriority .....	743
155. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketProcess .....	747
156. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketQueue .....	748
157. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketResponsible .....	751
158. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketSMSNew .....	756
159. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketSMSOutbound .....	758
160. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketSearch .....	759
161. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketService .....	766
162. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketStatus .....	768
163. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketWatch .....	769
164. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketZoom .....	770
165. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketZoom → ArticleAction .....	775
166. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketZoom → MenuModule .....	779
167. Frontend → Base .....	788
168. Frontend → Base → Loader .....	794
169. Frontend → Base → NavBarModule .....	798
170. Frontend → Base → OutputFilter .....	799
171. Frontend → External .....	802
172. Frontend → External → Auth .....	803



173. Frontend → External → Menu .....	804
174. Frontend → External → PrivacyNotice .....	806
175. Frontend → External → Route .....	807
176. Frontend → External → View → KnowledgeBaseDetail .....	809
177. Frontend → External → View → Preferences .....	809
178. Frontend → External → View → TicketCreate .....	811
179. Frontend → External → View → TicketDetail .....	814
180. Frontend → External → View → TicketOverview .....	817
181. GenericInterface .....	817
182. GenericInterface → ErrorHandling → ModuleRegistration .....	818
183. GenericInterface → Invoker → ModuleRegistration .....	818
184. GenericInterface → Mapping → ModuleRegistration .....	818
185. GenericInterface → Operation .....	819
186. GenericInterface → Operation → Generic → RPC .....	819
187. GenericInterface → Operation → ModuleRegistration .....	820
188. GenericInterface → Operation → TicketCreate .....	822
189. GenericInterface → Operation → TicketSearch .....	823
190. GenericInterface → Operation → TicketUpdate .....	823
191. GenericInterface → Transport → ModuleRegistration .....	824
192. WebApp .....	825
193. WebApp → API → Customer → Account .....	826
194. WebApp → APIClient .....	828
C. GNU Free Documentation License .....	830
0. PREAMBLE .....	830
1. APPLICABILITY AND DEFINITIONS .....	830
2. VERBATIM COPYING .....	831
3. COPYING IN QUANTITY .....	831
4. MODIFICATIONS .....	832
5. COMBINING DOCUMENTS .....	833
6. COLLECTIONS OF DOCUMENTS .....	833
7. AGGREGATION WITH INDEPENDENT WORKS .....	834
8. Übersetzung .....	834
9. TERMINATION .....	834
10. FUTURE REVISIONS OF THIS LICENSE .....	834
How to use this License for your documents .....	835

# Abbildungsverzeichnis

3.1. Login-Bildschirm der Agenten-Weboberfläche .....	21
3.2. Login-Bildschirm der Kunden-Weboberfläche .....	22
3.3. Öffentliche Weboberfläche .....	23
3.4. Neues Passwort beantragen .....	24
3.5. Dashboard der Agenten-Weboberfläche .....	25
3.6. Fußzeile .....	26
3.7. Übersichtsseiten-Widgets .....	27
3.8. Ticket Ereigniskalender Widget .....	29
3.9. Dashboard Settings .....	31
3.10. Queue-Ansicht (Standard) für Agenten .....	33
3.11. Agent Queue View visual alarms .....	34
3.12. Agent's personal preferences .....	34
3.13. Customer's personal preferences .....	35
4.1. OTRS Administration Overview Screen .....	36
4.2. Agenten-Verwaltung .....	37
4.3. Adding a new agent .....	37
4.4. Gruppen-Verwaltung .....	38
4.5. Agent <-> group management .....	38
4.6. Change the groups an agent belongs to .....	39
4.7. Change the agents that belong to a specific group .....	39
4.8. Rollenverwaltung .....	42
4.9. Adding a new role .....	42
4.10. Change the roles associated with an agent .....	42
4.11. Change the agents associated with a specific role .....	43
4.12. Manage roles-groups relations .....	43
4.13. Change group relations for a role .....	43
4.14. Change role relations for a group .....	44
4.15. Customer User management .....	44
4.16. Adding a customer user .....	45
4.17. Customer Users-Customers relations management .....	46
4.18. Customer Users-Group relations management .....	46
4.19. Change Group relations for a Customer User .....	47
4.20. Change Customer user relations for a Group .....	47
4.21. Customers-Group relations management .....	48
4.22. Change Group relations for a Customer User .....	48
4.23. Change Customer user relations for a Group .....	49
4.24. Queue-Verwaltung .....	54
4.25. Adding a new queue .....	54
4.26. Verwaltung der Anreden .....	55
4.27. Adding a new salutation .....	56
4.28. Signatures management .....	56
4.29. Adding a new signature .....	57
4.30. Attachments management .....	57
4.31. Adding a new attachment .....	58
4.32. Anhänge zu Vorlagen zuordnen. ....	58
4.33. Anlagenzuordnungen einer Vorlage verändern .....	58
4.34. Vorlagen-Zuordnungen für einen Anhang verändern .....	58
4.35. Template management .....	59
4.36. Adding a template .....	60
4.37. Template-Queue relations management .....	60
4.38. Ändern der Queue Zuordnung für eine Vorlage .....	60
4.39. Antwort-Zuordnungen einer Queue ändern .....	61
4.40. Auto response management .....	61
4.41. Adding an auto response .....	62
4.42. Queue <-> auto response relations management .....	63

4.43. Change auto response relations for a queue .....	63
4.44. System email addresses management .....	64
4.45. Adding a system email address .....	64
4.46. Ticket notification management .....	65
4.47. Customizing a notification .....	66
4.48. Customizing a notification's recipients .....	67
4.49. Customizing notification methods .....	67
4.50. S/MIME management .....	68
4.51. PGP management .....	68
4.52. State management .....	69
4.53. Graphical user interface of the system configuration. ....	70
4.54. Verwaltung von Mail-Konten .....	70
4.55. PostMaster filter management .....	71
4.56. Add a PostMaster filter .....	73
4.57. Jobliste des GenericAgent .....	74
4.58. Anlegen eines GenericAgent-Jobs .....	74
4.59. Admin notification screen .....	75
4.60. Sitzungsverwaltung .....	76
4.61. Sitzungsdetails .....	76
4.62. The system maintenance overview screen with some scheduled periods .....	77
4.63. The system maintenance edit screen .....	77
4.64. System Log .....	78
4.65. Communication Log Overview .....	78
4.66. Communication Log Time Range Selection .....	79
4.67. Communication Log Account Status .....	79
4.68. Communication Log Account Status .....	79
4.69. Communication Log Detail View .....	80
4.70. Communication Log Priority Filter .....	80
4.71. SQL Box .....	81
4.72. Paketverwaltung .....	81
4.73. Package Manager Update All Installed Packages Button .....	82
4.74. Package Manager Update All Installed Packages In Progress Notification .....	82
4.75. Package Manager Update All Installed Packages Summary .....	83
4.76. Die grafische Konfigurationsoberfläche für Webservices .....	83
4.77. The dynamic fields overview screen with some dynamic fields .....	84
4.78. The calendar management screen with some calendars .....	84
4.79. Die grafische System-Konfigurationsoberfläche .....	85
4.80. System configuration deployment .....	86
4.81. Einen E-Mail-Account hinzufügen .....	89
4.82. Changing the Responsibility of a ticket in its zoomed view .....	120
4.83. Pop-up dialog to change a ticket's responsibility .....	120
4.84. Subscribing to watching a ticket in its zoomed view .....	121
4.85. Unsubscribing from watching a ticket in its zoomed view .....	121
4.86. Watched tickets view .....	121
4.87. Overview of the standard statistics. ....	124
4.88. Viewing a specific statistic. ....	125
4.89. Adding a new statistic, first step. ....	125
4.90. Adding a new statistic, second step. ....	126
4.91. Configuring the x-axis of a statistic. ....	127
4.92. Configuring the y-axis of a statistic. ....	127
4.93. Configuring the data filter of a statistic. ....	128
4.94. Configuring the data filter of a statistic. ....	128
4.95. Statistics import .....	129
4.96. Overview of the defined reports. ....	130
4.97. Automatic generation settings .....	131
4.98. Automatic generation settings .....	131
4.99. Output settings .....	132
4.100. Report: Front page .....	132

4.101. Report: Table of contents .....	133
4.102. Report: Preamble .....	133
4.103. Report: Statistics .....	134
4.104. Dynamic fields overview screen. ....	136
4.105. Konfigurationsdialog für Textfelder indynamischen Feldern .....	138
4.106. Konfigurationsdialog für Textfelder in dynamischen Feldern .....	139
4.107. Konfigurationsdialog für Checkboxes in dynamischen Feldern .....	140
4.108. Konfigurationsdialog für Einfachauswahl in dynamischen Feldern .....	141
4.109. Konfigurationsdialog für Mehrfachauswahlen in dynamischen Feldern .....	142
4.110. Konfigurationsdialog für Datum in dynamischen Feldern. ....	143
4.111. Konfigurationsdialog für Datum / Zeit in dynamischen Feldern .....	145
4.112. Übersichtsseite der dynamischen Felder mit Beispieldaten .....	145
4.113. Field1 in New Phone Ticket Screen .....	147
4.114. Field1 in New Phone Ticket Screen as mandatory .....	147
4.115. Several fields in New Phone Ticket Screen as mandatory .....	148
4.116. Some deactivated fields in New Phone Ticket Screen as mandatory .....	149
4.117. Field1 in Ticket Zoom Screen .....	149
4.118. Field1 in Ticket Overview Small Screen .....	150
4.119. Field1 in User preferences screen .....	151
4.120. The graphical interface layers .....	153
4.121. Web services overview .....	158
4.122. Web services add .....	159
4.123. Webservice kopieren .....	160
4.124. Web services export .....	161
4.125. Web services import .....	161
4.126. Web service history .....	162
4.127. Webservice löschen .....	163
4.128. Web service debugger .....	164
4.129. Web services change .....	165
4.130. Web service provider network transport (HTTP::SOAP) .....	166
4.131. Web service provider network transport (HTTP::REST) .....	168
4.132. Web service operation .....	169
4.133. Web service requester network transport (HTTP::SOAP) .....	170
4.134. Web service requester network transport (HTTP::REST) .....	171
4.135. Web service invoker .....	173
4.136. Web service invoker event .....	174
4.137. Web service mapping .....	175
4.138. Daemon notification .....	206
4.139. Start Daemon .....	207
5.1. ACL 100-Example-ACL .....	211
5.2. ACL 102-Example-ACL .....	212
5.3. ACL 102-Second-Example-ACL .....	213
5.4. ACL 103-Third-ACL-Example .....	214
5.5. ACL 104-Only-Hardware-Services-for-HW-Queues-ACL .....	214
5.6. ACL 105-Disallow-Process-For-CustomerID .....	215
5.7. OTRS Admin screen - System Administration .....	222
5.8. Schaltfläche: Neuen Prozess erstellen .....	223
5.9. Neuen Prozess hinzufügen .....	223
5.10. Create New User Task Activity Dialog button .....	223
5.11. Add new User Task Activity Dialog .....	224
5.12. Felddetails bearbeiten (Artikel) .....	224
5.13. Create New Sequence Flow button .....	227
5.14. Add new Sequence Flow .....	227
5.15. Create New Sequence Flow Action button .....	228
5.16. Add new Sequence Flow Action .....	229
5.17. Configure Sequence Flow Action .....	229
5.18. Neue Aktivitätsschaltfläche erstellen .....	231
5.19. Ziehen Sie die erste Aktivität in die Arbeitsfläche .....	232

5.20. Ziehen Sie die zweite Aktivität in die Arbeitsfläche. ....	232
5.21. Drag a Sequence Flow into the canvas .....	233
5.22. Connect Activities using Sequence Flows .....	233
5.23. Assign Sequence Flow Actions .....	234
5.24. vollständiger Buchbestellprozesspfad .....	236
5.25. Import Ready2Adopt Processes widget .....	266
6.1. Calendar management overview .....	270
6.2. Calendar edit screen .....	270
6.3. Color picker in calendar edit screen .....	270
6.4. Appointment import in calendar management overview .....	272
6.5. Calendar overview screen .....	272
6.6. Sidebar in calendar overview screen .....	273
6.7. View modes in calendar overview screen .....	274
6.8. Weekly view in calendar overview screen .....	274
6.9. Monthly view in calendar overview screen .....	275
6.10. Navigation controls in calendar overview screen .....	275
6.11. Today and Jump buttons in calendar overview screen .....	275
6.12. User preferences for calendar overview screen .....	276
6.13. Agenda overview screen .....	276
6.14. Appointment edit screen .....	277
6.15. Appointment display in calendar overview screen .....	278
6.16. Appointment tooltip .....	279
6.17. Edit screen of a repeating appointment .....	279
6.18. Repeating appointments in calendar overview screen .....	280
6.19. Edit screen of a repeating child appointment .....	280
6.20. Repeating settings of a child appointment .....	280
6.21. Notification settings in appointment edit screen .....	281
6.22. Calendar/Appointment notification management link .....	282
6.23. Calendar/Appointment notification management overview .....	282
6.24. Sidebar in calendar/appointment notification overview .....	283
6.25. Table in calendar/appointment notification overview .....	283
6.26. Event definition for calendar/appointment notifications .....	284
6.27. Filter settings in calendar/appointment notifications .....	284
6.28. Recipient settings in calendar/appointment notifications .....	285
6.29. Notification methods in calendar/appointment notifications .....	285
6.30. Notification body in calendar/appointment notifications .....	286
6.31. Show in agent preferences option in calendar/appointment notifications .....	286
6.32. Ticket link option in appointment edit screen .....	287
6.33. Linked appointments table in ticket zoom screen .....	287
6.34. Appointment linking from ticket zoom screen .....	287
6.35. New appointment link in ticket zoom screen .....	288
6.36. Ticket appointments configuration in calendar edit screen .....	288
6.37. Ticket appointment rule in calendar edit screen .....	289
6.38. Ticket appointment in calendar overview screen .....	290
6.39. Edit screen of a ticket appointment .....	291
6.40. Today filter in upcoming appointments dashboard widget .....	292
6.41. Soon filter in upcoming appointments dashboard widget .....	293
6.42. Switching to the Ticket Timeline View .....	294
6.43. Using the Ticket Timeline View .....	294
6.44. Switching to the article attachment overview .....	295
6.45. Using the article attachment overview .....	295
6.46. Accessing the user specific settings .....	296
6.47. Reverting a setting to default value .....	296
6.48. Access to user values of a particular setting .....	297
6.49. Usage of the user specific values screen .....	297
6.50. Access to the setting reset dialog .....	297
6.51. Choosing the reset scope .....	298
6.52. Enabling the Notification Web View .....	298

6.53. Notification Web View Icon on the Tool-bar .....	299
6.54. Notification Web View Overview .....	299
6.55. Notification Web View Detail .....	299
6.56. Enabling SMS Notifications .....	300
6.57. Agent Preferences SMS Notification Settings .....	300
6.58. SMS Notification Text Fields .....	300
6.59. SLA configuration .....	301
6.60. SLA message .....	301
6.61. Cloud Services Screen in Admin Interface .....	301
6.62. Activating SMS Cloud Service .....	302
6.63. Manage SMS Templates .....	303
6.64. Manage SMS Templates .....	303
6.65. New SMS Ticket Screen .....	304
6.66. New SMS Ticket Screen .....	305
6.67. New SMS Ticket Screen .....	305
6.68. SMS Article Display .....	306
6.69. SMS Ticket History Entries .....	306
6.70. Setting up preferred chat channels .....	311
6.71. Setting up Chat Availability .....	311
6.72. The Chat Managing Screen .....	312
6.73. Starting an A2C chat from ticket zoom .....	313
6.74. Starting an A2C chat from dashboard .....	313
6.75. Starting a C2A chat .....	313
6.76. An Open Chat Request .....	314
6.77. Open Chat Request Details .....	314
6.78. The chat widget .....	315
6.79. Monitor a chat .....	315
6.80. Advanced chat actions .....	315
6.81. The chat widget .....	316
6.82. Configure Chat Integration Button .....	317
6.83. Configuration Tab .....	318
6.84. Integration Code Tab .....	319
6.85. Preview Tab .....	320
6.86. Setting up the On-line widget on Dashboard .....	322
6.87. Making a call inside the chat .....	323
6.88. Media Permission Request .....	323
6.89. Waiting for the other party .....	324
6.90. Established Connection .....	324
6.91. Mute Buttons .....	325
6.92. Audio Only .....	325
6.93. Call Invitation .....	326
6.94. Notification Permission Request .....	326
6.95. Online widget on the Dashboard .....	327
6.96. Calling other agents from Ticket Zoom .....	327
6.97. Making a call from Customer Information Center .....	328
6.98. Making a call from Ticket Zoom .....	328
6.99. Starting a Video Call from Customer interface .....	328
6.100. Deploy template for each agent .....	351
A.1. Fehlerverfolgungssystem .....	358

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## Tabellenverzeichnis

4.1. Standardmäßig vorhandene Gruppen in OTRS .....	37
4.2. Rights associated with OTRS groups .....	40
4.3. Weitere Berechtigungsgruppen .....	40
4.4. Events for auto responses .....	62
4.5. Funktion der verschiedenen X-OTRS-Header .....	71
4.6. Die folgenden Felder werden zu dem System hinzugefügt: .....	137
A.1. Mailinglisten .....	357



## Liste der Beispiele

4.1. Aussortierung von Spammails in eine bestimmte Queue .....	73
4.2. Routing via Procmail Using otrs.Console.pl .....	90
4.3. .fetchmailrc .....	91
4.4. Example jobs for the filter module Kernel::System::PostMaster::Filter::Match .....	92
4.5. Beispiel-Job für das Filtermodul Kernel::System::PostMaster::Filter::CMD .....	92
4.6. Example job for the filter module Kernel::System::PostMaster::Filter::ExternalTicketNumberRecognition .....	93
4.7. Konfiguration eines Datenbank-Kunden-Backends .....	102
4.8. Using Company Tickets with a DB Backend .....	105
4.9. Konfiguration eines LDAP Kunden-Backends .....	105
4.10. Verwendung von Firmentickets mit einem LDAP-Backend .....	107
4.11. Gleichzeitige Einbindung mehrerer verschiedener Kunden Backends .....	107
4.12. Agentenauthentifizierung gegen ein Datenbank-Backend .....	109
4.13. Agentenauthentifizierung gegen ein LDAP Backend .....	110
4.14. Agentenauthentifizierung über HTTPBasic .....	111
4.15. Agentenauthentifizierung gegen ein Radius-Backend .....	112
4.16. Kundenauthentifizierung gegen ein Datenbank-Backend .....	112
4.17. Kundenauthentifizierung gegen ein LDAP Backend .....	112
4.18. Kundenauthentifizierung über HTTPBasic .....	113
4.19. Kundenauthentifizierung gegen ein Radius-Backend .....	113
4.20. Default statistics permission group .....	126
4.21. Customized statistics permission group .....	127
4.22. Feld1 im Dialog NewPhoneTicket anzeigen .....	146
4.23. Activate Field1 in New Phone Ticket Screen as mandatory. Feld1 als verpflichtend in Dialog NewPhoneTicket setzen. ....	147
4.24. Activate several fields in New Phone Ticket Screen. ....	147
4.25. Deactivate some fields in New Phone Ticket Screen. ....	148
4.26. Aktiviert Feld1 in der TicketZoom-Oberfläche. ....	149
4.27. Activate Field1 in Ticket Overview Small Screens. ....	149
4.28. Activate Field1 in TicketCreate event. ....	150
4.29. Aktiviert Feld1 in den Benutzereinstellungen .....	151
4.30. Example to start the OTRS Daemon .....	207
4.31. Example to list all configured daemons .....	207
4.32. Example to a summary of all daemon tasks .....	208
5.1. ACL, die das Verschieben von Tickets in eine Queue nur bei einer Ticket-Priorität von 5 erlaubt. ....	210
5.2. ACL, die das Verschieben von Tickets in eine Queue nur bei einer Ticket-Priorität von 5 erlaubt. ....	211
5.3. ACL, die das Schließen von Tickets in der raw-Queue verbietet und den Schließen-Schalter ausblendet. ....	212
5.4. ACL entfernt immer den Status Erfolgreich geschlossen .....	213
5.5. ACL, die nur Hardware-Services für Tickets anzeigt, die in Queues erstellt wurden, die mit "HW" beginnen. ....	214
5.6. ACL to restrict a Process in the customer frontend using the CustomerID. ....	215
5.7. Die Liste zeigt alle möglichen und wichtigen ACL-Einstellungen .....	216



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# Vorwort

Dieses Buch soll das Leben von OTRS-Administratoren und -Neulingen erleichtern.

Die folgenden Kapitel beschreiben die Installation, Konfiguration und Administration von OTRS. Das erste Drittel des Textes beschreibt die Hauptfunktionalität der Software, während der Rest als Referenz aller vorhandenen Konfigurationseinstellungen dient.

This book continues to be a work in progress, given a moving target on new releases. We need your feedback in order to make this a high quality reference document: one that is usable, accurate, and complete. Please write to us if you find content missing in this book, if things are not explained sufficiently, or even if you see spelling mistakes, grammatical errors, or typos. Any kind of feedback is highly appreciated and should be made via our bug tracking system on <http://bugs.otrs.org>. Thanks in advance for your contributions!



# Kapitel 1. Einführung

## 1. Trouble-Ticket-Systeme - die Grundlagen

Dieses Kapitel enthält eine Kurzeinführung in Ticketsysteme, zusammen mit einer Erklärung des Kernkonzepts eines "Trouble-Tickets". Ein kurzes Beispiel illustriert die Vorteile der Nutzung eines solchen Systems.

### 1.1. Was ist ein Trouble-Ticket-System, und warum benötigen Sie eins?

Das folgende Beispiel soll verdeutlichen, was ein Trouble Ticket System ist und wie Sie damit in Ihrem Unternehmen Zeit und Geld einsparen können.

Max Mustermann ist ein Hersteller von Video-Rekordern. Herr Mustermann empfängt viele E-Mails von Kunden, die Hilfe benötigen. An manchen Tagen ist er aber nicht in der Lage, zeitnah auf Nachrichten zu reagieren. Einige Kunden werden dann ungeduldig und schreiben eine zweite E-Mail mit derselben Frage. Alle diese Support-Anfragen werden unsortiert im Posteingang von Herrn Mustermanns E-Mail-Programm gespeichert, womit er die Anfragen auch abarbeitet.

Weil Herr Mustermann nicht schnell genug auf all diese E-Mails antworten kann, wird er dabei von den Entwicklern Meier und Schulze unterstützt, die das gleiche E-Mail-System nutzen und auf den gleichen Posteingang zugreifen. Sie berücksichtigen dabei aber nicht, dass Herr Mustermann oft zwei identische Anfragen vom gleichen Kunden erhält. Manchmal kommt es vor, dass beide unabhängig voneinander auf die gleiche Anfrage antworten, was zur Folge hat, dass der Kunde zwei unterschiedliche Antworten erhält. Des Weiteren weiß Herr Mustermann wiederum nicht, was seine Kollegen dem Kunden genau geantwortet haben. Außerdem kennt er weder die Details der Anfragen oder die Lösungsvorschläge seiner Kollegen, oder wie oft bestimmte Probleme bei verschiedenen Kunden auftreten und wie viel Zeit und Geld er für die Unterstützung von Kunden bereits verbraucht hat.

In einem Meeting erfährt Herr Mustermann von sogenannten Trouble-Ticket-Systemen und wie sie Herrn Mustermanns Probleme mit den Kunden-Anfragen lösen können. Nachdem er sich im Internet erkundigt hat, entscheidet sich Herr Mustermann, das frei verfügbare Ticket-System "OTRS" auf einem Rechner zu installieren, der sowohl für seine Kunden, als auch für ihn und seine Mitarbeiter über das Internet erreichbar ist. Jetzt landen die Kunden-Anfragen nicht mehr in seinem persönlichen Posteingang, sondern direkt in einem Mail-Account, der für OTRS eingerichtet wurde. Das Ticket-System speichert alle eingehenden E-Mails in seiner Datenbank. Für jede Anfrage generiert das System automatisch eine Antwort, so dass der Kunde weiß, dass seine Anfrage angekommen ist und bald beantwortet werden wird. OTRS erstellt dabei für jede Anfrage eine eindeutige Referenz - die Ticket-Nummer. Die Kunden sind jetzt zufriedener, da sie wissen, dass ihre Anfragen berücksichtigt werden und senden keine Mehrfach-Anfragen mehr. Herr Mustermann und seine Kollegen können sich jetzt mit einem einfachen Web-Browser in OTRS anmelden und die Anfragen bearbeiten. Weil das System Tickets sperrt, die gerade beantwortet werden, wird keine Nachricht mehr versehentlich doppelt bearbeitet.

Stellen wir uns vor, dass Herr Schmidt eine Anfrage ans System gestellt hat und Herr Meier diese kurz und knapp beantwortet. Herrn Schmidt reicht diese Antwort jedoch nicht aus und so antwortet er auf die Lösungsmail am folgenden Tag. Herr Meier ist jedoch gerade mit anderen Dingen beschäftigt, so dass sich Herr Mustermann der Sache annimmt. Über die History-Funktion von OTRS kann er jetzt auf alle vergangenen E-Mails von Herrn

Schmidt und Herrn Meier zugreifen, deren Inhalt abfragen und eine ausführlichere Antwort versenden. Herr Schmidt erhält nun die Lösung für sein Problem, weiß aber nicht, dass diese von unterschiedlichen Personen stammt.

Natürlich handelt es sich dabei um ein verkürztes Beispiel-Szenario, das nur einige der Möglichkeiten und Features von Trouble Ticket-Systemen aufzeigt. Aber wenn Ihr Unternehmen eine große Anzahl von Kunden-Anfragen bewältigen muss und verschiedene Service-Mitarbeiter zu verschiedenen Zeiten auf diese Anfragen reagieren können müssen, kann ein Ticket-System sie dabei optimal unterstützen. Es hilft dabei, Arbeitsabläufe und -Prozesse zu vereinheitlichen, effizienter zu machen und Ihre Produktivität insgesamt zu steigern. Ein Ticket-System hilft Ihnen, Ihren Support- oder Help-Desk-Bereich flexibel zu strukturieren. Kommunikations-Abläufe zwischen Kunden und Service-Mitarbeitern werden transparenter. Das Resultat ist eine gesteigerte Service-Effizienz. Und zweifelsohne bedeuten zufriedene Kunden auch finanziell bessere Ergebnisse für Ihr Unternehmen.

## 1.2. Was ist ein Trouble-Ticket?

Ein Trouble-Ticket lässt sich im Wesentlichen mit einem Krankenblatt eines Krankenhauspatienten vergleichen. Bei der erstmaligen Einlieferung in das Krankenhaus wird das Krankenblatt im Zuge der Anamnese neu angelegt. Jeder Arzt trägt nun seine Diagnose sowie die verordnete Therapie und Medikation ein und dokumentiert deren Erfolg. Das Krankenblatt gibt nun einen schnellen Überblick, gewährleistet eine schnelle Einarbeitung und verhindert eine Mehrfachdosierung von Medikamenten. Ist die Krankheit besiegt und der Patient entlassen, wird das Krankenblatt archiviert.

Im OTRS werden Trouble-Tickets, also die Krankenblätter aus dem obigen Beispiel, als normale E-Mails behandelt und gespeichert. Schickt ein Kunde eine Anfrage an das Trouble-Ticket-System, wird das Krankenblatt eingerichtet - ein neues Ticket wird geöffnet. Die Antwort eines Mitarbeiters auf die Anfrage kann als Eintrag eines Arztes gesehen werden, eine erneute Antwort (bzw. Anfrage des Kunden auf dasselbe Ticket) als Veränderung oder Erweiterung des Krankheitsbildes. Ein Ticket gilt als erledigt bzw. geschlossen, wenn eine Antwort auf die Anfrage an den Kunden zurückgesendet wurde oder das Ticket über das System als geschlossen markiert wird. Antwortet ein Kunde auf ein bereits geschlossenes Ticket, wird es erneut geöffnet und um die neuen Informationen ergänzt. Um die Konsistenz der Daten sicherzustellen, werden alle Tickets mit all ihren spezifischen Informationen archiviert und verbleiben im System. Durch die Speicherung der Tickets als normale E-Mails ist es möglich, dass diese auch E-Mail-Anhänge enthalten können. Zusätzlich zu den normalen Informationen einer E-Mail, lassen sich beliebige Notizen zu jedem Ticket hinzufügen. Die Tickets selbst werden auf der Festplatte bzw. in einer Datenbank archiviert, ebenso zusätzliche Meta-Informationen des Tickets wie Notizen, an der Beantwortung des Tickets beteiligte Mitarbeiter, Zeit und Datum der Bearbeitung, Bearbeitungsdauer usw. Eine Sortierung oder eine Suche über den Datenbestand wird mit Hilfe aller vorhandenen Informationen zu den Tickets realisiert.

## 2. OTRS-Helpdesk

In diesem Abschnitt werden die Features des Open Ticket Request Systems (OTRS) vorgestellt. Des Weiteren wird näher auf die Systemanforderungen von OTRS eingegangen und erläutert, wie Kontakt zur OTRS-Community aufgenommen werden kann bzw. wie kommerzieller Support erhältlich ist.

### 2.1. Grundlagen

OTRS Help Desk (OTRS) ist eine Webanwendung, die auf einem Webserver installiert und mit einem Browser genutzt wird.

OTRS ist in mehrere Komponenten aufgeteilt. Die Basis bildet ein Framework, das alle grundlegenden Komponenten für die Applikation und das Trouble-Ticket-System enthält.

Es können zusätzliche Komponenten wie das OTRS::ITSM-Modul, eine Knowledge-Base (FAQ) oder Netzwerk-Überwachungs-Lösungen installiert werden.

## 2.2. Features

OTRS bietet viele verschiedene Features. Die folgende Aufzählung gibt einen Überblick über die wichtigsten Eigenschaften und Fähigkeiten des OTRS-Frameworks.

### 2.2.1. Benutzeroberfläche

- OTRS enthält getrennte, moderne Benutzeroberflächen für Agenten und Kunden.
- Es kann mit jedem modernen Web-Browser und auf mobile Plattformen genutzt werden und ist für Retina-Bildschirme optimiert.
- Die Benutzeroberfläche kann mit Skins den eigenen Vorstellungen angepasst werden (z.B. gemäß der Corporate Identity Ihres Unternehmens).
- Umfangreiches und anpassbare Agenten-Übersichtsseite mit persönlichen Ticket-Übersichten und Unterstützung für grafische Statistiken.
- Eine erweiterbare Reporting-Engine stellt verschiedene Statistiken und zeitlich planbare Reports zur Verfügung.
- Mit dem Prozess-Management ist es möglich, eigene Ticket-basierte Masken und Prozesse zu definieren (Ticket-Workflows).
- OTRS hat eine eingebaute Rechte-Verwaltung, die um hochgranulare Zugriffskontrolllisten (ACLs) ergänzt werden kann.
- Unterstützung in mehr als 30 Sprachen und verschiedenen Zeit Zonen.

### 2.2.2. E-Mail-Schnittstelle

- Unterstützung für MIME-E-Mails mit Anhängen.
- Automatische Umwandlung von HTML- in reine Text-Nachrichten (höhere Sicherheit vor schädlichen Inhalten und schneller durchsuchbar).
- Eingehende E-Mails können gefiltert und mithilfe komplexer Regeln vorverarbeitet werden, zum Beispiel zum Erkennen von Spam-Nachrichten und zur Verteilung in passende Queues.
- Unterstützung für PGP- und S/MIME-Standards mit Schlüssel- und Zertifikatsverwaltung und E-Mail-Verarbeitung.
- Automatische Antworten, für jede Queue konfigurierbar.
- E-Mail-Benachrichtigungen für Agenten über neue Tickets, Follow-ups oder freigegebene Tickets.
- Es ist möglich, eigene Definitionen zur Erkennung von Folge-Kommunikation zu treffen (z.B. Anruf#, Ticket# oder Anfrage#). Es stehen verschiedene Nummern-Generatoren (Datumsbasiert, zufällig, etc.) zur Verfügung, außerdem können eigene Generatoren verwendet werden. Folge-Kommunikation kann außerdem anhand von In-Reference-To-Header oder externen Ticket-Nummern erkannt werden.

### 2.2.3. Ticket

- OTRS nutzt Tickets, um interne und externe Kommunikation zu bündeln. Dieses Tickets sind wiederum in Queues organisiert.

- Es gibt verschiedene Möglichkeiten (z.B. Queue-, Status- oder Eskalationsbasiert) und verschiedene Detailgrade (klein/mittel/Vorschau) zum Betrachten von Tickets im System.
- Die Ticket Historie speichert alle Änderungen am Ticket.
- Tickets können zum Beispiel durch Antworten, Weiterleiten, Umleiten, Verschieben in eine andere Queue, Ändern von Attributen (Status, Priorität, etc.), Sperren oder Einbuchungen von Zeiteinheiten bearbeitet werden. Es ist auch möglich, mehrere Tickets gleichzeitig zu bearbeiten (Stapelverarbeitung).
- "Warten bis"-Zeiten, Eskalationszeiten und das SLA-Management ermöglichen zeitgesteuerte Planung und Einschränkungen für Tickets.
- Tickets können mit anderen Tickets oder generischen Objekten (z.B. FAQ-Artikeln) verlinkt werden.
- Automatische und zeitgesteuerte Aktionen können mit Hilfe eines sog. "GenericAgent" auf Tickets ausgeführt werden.
- OTRS enthält eine mächtige Suchfunktion, die komplexe und Volltextsuchen auf Tickets ermöglicht.

## 2.2.4. System

- OTRS läuft auf vielen Betriebssystemen (Linux, Solaris, AIX, FreeBSD, OpenBSD, Mac OS 10.x) und unterstützt etliche Datenbanksysteme für das zentrale OTRS-Backend (MySQL, PostgreSQL, Oracle, MSSQL).
- Der OTRS-Kern kann durch Installation von Paketen erweitert werden. Viele Pakete sind frei verfügbar (wie FAQ, OTRS::ITSM etc.), zusätzlich stehen weitere Pakete als Feature-AddOns für Service-Kunden der OTRS-Gruppe zur Verfügung.
- Integration von externen Backends für Kundendaten, z.B. Active Directory, eDirectory oder OpenLDAP. Kunden können sich per Datenbank, LDAP, HTTPAuth oder Radius authentifizieren.
- Mit dem GenericInterface ist es leicht möglich, OTRS mit anderen Web-Services zu verbinden. Einfache Web-Services können ohne Programmieraufwand angebunden werden, komplexe Szenarios mithilfe von eigenen Anpassungen. Der OTRS Ticket-Connector erlaubt die Erstellung und Aktualisierung von, sowie die Suche nach Tickets aus Dritt-Applikationen via Web-Service.

Nachfolgend finden Sie einen Überblick über Veränderungen in den letzten Versionen von OTRS.

## 2.2.5. New Features of OTRS 7

## 2.2.6. New Features of OTRS 6

### 2.2.6.1. Produktivität

- Implemented proper time zone support. Time zones can be configured system wide and also on a per-user basis.
- Improvements to ticket handling
  - Added possibility to store unfinished ticket forms as drafts for later reuse.

- Completely revamped ticket zoom screen, with a fresh new design with accent on content. User avatars have been introduced as a visual aid for easier identification of the article sender. Article display settings are now displayed in a settings dialog.
- Dropped dubious and somewhat confusing article types, and introduced the concept of communication channels as source for ticket articles (e.g. Email, Phone, Chat, etc). Customer visibility of articles can now be determined by a simple check-box.
- Improved AgentTicketHistory screen usability.
- Merged the add-on module OTRSAdvancedTicketSplit. Now it's possible to select to which kind of ticket an article should be split: phone (default), email or process ticket. For process tickets, additional selection of specific process will be provided. However, only those fields which are configured in the first activity dialog will be adopted from original ticket.
- Added support for ticket number and title search in ticket merge and bulk screens. Auto-complete list can be used to populate the ticket number field with a single click, therefore speeding up the process and limiting room for error. In the ticket merge screen, there is also a CustomerID search filter option, which will limit the results to tickets belonging to the same customer company as the source ticket.
- Split last sender and ticket title columns in ticket overviews.
- It's now possible to access all supported article actions directly from large ticket overview screen.
- It is now possible to delete linked objects directly from the zoom view.
- Ticket search and statistic can now filter for pending until time.
- Added possibility to restrict zoom and print screens in the customer interface by using ACLs.
- The used search template is now shown on the ticket search result screen.
- Added possibility to automatically lock new tickets to the agent who creates them.
- Added possibility to send notifications to the agent who created a ticket, thanks to Dian Tong Software.
- Added new recipient notification groups 'AllRecipientsFirstArticle' and 'AllRecipients-LastArticle'.
- Make it possible to configure which ticket state types to show striked through in the linked objects table, thanks to Renée Bäcker.
- Made possible to define ServiceIDs and SLAIDs as default shown ticket search attributes, thanks to Paweł Bogusławski.
- Merged the add-on module OTRSTicketCloseRedirect. It is now possible by a new Sys-Config setting to stay in Ticket Zoom after an action that closes the ticket instead of been redirected to the last overview screen or dashboard. This is now controlled by the new SysConfig setting "Ticket::Frontend::RedirectAfterCloseDisabled".
- Merged the add-on module OTRSUserDefaultQueue, With a new SysConfig setting now it is possible to pre-select a queue to create a ticket in the New Phone, Email and Process ticket screens.

- Merged the add-on module OTRSAppointmentCalendar. Now OTRS provides a calendar implementation that allows agents to manage and display multiple calendars and their appointments.
- Improvements for working with customers
  - Added dynamic field support for customer users and customers. This makes it possible to attach additional data fields to customer users and customers (companies) without making manual changes to the database.
  - Modernized the OTRS address book. It is now possible to search for all configured custom user and customer fields.
  - Added the Customer User Information Center frontend. This works like the existing Customer Information Center, but focuses on all data of one particular customer user, rather than a complete customer (company).
  - Improved the selection of customers in various screens by adding autocomplete fields.
- Added support for proper Chinese name formatting, thanks to Dian Tong Software.
- Removed custom spell-checker in favor of using the built-in spell checker features of the different browsers.
- Email articles now support display of their transmission status in the agent zoom screen. Messages with errors will be flagged as such, and automatic notifications will be triggered for relevant agents. Useful email resend screen can be used to resend failed messages.
- Added option for dashboard widgets to mark them as mandatory. With this feature administrators have the ability to configure dashboard widgets that can't be disabled by the agents individually.
- Added the possibility to filter content of the CCI Dashboard Widget.

#### **2.2.6.2. Usability & Accessibility**

- Added beautiful drag & drop multi file upload for agent and customer interface.
- Added a high contrast skin for visually impaired agents.

#### **2.2.6.3. Skalierbarkeit & Performance**

- Improved session storage to no longer include permission information. This should result in significant performance gains for large systems with many agents and groups.
- Moved ticket number counter from the TicketCounter.log file to the database. This allows OTRS to process incoming e-mails much faster and in parallel.
- Improved web upload cache performance, thanks to Paweł Bogusławski.
- Improved Generic Agent performance at deleting old execution times. Thanks to Moritz Lenz @ noris networks!

#### **2.2.6.4. Sicherheit**

- Made bcrypt cost configurable for agent and customer password hashing, thanks to Paweł Bogusławski.

---

### 2.2.6.5. Arbeiten mit externen Systemen

- Web service improvements
  - Added support for additional response headers in REST and SOAP provider configuration.
  - Added possibility to filter for events before calling Invokers.
  - Added the possibility to include the ticket data in web service response data.
  - Added automatic cleanup of old web service debug log information.
  - Added new operations TicketHistoryGet and SessionGet.
  - Updated default web service configurations.
  - Improved Authentication, Proxy and SSL handling in SOAP and REST transport.
  - Improved usability of debugger.
  - Added SOAPAction naming flexibility.
  - Improved SOAP output generation.
  - Prevent usage of invalid web services in provider.
  - Globally changed wording from 'webservice' to 'web service'.
  - Added error handling to the Generic Interface.
  - Improved XSLT mapping functionality.
- Email improvements
  - Added possibility to configure default headers for outgoing emails (Sendmail::DefaultHeaders), thanks to Renée Bäcker.
  - Added possibility to use multiple named captures in Postmaster filters, thanks to Renée Bäcker.
  - Added possibility to set the ticket title in Postmaster filters, thanks to Renée Bäcker.
  - Add support for setting owner and responsible via filter also for follow-ups, thanks to Renée Bäcker.
  - Make it possible to re-enable auto responses from Postmaster filters by setting X-OTRS-Loop to no/false, thanks to Paweł Bogusławski.
  - All email communication is now being queued for sending and handled by dedicated scheduled daemon task. In case of errors, multiple retries will be scheduled, in order to alleviate temporary problems.
  - Added possibility to add an external link to the action menu in AgentTicketZoom, thanks to Paweł Bogusławski.

### 2.2.6.6. Installation & Administration

- Renewed system configuration mechanism including a totally new graphical user interface.
- Added possibility to review changes before they are effective.



- Exclusively edit settings, so other administrators can not change the same setting at the same time.
- Added possibility to define favorite settings for quick access.
- Added new console commands to display and update setting values (Maint::Config::Dump and Maint::Config::Rebuild).
- Added possibility to distribute configuration states to all nodes in a cluster environment.
- Added new command Admin::Package::UpgradeAll, which allows updating all installed packages at once. This can also be triggered from the package manager screen.
- Renewed main administration screen.
- Renewed user preferences screen.
- Added SHA-512 as new password digest method to agent and customer authentication.
- Added support for multi-tiered customer and customer user relationships.
- Added the possibility to use the auto complete search for the customer ID selection in the user management frontend.
- Improved command Maint::Ticket::InvalidUserCleanup. It can now now both unlock tickets of invalid users and also (optionally) change their state to make sure they will not be overlooked. Thanks to Moritz Lenz @ noris networks!
- Added per-address email loop protection configuration (PostmasterMaxEmailsPerAddress), thanks to Moritz Lenz.
- Added console command to list configured queues, thanks to Martin Burggraf.
- Added completely new log mechanism for email communications. The dashboard-like display allows administrators to quickly see what might be wrong in their system regarding receiving and sending emails. Account overview can be used to determine which mail accounts might be having issues and why. Detailed logging should help figuring out how an email was processed by the system before ending up in a specific ticket.

## 2.2.7. Neue Features von OTRS 5

### 2.2.7.1. Produktivität

- OTRS ist nun optimiert für die Nutzung auf Mobilgeräten unterschiedlicher Art und Größe.
- Einfach- und Mehrfachauswahlfelder wurden modernisiert und bieten erweiterte Such- und Filtermöglichkeiten (Danke an Dusan Vuckovic bei Mühlbauer).
- Dateien können nun von überall außerhalb der Anwendung mit Copy&Paste und Drag&Drop zum WYSIWYG-Editor hinzugefügt/hochgeladen werden (in allen Browsern, ohne zusätzliche Erweiterung).
- Verbessertes Benachrichtigungssystem. Es ist nun möglich Ticketbenachrichtigungen mit eigenen Auslösebedingungen und Empfängern zu konfigurieren. Mit OTRS Business Solution™ können Benachrichtigungen auch per SMS oder Notification Web View versendet werden. Letzteres ist ein spezielle Maske in OTRS, in der alle Benachrichtigungen des Agenten angezeigt werden. Damit kann OTRS völlig ohne E-Mail-Programm verwendet werden.

- Das Modul zur Erstellung von Statistiken hat eine neue grafische Benutzeroberfläche erhalten welche wesentlich einfacher zu bedienen ist und die schnelle Erstellung von professionellen Statistiken enorm vereinfacht.
- Zusätzlich unterstützt das Modul zur Erstellung von Statistiken die neue Auswahl "viertel Jahr" und "halbes Jahr"
- It is now possible to group action menu items in the ticket zoom screen. Less often used items can be grouped in a submenu, improving screen usage and clarity.
- In den Ticketübersichten können nun auch Kundendaten angezeigt werden. Danke an Renée Bäcker.
- Die Übergangsaktion "TicketCreate" der Ticket-Prozesse kann nun auch Tickets ohne Artikel erstellen.

### **2.2.7.2. Skalierbarkeit & Performance**

- The new OTRS Daemon handles all asynchronous and periodic tasks and replaces all previous OTRS cron jobs. In a clustered environment the load is automatically distributed over the nodes.
- It is now possible to specify multiple readonly mirror (slave) databases for expensive computations such as statistics or fulltext searches to distribute the load among these database servers.

### **2.2.7.3. Sicherheit**

- Die 2-Faktor-Authentifizierung erhöht die Sicherheit bei der Benutzeranmeldung.
  - If entering a fixed username and password doesn't satisfy your requirements, you can now additionally use the open standard for time based one-time passwords ([RFC 6238](#), also known as Google Authenticator).
  - After having enabled the two-factor authentication, agents and customers can add a shared secret to their preferences and immediately start logging in using one-time passwords created by a compatible method of their choice (e.g. the Android Google Authenticator app).

### **2.2.7.4. Arbeiten mit externen System**

- A new XSLT based GenericInterface mapping module allows for arbitrarily complex user-defined data mapping.

### **2.2.7.5. Installation & Administration**

- The new OTRS console makes working on the commandline easy and fun. All commands have a consistent interface, useful documentation and provide helpful colored output.
- Administrators can now specify a minimum log level to reduce logging volume, thanks to Renée Bäcker.
- Overview screens in the admin area now show invalid entities in gray, making it easy to focus on active elements.

## **2.3. Hardware- und Software-Anforderungen**

OTRS can be installed on many different operating systems. OTRS can run on linux and on other unix derivates (e.g. OpenBSD or FreeBSD). OTRS does not have excessive hardware

requirements. We recommend using a machine with at least a 3 GHz Xeon or comparable CPU, 8 GB RAM, and a 256 GB hard drive.

Um OTRS zu betreiben, wird ein Web- sowie ein Datenbankserver benötigt. Weiterhin ist eine funktionierende Perl-Installation mit einigen Zusatzmodulen die Grundvoraussetzung für ein funktionierendes System. Der Webserver und Perl müssen auf der gleichen Maschine installiert sein, auf der später auch OTRS ausgeführt werden soll. Das Datenbank-Back-End kann auf der lokalen oder auf einer entfernten Maschine installiert werden.

Für den Webserver empfehlen wir die Verwendung von apache 2. Durch die Verwendung des Modules `mod_perl`, kann die Geschwindigkeit von OTRS enorm gesteigert werden. Prinzipiell sollte OTRS aber auf jedem Webserver betrieben werden können, der die Ausführung von Perl-Skripten unterstützt.

You can deploy OTRS on different databases. You can choose between MySQL, PostgreSQL or Oracle. If you use MySQL or PostgreSQL you have the advantage that the database and some system settings can be configured during the installation, through a web front-end.

Für Perl benötigen Sie einige Zusatzmodule, die Sie entweder direkt über die Shell von Perl und CPAN oder mit Hilfe des Paketmanagers Ihres Betriebssystems installieren können (`rpm`, `yast`, `apt-get`).

Software-Anforderungen

### **2.3.1. PERL Unterstützung**

- Perl 5.16 oder höher

### **2.3.2. Web Server Unterstützung**

- Apache2, nginx or any other web server that can be used as a reverse proxy

### **2.3.3. Datenbankunterstützung**

- MySQL 5.0 oder höher
- MariaDB
- PostgreSQL 9.2 oder höher
- Oracle 10g oder höher

### **2.3.4. Other Dependencies**

- Elasticsearch 6.0 or or higher
- Node.js 8.9 or higher

Im Abschnitt für die Installation der für OTRS benötigten Perl-Module wird beschrieben, wie Sie Perl-Module manuell einspielen können.

### **2.3.5. Webbrowser-Unterstützung**

To use OTRS, you'll be OK if you use a modern browser with JavaScript support enabled. Supported Browsers are:

- Google Chrome
- Firefox version 31 and higher

- Safari version 6 and higher
- Internet Explorer version 11 and higher, Microsoft Edge

We recommend keeping your browser up-to-date. JavaScript and rendering performance in newer versions is always improved. Dramatic performance issues can be seen in larger systems when using older versions. We are happy to consult you on that matter.

## 2.4. Community

OTRS has a large user community. Users and developers discuss OTRS and exchange information on related issues through the mailing-lists. You can use the mailing lists to discuss installation, configuration, usage, localization and development of OTRS. You can report software bugs in our bug tracking system.

Die Webseite der OTRS-Community ist: <http://www.otrs.com/open-source/>.

## 2.5. Kommerzieller Support und Dienstleistungen für OTRS

We offer best professional support from the OTRS team, reliable OTRS security and regular free updates as well as an [exclusive set of additional Business Features](#) that you can flexibly activate or deactivate according to different deployment scenarios.

[The OTRS Group](#) offers specific [training programs](#) in different countries. You can either participate in one of our public OTRS Administrator trainings which take place regularly, or benefit from an inhouse training that covers all the specific needs of your company.

# Kapitel 2. Installation

This chapter describes the installation and basic configuration of the central OTRS framework.

Folgen Sie den Schritten in diesem Kapitel, um OTRS auf Ihrem Server zu installieren. Dann können Sie sich über die Weboberfläche anmelden und das System administrieren.

## 1. Installation From Source (Linux, Unix)

### 1.1. Preparation: Disable SELinux

#### Anmerkung

If your system uses SELinux, you should disable it, otherwise OTRS will not work correctly.

Here's how to disable SELinux for RHEL/CentOS/Fedora:

- Configure SELINUX=disabled in the `/etc/selinux/config` file:

```
# This file controls the state of SELinux on the system.
# SELINUX= can take one of these three values:
#   enforcing - SELinux security policy is enforced.
#   permissive - SELinux prints warnings instead of enforcing.
#   disabled - No SELinux policy is loaded.
SELINUX=disabled
# SELINUXTYPE= can take one of these two values:
#   targeted - Targeted processes are protected,
#   mls - Multi Level Security protection.
SELINUXTYPE=targeted
```

- Reboot your system. After reboot, confirm that the `getenforce` command returns Disabled:

```
root> getenforce
Disabled
```

### 1.2. Step 1: Unpack and Install the Application

Unpack the source archive (for example, using **tar**) into the directory `/opt`, and rename the directory from `otrs-x.x.x` to `otrs` (see Script below).

```
root> tar xzf /tmp/otrs-x.x.x.tar.gz
root> mv otrs-x.x.x /opt/otrs
```

### 1.3. Step 2: Install Additional Programs and Perl Modules

Use the following script to get an overview of all installed and required CPAN modules and other external dependencies.

```
root> perl /opt/otrs/bin/otrs.CheckEnvironment.pl
Checking for Perl Modules:
  o Archive::Tar.....ok (v1.90)
  o Archive::Zip.....ok (v1.37)
  o Crypt::Eksblowfish::Bcrypt.....ok (v0.009)
  ...
```

## Anmerkung

Please note that OTRS requires a working Perl installation with all "core" modules such as the module version. These modules are not explicitly checked by the script. You may need to install a perl-core package on some systems like RHEL that do not install the Perl core packages by default.

OTRS requires a supported stable version of Node.js to be installed. Please refer to the [Node.js installation instructions](#).

## 1.4. Step 3: Create the OTRS User

Create a dedicated user for OTRS:

```
root> useradd -d /opt/otrs -c 'OTRS user' otrs
```

## 1.5. Step 4: Activate the Default Config File

There is one OTRS config file bundled in \$OTRS\_HOME/Kernel/Config.pm.dist. You must activate it by copying it without the ".dist" filename extension.

```
root> cp /opt/otrs/Kernel/Config.pm.dist /opt/otrs/Kernel/Config.pm
```

## 1.6. Step 5: Configure the Apache Web Server

OTRS comes with an own built-in web server that is used behind apache as a reverse proxy (or any other reverse proxy server). A few apache modules are needed for correct operation: proxy\_module, proxy\_http\_module and proxy\_wstunnel\_module.

```
# On some systems like Debian and SuSE, these modules need to be specifically enabled:

root> a2enmod proxy
root> a2enmod proxy_http
root> a2enmod proxy_wstunnel
```

Most Apache installations have a conf.d directory included. On Linux systems you can usually find this directory under /etc/apache or /etc/apache2. Log in as root, change to the conf.d directory and link the appropriate template in /opt/otrs/scripts/apache2-httpd.include.conf to a file called zzz\_otrs.conf in the Apache configuration directory (to make sure it is loaded after the other configurations).

```
# Debian/Ubuntu:
root> ln -s /opt/otrs/scripts/apache2-httpd.include.conf /etc/apache2/sites-enabled/
zzz_otrs.conf
```

Starten Sie Ihren Webserver neu, um die neue Konfiguration zu laden. Auf den meisten Systemen lässt sich der Webserver über den Befehl **systemctl restart apache2** neu starten.

## 1.7. Step 6: Set File Permissions

Please execute the following command as root user to set the file and directory permissions for OTRS. It will try to detect the correct user and group settings needed for your setup.

```
root> cd /opt/otrs/  
root> bin/otrs.SetPermissions.pl
```

## 1.8. Step 7: Setup the Database

The following steps need to be taken to setup the database for OTRS properly:

- Create a dedicated database user and database.
- Create the database structure.
- Insert the initial data.
- Configure the database connection in Kernel/Config.pm.

### Anmerkung

Please note that OTRS requires utf8 as database storage encoding.

### 1.8.1. MySQL

```
#  
# Run the following commands in mysql as admin user:  
#  
mysql -uroot -p  
  
# Create database  
CREATE DATABASE otrs CHARACTER SET utf8;  
  
# Create database user  
# Special handling for MySQL 8, as the default caching_sha2_password can only be used  
# over secure connections.  
CREATE USER 'otrs'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED WITH mysql_native_password BY 'choose-your-  
password';  
# Older mysql versions:  
CREATE USER 'otrs'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'choose-your-password';  
  
# Assign user privileges to the new database.  
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON otrs.* TO 'otrs'@'localhost';  
FLUSH PRIVILEGES;  
  
#  
# Run the following commands on the shell:  
#  
# Create schema and insert data.  
mysql -uroot -p otrs < /opt/otrs/scripts/database/otrs-schema.mysql.sql  
mysql -uroot -p otrs < /opt/otrs/scripts/database/otrs-initial_insert.mysql.sql  
mysql -uroot -p otrs < /opt/otrs/scripts/database/otrs-schema-post.mysql.sql  
  
# Configure database settings in Kernel/Config.pm
```

```
$Self->{DatabaseHost} = '127.0.0.1';  
$Self->{Database} = 'otrs';  
$Self->{DatabaseUser} = 'otrs';  
$Self->{DatabasePw} = 'choose-your-password';  
$Self->{DatabaseDSN} = "DBI:mysql:database=$Self->{Database};host=$Self->{DatabaseHost}";
```

## Anmerkung

The following configuration settings are recommended for MySQL setups. Please add the following lines to `/etc/my.cnf` under the `[mysqld]` section:

```
max_allowed_packet = 64M  
query_cache_size = 32M  
innodb_log_file_size = 256M
```

## 1.8.2. PostgreSQL

```
#  
# Run these commands as "postgres" user:  
#  
sudo su - postgres  
  
# Create database  
createdb --encoding=utf8 --owner=otrs otrs  
  
# Create database user  
echo "create user otrs password 'choose-your-password';" | psql  
  
#  
# Run these commands on the shell as 'otrs' user.  
#  
  
# Create schema and insert data.  
export PGPASSWORD=some-pass  
psql otrs otrs -h localhost < /opt/otrs/scripts/database/otrs-schema.postgresql.sql  
psql otrs otrs -h localhost < /opt/otrs/scripts/database/otrs-  
initial_insert.postgresql.sql  
psql otrs otrs -h localhost < /opt/otrs/scripts/database/otrs-schema-post.postgresql.sql  
  
# Configure database settings in Kernel/Config.pm  
$Self->{DatabaseHost} = '127.0.0.1';  
$Self->{Database} = 'otrs';  
$Self->{DatabaseUser} = 'otrs';  
$Self->{DatabasePw} = 'choose-your-password';  
$Self->{DatabaseDSN} = "DBI:Pg:dbname=$Self->{Database};host=$Self->{DatabaseHost}";
```

## 1.8.3. Finishing the Database Setup

To verify your database setup, run the following command (as otrs user):

```
otrs> /opt/otrs/bin/otrs.Console.pl Maint::Database::Check  
Trying to connect to database 'DBI:Pg:dbname=otrs;host=localhost' with user 'otrs'...  
Connection successful.
```

Once the database is configured correctly, please initialize the system configuration with the following command:

```
otrs> /opt/otrs/bin/otrs.Console.pl Maint::Config::Rebuild  
Rebuilding the system configuration...  
Done.
```



## Anmerkung

For security reasons, please change the default password root of the admin user root@localhost.

```
otrs> /opt/otrs/bin/otrs.Console.pl Admin::User::SetPassword root@localhost
Generated password 'rtB98S55kuc9'.
Successfully set password for user 'root@localhost'.
```

## 1.9. Step 8: Setup Elasticsearch Cluster

OTRS requires an active cluster of Elasticsearch 6.0 or higher. The easiest way is to [setup Elasticsearch](#) on the same host as OTRS and binding it to its default port. With that, no further configuration in OTRS is needed.

Additionally, OTRS requires plugins to be installed into Elasticsearch:

```
# Install required plugins for elasticsearch.
root> /usr/share/elasticsearch/bin/elasticsearch-plugin install --batch ingest-attachment
root> /usr/share/elasticsearch/bin/elasticsearch-plugin install --batch analysis-icu
```

To verify the Elasticsearch installation, you can use the following command:

```
otrs> /opt/otrs/bin/otrs.Console.pl Maint::DocumentSearch::Check
Trying to connect to cluster...
Connection successful.
```

## 1.10. Step 9: Start the OTRS Daemon and Web Server

The new OTRS daemon is responsible for handling any asynchronous and recurring tasks in OTRS. The built-in OTRS web server process handles the web requests handed over from Apache. Both processes must be started from the otrs user.

```
otrs> /opt/otrs/bin/otrs.Daemon.pl start
otrs> /opt/otrs/bin/otrs.WebServer.pl
```

## 1.11. Step 10: First Login

Now you are ready to login to your system at <http://localhost/otrs/index.pl> as user root@localhost with the password that was generated (see above).

## 1.12. Step 11: Setup Cron Jobs

There are two default OTRS cron files in /opt/otrs/var/cron/\*.dist, and their purpose is to make sure that the OTRS Daemon is running. They need to be activated by copying them without the ".dist" filename extension.

```
otrs> cd /opt/otrs/var/cron
otrs> for foo in *.dist; do cp $foo `basename $foo .dist`; done
```

To schedule these cron jobs on your system, you can use the script `Cron.sh` with the `otrs` user.

```
otrs> /opt/otrs/bin/Cron.sh start

# Stopping the cron jobs is also possible (useful for maintenance):
otrs> /opt/otrs/bin/Cron.sh stop
```

Nach diesem Schritt ist das Basis-Systemsetup beendet.

## 1.13. Step 12: Setup Bash Autocompletion (optional)

All regular OTRS commandline operations happen via the `otrs Console` interface `bin/otrs.Console.pl`. This provides an auto completion for the bash shell which makes finding the right command and options much easier.

You can activate the bash autocompletion by installing the package `bash-completion`. It will automatically detect and load the file `/opt/otrs/.bash_completion` for the `otrs` user.

After restarting your shell, you can just type `bin/otrs.Console.pl` followed by `TAB`, and it will list all available commands. If you type a few characters of the command name, `TAB` will show all matching commands. After typing a complete command, all possible options and arguments will be shown by pressing `TAB`.

## 1.14. Step 13: Further Information

We advise you to read the OTRS performance tuning chapter.

Please have a look at the list of additional resources for information about OTRS Group, the creator of and service provider for [OTRS](#), and further resources.

# 2. Updating OTRS

### Anmerkung

Es wird empfohlen zuerst ein Test-Update auf einem separaten Testsystem durchzuführen

#### Updating from an earlier version of OTRS 7

You can update directly from any previous to the latest available patch level release.

#### Updating from OTRS 6

You can update from any OTRS 6 patch level to the latest available OTRS 7 patch level release.

#### Updating from OTRS 5 or earlier

### Warnung

You cannot update from OTRS 5 or earlier directly to OTRS 7. Full updates to all available minor versions have to be made sequentially instead. For example, if you come from OTRS 4.0, you first have to perform a full update to OTRS 5, then to 6 and finally to OTRS 7.

## 2.1. Step 1: Stop all relevant services and the OTRS Daemon

Please make sure there are no more running services or cron jobs that try to access OTRS. This will depend on your service configuration, here is an example:

```
root> /etc/init.d/cron stop
root> /etc/init.d/postfix stop
root> /etc/init.d/apache stop
```

Stop OTRS cron jobs and the daemon (in this order):

```
otrs> cd /opt/otrs/
otrs> bin/Cron.sh stop
otrs> bin/otrs.Daemon.pl stop
```

If you perform a patch level update of OTRS 7, you need to also stop the built-in OTRS web server:

```
otrs> cd /opt/otrs/
otrs> bin/otrs.WebServer.pl --stop
```

## 2.2. Step 2: Backup files and database

- Kernel/Config.pm
- Kernel/WebApp.conf (only in case of a patch level update of OTRS 7, and only if the file was modified)
- var/\*
- ebenfalls die Datenbank

### Warnung

Don't proceed without a complete backup of your system.

## 2.3. Step 3: Install the new release

### Anmerkung

With OTRS 7 RPMs are no longer provided. RPM based installations need to switch by uninstalling the RPM (this will not drop your database) and using the source archives instead.

```
root> cd /opt
root> mv otrs otrs-old
root> tar -xzf otrs-x.x.x.tar.gz
root> mv otrs-x.x.x otrs
```

### 2.3.1. Wiederherstellen alter Konfiguration Dateien

- Kernel/Config.pm

- Kernel/WebApp.conf (only in case of a patch level update of OTRS 7, and only if the file was modified)

### 2.3.2. Wiederherstellung article data

If you configured OTRS to store article data in the file system you have to restore the article folder to /opt/otrs/var/ or the folder specified in the System Configuration.

### 2.3.3. Restore already installed default statistics

If you have additional packages with default statistics you have to restore the stats xml files with the suffix \*.installed to /opt/otrs/var/stats.

```
root> cd OTRS-BACKUP/var/stats
root> cp *.installed /opt/otrs/var/stats
```

### 2.3.4. Setzen Sie die Datei-Berechtigungen.

Please execute the following command as root user to set the file and directory permissions for OTRS. It will try to detect the correct user and group settings needed for your setup.

```
root> cd /opt/otrs/
root> bin/otrs.SetPermissions.pl
```

### 2.3.5. Install Required Programs and Perl Modules

Please refer to the section in the installation guide that explains how to verify external dependencies such as Perl modules and Node.js.

In addition to that, OTRS 7 also requires an active cluster of Elasticsearch 6.0 or higher. Please refer to the Setup Elasticsearch Cluster section in the installation guide.

## 2.4. Step 4: Run the migration script

### Anmerkung

If you have any custom Perl or XML configuration files in Kernel/Config/Files, these need to be [converted to the new formats supported by OTRS 7](#) before running the migration script.

The migration script will perform many checks on your system and give you advice on how to install missing Perl modules etc., if that is required. If all checks succeeded, the necessary migration steps will be performed. Please also run this script in case of patch level updates.

Run the migration script (as user otrs, NOT as root):

```
otrs> cd /opt/otrs/
otrs> scripts/DBUpdate-to-7.pl
```

### Warnung

Do not continue the upgrading process if this script did not work properly for you. Otherwise malfunction or data loss may occur.

## 2.5. Step 5: Update installed packages

### Anmerkung

Packages for OTRS 6 are not compatible with OTRS 7 and have to be updated.

You can use the command below to update all installed packages. This works for all packages that are available from online repositories. You can update other packages later via the package manager (this requires a running OTRS Daemon).

```
otrs> cd /opt/otrs/  
otrs> bin/otrs.Console.pl Admin::Package::UpgradeAll
```

## 2.6. Step 6: Restart your services

OTRS 7 comes with an own built-in web server that is used behind apache as a reverse proxy (or any other reverse proxy server). For major updates from OTRS 6, the apache configuration must be updated with the new version in `/opt/otrs/scripts/apache2-httpd.include.conf`, if it was copied and not just linked. Please also note that while `mod_perl` is no longer needed, other Apache modules are required now: `proxy_module`, `proxy_http_module` and `proxy_wstunnel_module`.

After that, the services can be restarted. This will depend on your service configuration, here is an example:

```
root> /etc/init.d/apache start  
root> /etc/init.d/postfix start  
root> /etc/init.d/cron start
```

### Anmerkung

The OTRS Daemon is required for correct operation of OTRS such as sending emails. Please activate it as described in the next step.

## 2.7. Step 7: Start the OTRS Daemon, web server and cron job

The OTRS Daemon is responsible for handling any asynchronous and recurring tasks in OTRS. The daemon and its keepalive cron job must be started as the `otrs` user. The built-in OTRS web server process handles the web requests handed over from Apache.

```
otrs> cd /opt/otrs/  
otrs> bin/otrs.Daemon.pl start  
otrs> bin/Cron.sh start  
otrs> bin/otrs.WebServer.pl
```

Now you can log into your system.

# Kapitel 3. Erste Schritte

The goal of this chapter is to provide a brief overview of OTRS and the structure of its web interface. The terms 'agents', 'customers', and 'administrators' are introduced. We also login as the OTRS administrator and take a closer look at the user preferences available on every account.

## 1. Agenten-Weboberfläche

### Anmerkung

Before logging on for the first time, please consider activating the HTTPS on your web server in order for OTRS to be served as a secure app over SSL/TLS protocol. For detailed instructions on how to do this, please consult the documentation of your web server (e.g. Apache2).

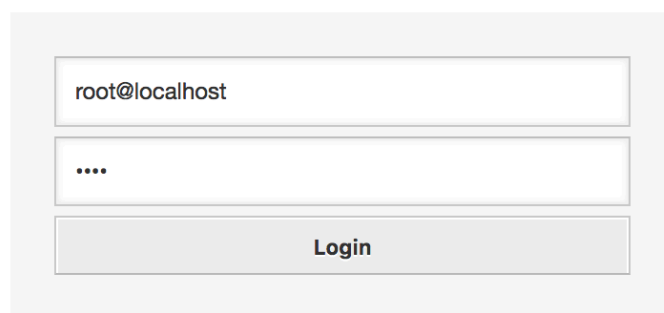
After you activate HTTPS, please set the configuration option `HttpType` to `https` in `SysConfig`. This will make sure that all internal links in OTRS are indeed using HTTPS.

Good practice is to also redirect all HTTP traffic to HTTPS, in case someone tries to access the OTRS via an insecure link. This should be done on web server configuration level for maximum effect. However, in case this is not possible, you can set `HTTPSForceRedirect` to `Yes` in `SysConfig` to do it on application level.

Die Mitarbeiter bearbeiten über die Weboberfläche des Systems die Anfragen der Kunden, erstellen neue Tickets für andere Mitarbeiter oder Kunden, legen Tickets über Telefongespräche mit Kunden an, schreiben FAQ-Einträge, bearbeiten Kundendaten usw.

Supposing your OTRS host is reachable via the URL <http://www.example.com>, then the OTRS login screen can be reached by using the address <http://www.example.com/otrs/index.pl> in a web browser (see figure below).

### Abbildung 3.1. Login-Bildschirm der Agenten-Weboberfläche



The screenshot shows a login form with three input fields. The first field contains the text 'root@localhost'. The second field contains four dots '....'. Below the second field is a 'Login' button.

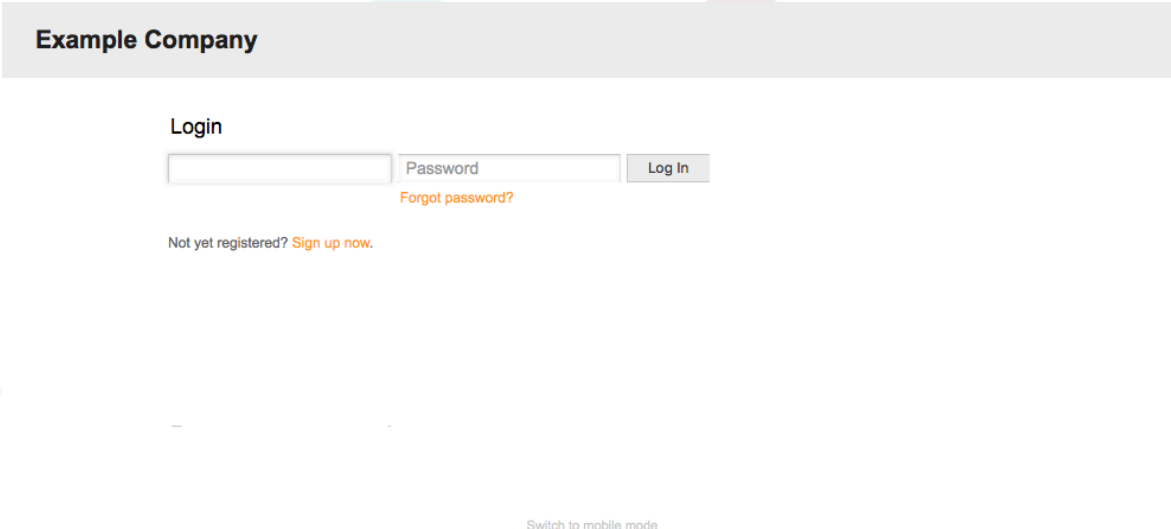
[Lost your password?](#)

## 2. Kunden-Weboberfläche

Customers have a separate web interface in OTRS through which they can create new accounts, change their account settings, create and edit tickets, get an overview on tickets that they have created, etc.

Continuing the above example, the customer login screen can be reached by using the URL <http://www.example.com/otrs/customer.pl> with a web browser (see figure below).

### Abbildung 3.2. Login-Bildschirm der Kunden-Weboberfläche



Example Company

Login

Password

[Forgot password?](#)

Not yet registered? [Sign up now.](#)

[Switch to mobile mode](#)

## 3. Öffentliche Weboberfläche

In addition to the web interfaces for agents and customers, OTRS also has a public web interface which is available through the FAQ-Module. This module needs to be installed separately. It provides public access to the FAQ system and lets visitors search through FAQ entries without any special authorization.

In our example, the public web interface can be reached via either of the following URLs: <http://www.example.com/otrs/faq.pl> , <http://www.example.com/otrs/public.pl>

## Abbildung 3.3. Öffentliche Weboberfläche

**Example Company**

---

**FAQ Explorer**

FAQ

**Subcategories**

NAME	COMMENT	SUBCATEGORIES	FAQ ARTICLES
Bugzilla	Reporting bugs	0	1
Feature AddOns	FAQs	0	1
OTRS Framework	Questions and answers about OTRS	0	1

**FAQ Articles**

FAQ#	TITLE	CATEGORY	LANGUAGE
No FAQ articles found.			

**Search**



Wildcards are allowed.

**Latest created FAQ articles**

[Advanced Escalations](#)  
 Feature AddOns - en - public (all) - 12/03/2014 00:54  
[Framework bug](#)  
 Bugzilla - en - public (all) - 12/03/2014 00:53  
[Test Uno](#)  
 OTRS Framework - en - public (all) - 12/03/2014 00:51

**Latest updated FAQ articles**

[Advanced Escalations](#)  
 Feature AddOns - en - public (all) - 12/03/2014 00:54  
[Framework bug](#)  
 Bugzilla - en - public (all) - 12/03/2014 00:53  
[Test Uno](#)  
 OTRS Framework - en - public (all) - 12/03/2014 00:51

**Top 10 FAQ articles**

## 4. Erste Anmeldung

Access the login screen as described in the section Agent web interface . Enter a user name and password. Since the system has just been installed and no users have yet been created, login as OTRS administrator first, using 'root@localhost' for username and the generated password in the last step of the installer.

### Warnung

Diese Zugangsdaten werden bei jeder OTRS-Installation standardmäßig vergeben. Da das Kennwort für den OTRS-Administrator somit öffentlich bekannt ist, sollten Sie es schnellstmöglich ändern! Sie können dies nach der Anmeldung als OTRS-Administrator über die Benutzereinstellungen vornehmen.

If you don't want to login as OTRS administrator, just enter the username and password for your normal agent account.

In case you have forgotten your password, you can request the system for a new password. Simply press the link below the Login button, enter the username that is registered for your OTRS account into the input field, and press the Request New Password button (see figure).



### Abbildung 3.4. Neues Passwort beantragen

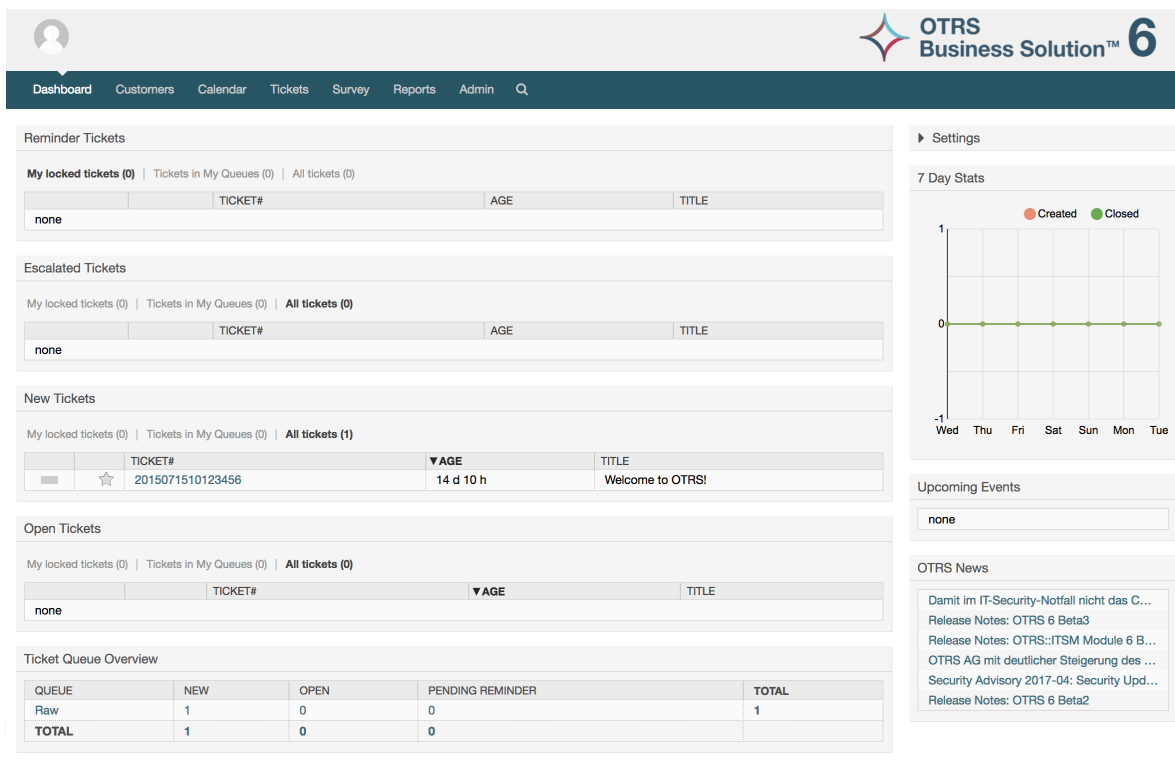


[← Back to login](#)

## 5. Die Weboberfläche - ein Überblick

Upon successfully logging into the system, you are presented with the Dashboard page (see figure below). It shows your locked tickets, allows direct access through menus to the queue, status and escalation views, and also holds options for creation of new phone and e-mail tickets. It also presents a quick summary of the tickets using different criteria.

## Abbildung 3.5. Dashboard der Agenten-Weboberfläche



The dashboard features a navigation bar with the following menu items: Dashboard, Customers, Calendar, Tickets, Survey, Reports, Admin, and a search icon. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- Reminder Tickets:** Shows 'My locked tickets (0)', 'Tickets in My Queues (0)', and 'All tickets (0)'. A table below shows 'none'.
- Escalated Tickets:** Shows 'My locked tickets (0)', 'Tickets in My Queues (0)', and 'All tickets (0)'. A table below shows 'none'.
- New Tickets:** Shows 'My locked tickets (0)', 'Tickets in My Queues (0)', and 'All tickets (1)'. A table lists one ticket:
 

TICKET#	AGE	TITLE
2015071510123456	14 d 10 h	Welcome to OTRS!
- Open Tickets:** Shows 'My locked tickets (0)', 'Tickets in My Queues (0)', and 'All tickets (0)'. A table below shows 'none'.
- Ticket Queue Overview:** A summary table:
 

QUEUE	NEW	OPEN	PENDING REMINDER	TOTAL
Raw	1	0	0	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
- Settings:** A sidebar section with a '7 Day Stats' chart showing 'Created' (red) and 'Closed' (green) tickets. The chart shows zero activity for all days from Wednesday to Tuesday.
- Upcoming Events:** A section showing 'none'.
- OTRS News:** A section with news items, including 'Damit im IT-Security-Nottfall nicht das C...', 'Release Notes: OTRS 6 Beta3', 'Release Notes: OTRS::ITSM Module 6 B...', 'OTRS AG mit deutlicher Steigerung des ...', 'Security Advisory 2017-04: Security Upd...', and 'Release Notes: OTRS 6 Beta2'.

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To improve clarity, the general web interface is separated into different areas. The top row of each page shows some general information such as the logout button, icons listing the number of locked tickets with direct access to them, links to create a new phone/e-mail ticket, etc. There are also icons to go to the queue, status, and escalation views.

Below the icons row is the navigation bar. It shows a menu that enables you to navigate to different areas or modules of the system, letting you execute some global actions. Clicking on the Dashboard button takes you to the dashboard. If you click on the Tickets button, you will get a submenu with options to change the ticket's view, create a new ticket (phone/e-mail) or search for a specific ticket. The Statistics button presents a menu that allows you to choose from an overview of the registered statistics, creating a new one or importing an existing one. The Customers button leads you to the Customer Management screen. By clicking the Admin button, you can access all of the administrator modules, which allows you to create new agents, queues, etc. There is also a Search button to make ticket searches.

If any associated applications are also installed, e.g. the FAQ or the Survey, buttons to reach these applications are also displayed.

In the area below the navigation bar, different system messages can be shown. If you are logged in as the default OTRS administrator user, you get a red message warning you not to work using this system account.

Below the title of the section you are currently in, there are several subsections containing relevant information about the screen you are working on, each one in a separate box.

These boxes contains the main part of each screen, usually they are displayed in one or several columns, each box can store relevant information about the current screen like for example instructions, advises, overviews, etc. Also is displayed the form or tool necessary

for performing the action associated to each screen, like for example, add, update or delete records, check the log, change configuration settings, etc.

Finally at the bottom of the page, the site footer is displayed (see figure below). It contains a link to directly access the OTRS official web site, or switch to mobile mode.

Normalerweise sehen die "icon row", die "navigation bar" und die Fußzeile überall im gesamten Webinterface gleich aus.

### **Abbildung 3.6. Fußzeile**



## **6. Die Übersichtsseite**

The Dashboard is the main page of the system, here you can get an overview about the tickets and other stuff related to the ticket activity. It's thinking to be the starting point for the daily work of an agent, by default it presents a quick summary of the tickets which are pending, escalated, new, and open, among other information.

One of the most important features about Dashboard is that is completely customizable. That means you that can configure each part as you want, showing or hiding elements. It's even possible to relocate this elements within the same column by clicking on and dragging the element's header, and dropping them elsewhere. Each element is named "Widget", the system has some widgets ready to use out of the box, but the modular design of the dashboard screen is prepared to integrate custom widgets easily.

The content of this screen is arranged in two main columns, on the left column you normally can see information about tickets classified by their states like: reminder, escalated, new, and open. On each of this widgets you can filter the results to see all of the tickets that you are allowed to access, tickets you have locked, the ones that are located in agent defined queues, among other filters. There are also other kind of widgets in this column and they are all described below.

## Abbildung 3.7. Übersichtsseiten-Widgets

Reminder Tickets			
My locked tickets (0)   Tickets in My Queues (0)   All tickets (0)			
	TICKET#	AGE	TITLE
none			

Escalated Tickets			
My locked tickets (0)   Tickets in My Queues (0)   All tickets (0)			
	TICKET#	AGE	TITLE
none			

New Tickets			
My locked tickets (0)   Tickets in My Queues (0)   All tickets (1)			
	TICKET#	▼ AGE	TITLE
■ ☆	2015071510123456	14 d 10 h	Welcome to OTRS!

Open Tickets			
My locked tickets (0)   Tickets in My Queues (0)   All tickets (0)			
	TICKET#	▼ AGE	TITLE
none			

Ticket Queue Overview				
QUEUE	NEW	OPEN	PENDING REMINDER	TOTAL
Raw	1	0	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	

Linke Spalte der Übersichtsseiten-Widgets.

- Ticketlisten Widgets

Widgets under this category share same overall behavior, look and feel. This widgets shows a list of tickets on a determined state. The amount of tickets display on each list page can be configured in widget options (they appear when you hover the mouse pointer over the top right part of the widget). This widgets support the following filters:

- Meine gesperrten Tickets

Die Tickets, die der eingeloggte Agent gesperrt hat.

- Meine beobachteten Tickets

The tickets that the logged agent has in his/her watched list, requires Ticket::Watcher setting to be turned on to be displayed.

- Meine Verantwortlichkeiten

The tickets that the logged agent is set as responsible, Ticket::Responsible setting is required to be turned on in order to make this filter visible.

- Tickets in meinen Queues

The tickets that are on queues where the agent define as *My Queues*.

- Ticket in MyServices

---

The tickets that are assigned to services where the agent define as *My Services* and are on queues with at least read-only permissions.

- Alle Tickets

Alle Tickets auf die der Agent Zugriff hat.

Das sind folgende Widgets:

- Erinnerungs-Tickets

Tickets die auf 'warten' gesetzt sind und deren Erinnerungszeit erreicht ist.

- Eskaliert

Tickets die eskaliert sind.

- Neue Tickets

Tickets that have state *New*.

- Offene Tickets / Beantwortung erforderlich

Tickets that have state *Open* and are ready for work with them.

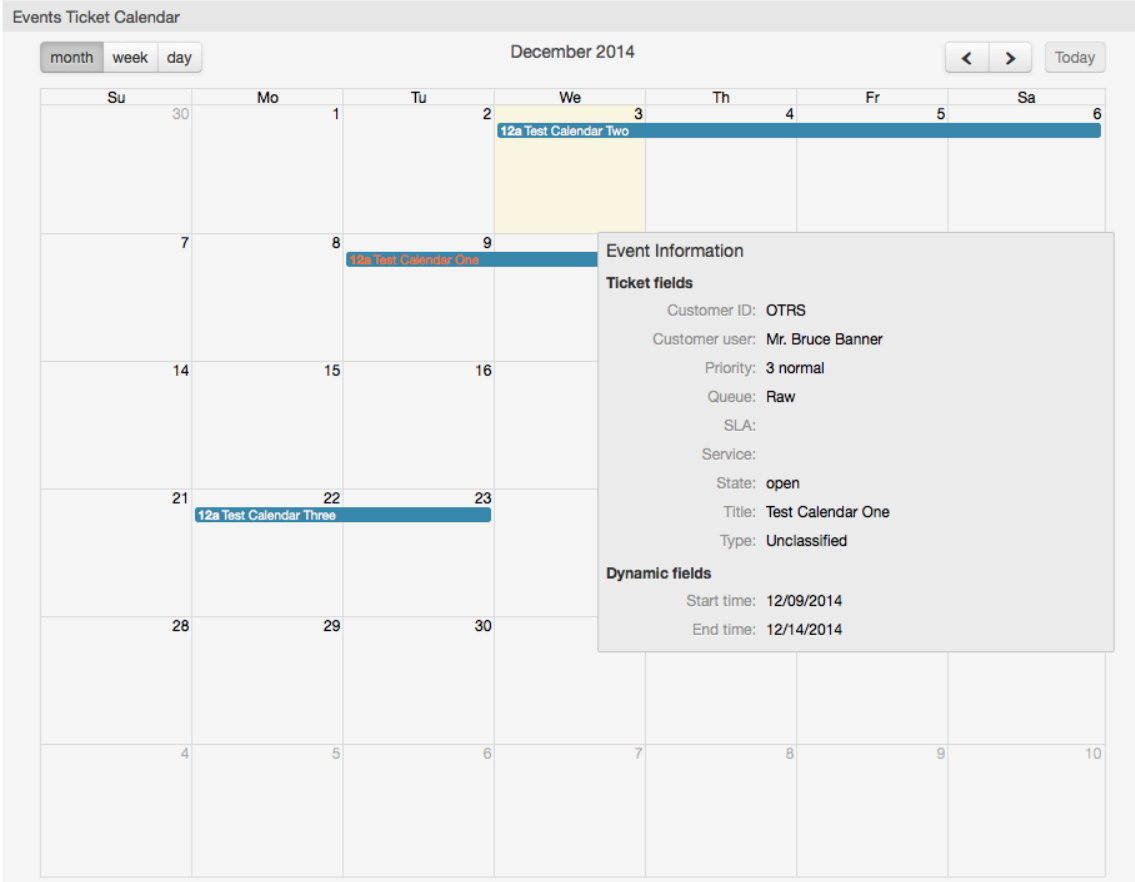
- Ticket-Ereigniskalender

A calendar event (for this widget) is defined when a new ticket is created, the Events Ticket Calendar feature has to be enabled, and it requires two new fields to be displayed in ticket creation screens, one for the event start time and the other one for the end time, this times determine the duration of the event.

This widget includes the following views: month, week and day. Agents can scroll through the pages by using the right and left arrows.

As mentioned before just enabling the widget is not enough, a couple of "Date/Time" dynamic fields for tickets should be added into the system (via Dynamic Fields link in "Admin" panel) and set them up in the SysConfig for this widget, both Dynamic Fields should be configured to be displayed on the ticket creation screens, they should be filled during ticket creation or any other ticket action screen (e.g. Free Fields) to describe the time frame for the calendar event (start and end time), the ticket zoom screen might be configured to show this dynamic fields also, in case you consider it necessary.

## Abbildung 3.8. Ticket Ereigniskalender Widget



The screenshot shows the 'Events Ticket Calendar' widget for December 2014. The calendar is in 'month' view and displays several events: '12a Test Calendar Two' (a yellow box on Dec 3), '12a Test Calendar Three' (a blue box on Dec 21-23), and '12a Test Calendar One' (a blue box on Dec 8-9). An 'Event Information' popup is open over the event on Dec 9, showing the following details:

Event Information	
<b>Ticket fields</b>	
Customer ID:	OTRS
Customer user:	Mr. Bruce Banner
Priority:	3 normal
Queue:	Raw
SLA:	
Service:	
State:	open
Title:	Test Calendar One
Type:	Unclassified
<b>Dynamic fields</b>	
Start time:	12/09/2014
End time:	12/14/2014

Further configurations for this widget could be found under the Frontend :: Agent :: Dashboard :: EventsTicketCalendar SubGroup in the SysConfig:

- **Kalenderbreite**  
Definiert die Kalenderbreite in Prozent. Standard ist 95%
- **DynamicFieldStartTime**  
Definiert den Namen des dynamischen Feldes für die Startzeit.
- **DynamicFieldEndTime**  
Definiert den Namen des dynamischen Feldes für die Endzeit.
- **Queues**  
Only the tickets on the queues specified in this setting will be considered in the calendar view.
- **DynamicFieldsForEvents**  
Definiert die dynamischen Felder die im Kalender-Overlay angezeigt werden.
- **TicketFieldsForEvents**  
Definiert die Ticketattribute die im Kalender-Overlay angezeigt werden.

- Übersicht nach Queues

This widget shows in a ticket count matrix where the rows represents queues and the columns represents the ticket states, then on each cell the number of tickets on a defined state that belongs on a particular queue is displayed.

The widget also shows a Totals row and a Totals column, the Totals row shows the sum of the tickets for each state on all presented queues, while the Totals column represent the sum of the tickets for each queue on all presented states.

The queues and states that are presented can be changed via Sysconfig.

By clicking any of the ticket count numbers a ticket search results page will opened letting agents to have a more detailed overview of them.

In the right column is located a special widget that allow you to control the widgets you want to show or hide. This is the Settings widget. Click on it's header to expand the section and see all available widgets, as shown in Figure. Each widget name has a checkbox. Use this checkboxes to define the visibility of the widgets in the dashboard (unchecked widgets will not be shown) after you define the visibility options and click on Save for storing your changes. This section is fixed on the screen, this means you can't drag and drop it, or close it.



## ▼ Settings

- Product News
- Reminder Tickets
- Escalated Tickets
- New Tickets
- Open Tickets
- Running Process Tickets
- 7 Day Stats
- Upcoming Events
- Ticket Queue Overview
- Events Ticket Calendar
- Out Of Office
- Logged-In Users
- OTRS News
- Appointments

Save settings



---

Rechte Spalte der Übersichtsseiten-Widgets.

- 7 Tage-Statistik

It shows a graph of ticket activity over the past 7 days that includes 2 lines. One that is usually blue color, represents the amount of created tickets per day and the second one, usually orange and represents the closed tickets per day.

- Anstehende Ereignisse

Tickets on short for escalating or already escalated are listed here, info from this widget is very helpful since you have the chance to know about tickets needs your attention and you can decide in which ones you want to focus your effort on, set priorities or simply check what's coming on.

- OTRS Neuigkeiten

A complete list about OTRS activities and so important information about new product releases or patches.

- Online

Here is showed a summary about the current agents logged the system, it also includes a section for customers on-line, please notice this widget is normally hidden, it can be shown using Settings widget described before.

## 7. What is a Queue?

Normalerweise werden E-Mails in einer INBOX gespeichert und verwaltet. Eine INBOX ist eine große Datei, in der alle E-Mails aneinandergereiht werden. Neue E-Mails werden einfach an das Ende der INBOX angehängt. Das E-Mail-Programm, welches Sie zum Lesen und Bearbeiten Ihrer Nachrichten benutzen, liest die INBOX-Datei aus und bereitet den Inhalt für Sie als Nutzer auf.

Eine Queue in OTRS ist ein Mechanismus, mit dessen Hilfe viele Tickets gespeichert und verwaltet werden können, also auch eine Art INBOX. Als Anwender ist es völlig unwichtig zu wissen, wo oder wie das Ticket gesichert ist. Wichtig ist nur, zu wissen, welcher Queue das Ticket zugeordnet wurde. Anwender, also die sog. Agents (z. B. die Mitarbeiter ihrer Supportabteilung), können nun Tickets zwischen den Queues verschieben! Warum aber sollten sie das tun?

Gehen wir zur praktischeren Erklärung noch mal von Max Mustermanns Unternehmen aus dem Abschnitt Beispiel für ein Trouble Ticket System aus. Max Mustermann hat nach seinem anfänglichen Support-Chaos OTRS installiert, und er und seine Mitarbeiter nutzen das System zur Bearbeitung der Anfragen für die Videorekorder.

One queue holding all requests is enough for this situation. However, after some time Max decides to also sell DVD recorders. Now, the customers have questions not only about the video recorder, but also about the new product. More and more emails get into the single queue of Max's OTRS and it's difficult to have a clear picture of what's happening.

Max decides to restructure his support system, and adds two new queues. So now three queues are being used. New messages arriving at the ticket system are stored into the old queue titled "raw". Of the two new queues, one titled "video recorder" is exclusively for video recorder requests, while the other one titled "dvd recorder" is exclusively for dvd recorder requests.

Max asks Sandra to watch the "raw" queue and sort (dispatch) the messages either into "video recorder" or "dvd recorder" queue, depending on the customer request. John only

has access to the "video recorder" queue, while Joe can only answer tickets in the "dvd recorder" queue. Max is able to edit tickets in all queues.

OTRS supports access management for users, groups, and roles, and it is easy to setup queues that are accessible only to some user accounts. Max could also use another way to get his requests into the different queues, with filter rules. Otherwise, if two different mail addresses are used, Sandra only has to dispatch those emails into the two other queues, which can't be dispatched automatically.

Das Sortieren von Mails in verschiedene Queues schafft also Ordnung und mehr Übersicht in der täglichen Mailflut, deshalb sind Queues sehr wichtig für OTRS. Durch die Einteilung der Mitarbeiter (agents) in verschiedene Benutzergruppen mit differenzierten Zugriffsrechten auf die einzelnen Queues, kann die Abarbeitung der Anfragen weiter optimiert werden. Mit Hilfe von Queues können Sie die Struktur Ihres Unternehmens abbilden bzw. einzelne Geschäftsvorgänge abgrenzen. So könnte Max Mustermann neben seinem Support-Queues für die verschiedenen Geräte für Bestellungen eine Queue mit dem Namen "Sales" anlegen und als Unter-Queues "Anfragen", "Angebote", "Bestellungen" usw. definieren, um den Bestellvorgang zu optimieren.

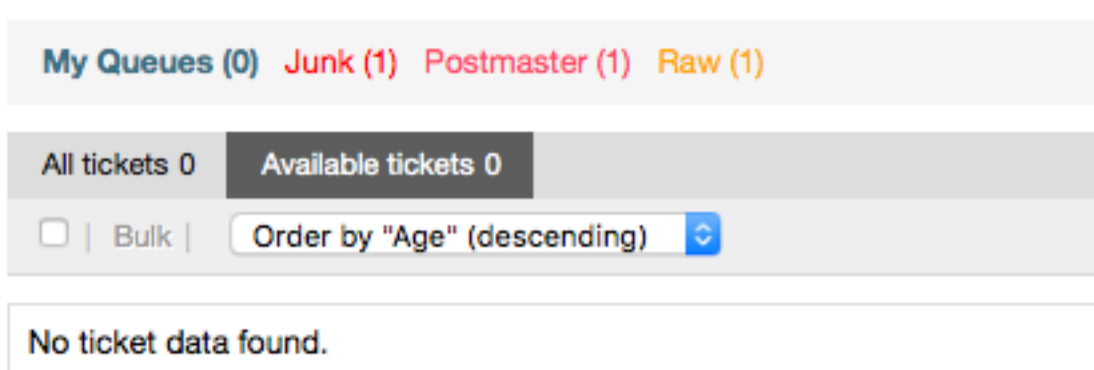
Je besser und strukturierter ein Support- system organisiert ist, desto weniger Zeit und letztlich auch finanzielle Mittel müssen dafür aufgebracht werden. Queues und Unter-Queues helfen bei der Strukturierung bzw. bei der Abbildung von Abläufen.

## 8. What is the Queue Overview?

The queue overview offers a view of all queues in which tickets are present, and for which the user has RW permissions.

### Abbildung 3.10. Queue-Ansicht (Standard) für Agenten

#### QueueView: My Queues



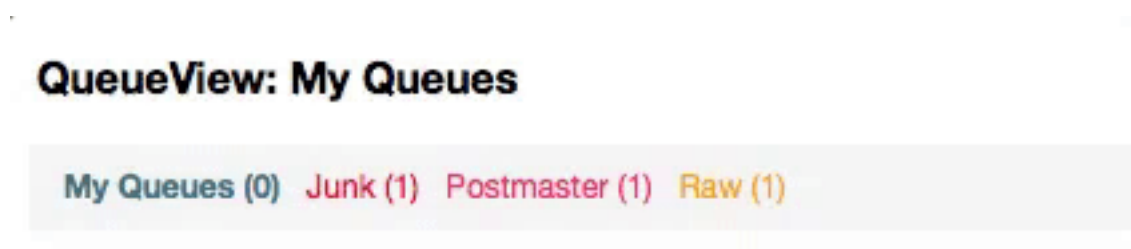
The queue overview offers a variety of options for daily work with OTRS. The first of these is the My Queue. In the Agent Preferences, or when administering agents, a set of queues can be defined for which the agent has been assigned to work within. All the tickets will appear in this default view, when accessing the *Tickets -> Queue View* menu.

The second option offered by the Queue View is a drill down navigation into individual queues and sub-queues containing tickets to be worked upon.

In both of the view types, the user also has the added ability to see either all unlocked tickets (this is the default filter), or the user can then choose to view all available tickets. Tickets must be in one of the viewable state types to be shown in the queue view. Per default, these are open, new, pending reminder, pending auto.

Es gibt visuelle Alarme, um den Agent zu unterstützen

### Abbildung 3.11. Agent Queue View visual alarms



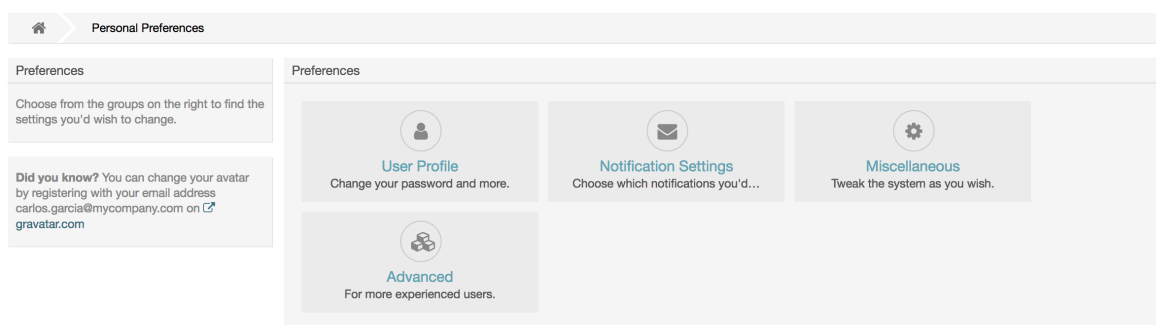
#### visuelle Alarme

- Highlight Age 1: Sets the age in minutes (first level) for highlighting queues that contain untouched tickets. Seen in above in the *Raw* queue.
- Highlight Age 2: Sets the age in minutes (second level) for highlighting queues that contain untouched tickets. Seen in above in the *Postmaster* queue.
- Blink: A blinking mechanism of the queue that contains the oldest ticket can be activated using `Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketQueue###Blink`. Not supported in all browsers. In that case, the queue name will just appear in red color, as seen in above on the queue *Junk*.
- Bold: The current queue will be bolded, as seen above in the *My Queues*.

## 9. User Preferences

OTRS users such as customers, agents and the OTRS administrator can configure their account preferences as per their needs. Agent can access the configuration screen by clicking on the gear icon at the top of the web interface (see figure below), and customers must click on the "Preferences" link (see figure below).

### Abbildung 3.12. Agent's personal preferences



An agent can configure 4 different categories of preferences: User Profile, Notification Settings, Miscellaneous, and Advanced. The default possibilities are:

#### Benutzerprofil

- Aktuelles Passwort ändern.
- Change your avatar image.
- Sprache der Benutzeroberfläche wechseln.

- Select your personal time zone.
- Abwesenheitszeit aktivieren und konfigurieren.

## Benachrichtigungseinstellungen

- Wählen Sie die Queues aus, die sie in "Meine Queues" überwachen wollen.
- Wählen Sie die Dienste aus, die Sie in "Meine Dienste" überwachen möchten.
- Configure which ticket notifications you want to receive (per transport method).
- Choose for which kind of appointment changes you want to receive notifications.

## Miscellaneous

- Oberflächen-Skin auswählen.
- Set the refresh period for the overviews (Dashboard, Queue View, etc.).
- Bildschirm auswählen, der nach Erstellung eines Tickets angezeigt wird.
- Define limits per page for different overview screens (Ticket, Dynamic Fields and Communication Log).

## Advanced

- Define their own values for some system configuration settings.

## Abbildung 3.13. Customer's personal preferences

**Example Company**

Tickets | FAQ | **Preferences**

**Change password**

Set a new password by filling in your current password and a new one.

Current password

New password

Verify password

**Interface language**

Select the main interface language.

Language

**Time Zone**

Select your personal time zone. All times will be displayed relative to this time zone.

Time Zone

**Number of displayed tickets**

Select how many tickets should be shown in overviews by default.

Tickets per page

**Ticket overview**

Select after which period ticket overviews should refresh automatically.

Refresh interval



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Ein Kunde kann die Sprache der Benutzeroberfläche wechseln, die Aktualisierungszeit der Ticketübersichten verändern und die max. Anzahl angezeigter Tickets pro Seite einstellen. Zusätzlich kann das Passwort geändert werden.

# Kapitel 4. Administration

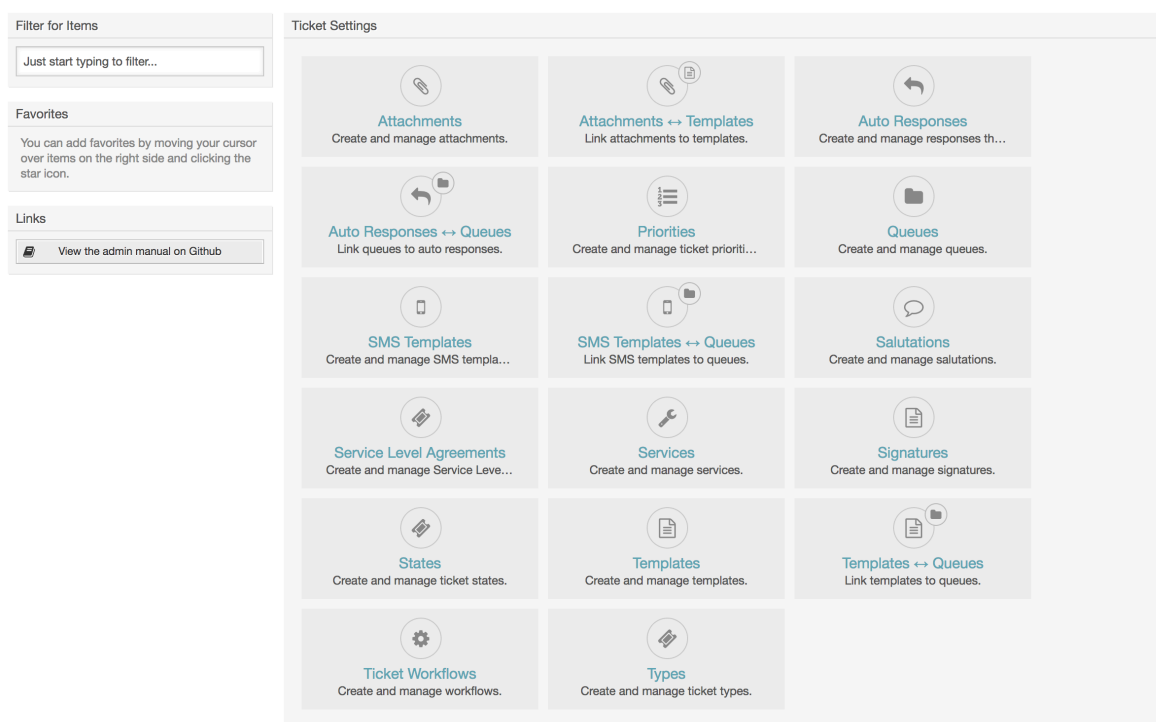
## 1. The Administration Area of OTRS

### 1.1. Grundlagen

The following system configuration settings are available to OTRS administrators by accessing the Admin page of the OTRS web interface - adding agents, customers and queues, ticket and mail settings, installing additional packages such as FAQ and ITSM, and much more.

Agents who are members of the *admin* group can access the Admin area by clicking the *Admin* link in the navigation bar (see figure below). Agents without sufficiently elevated access rights will not be able to access this link.

**Abbildung 4.1. OTRS Administration Overview Screen**



### 1.2. Benutzer, Gruppen und Rollen

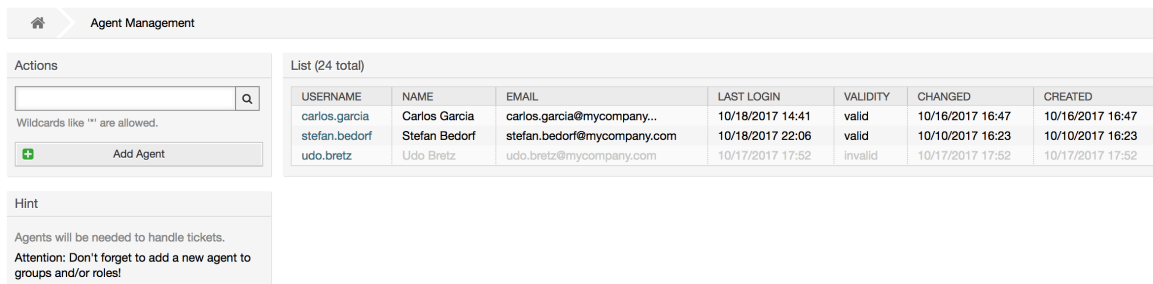
#### 1.2.1. Benutzer

By clicking the link *Agents*, you get access to the agent management screen of OTRS (see figure below). Administrators can add, change or deactivate agent accounts. Furthermore they can also manage agent preferences, including the language and notification settings for the individual agent's interface.

#### **Anmerkung**

Ein OTRS-Benutzer kann deaktiviert, aber nicht gelöscht werden. Um ein Benutzer zu deaktivieren, setzen Sie die Einstellung für "Gültig" auf "ungültig" oder "ungültig-temporär".

## Abbildung 4.2. Agenten-Verwaltung



Agent Management

Actions

Wildcards like "\*" are allowed.

Add Agent

Hint

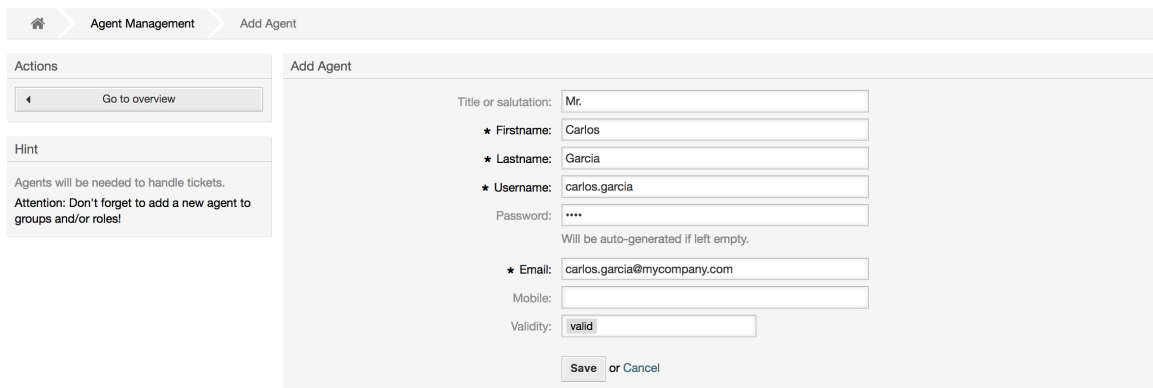
Agents will be needed to handle tickets.  
 Attention: Don't forget to add a new agent to groups and/or roles!

List (24 total)

USERNAME	NAME	EMAIL	LAST LOGIN	VALIDITY	CHANGED	CREATED
carlos.garcia	Carlos Garcia	carlos.garcia@mycompany...	10/18/2017 14:41	valid	10/16/2017 16:47	10/16/2017 16:47
stefan.bedorf	Stefan Bedorf	stefan.bedorf@mycompany.com	10/18/2017 22:06	valid	10/10/2017 16:23	10/10/2017 16:23
udo.bretz	Udo Bretz	udo.bretz@mycompany.com	10/17/2017 17:52	invalid	10/17/2017 17:52	10/17/2017 17:52

To register an agent, click on the Add agent button, enter the required data and press the Submit button at the bottom of the screen, as shown in Figure.

## Abbildung 4.3. Adding a new agent



Agent Management Add Agent

Actions

Go to overview

Hint

Agents will be needed to handle tickets.  
 Attention: Don't forget to add a new agent to groups and/or roles!

Add Agent

Title or salutation: Mr.

\* Firstname: Carlos

\* Lastname: Garcia

\* Username: carlos.garcia

Password: \*\*\*\*  
 Will be auto-generated if left empty.

\* Email: carlos.garcia@mycompany.com

Mobile:

Validity: valid

Save or Cancel

Nachdem Sie einen neuen Benutzer angelegt haben, muss dieser einer Gruppe bzw. einer Rolle zugewiesen werden. Sie werden nach dem Anlegen eines neuen Benutzers automatisch auf die Bildschirmmaske für die Zuweisung eines Benutzers in Gruppen weitergeleitet. Weitere Informationen über Gruppen und Rollen finden Sie in den Abschnitten Gruppen und Rollen dieses Kapitels.

### 1.2.2. Gruppen

Every agent's account should belong to at least one group or role. In a brand new installation, there are three pre-defined groups available, as shown in Table 4-1.

**Tabelle 4.1. Standardmäßig vorhandene Gruppen in OTRS**

Gruppe	Beschreibung
admin	Gruppe für die Benutzer mit Administrationsrechten.
stats	Benutzer in dieser Gruppe dürfen lesend (ro) oder schreibend (rw) auf das Statistikmodul von OTRS zugreifen, d.h. sie können Statistiken einsehen oder auch erstellen.
users	Dies ist die Gruppe, in die normale Mitarbeiter aufgenommen und mit den kompletten Rechten ausgestattet werden sollten. Dadurch wird für die Mitarbeiter das nor-

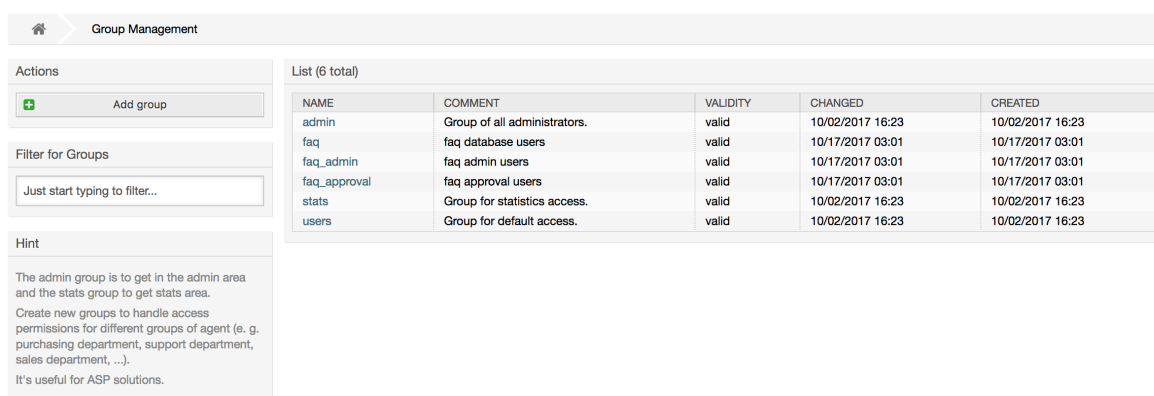
Gruppe	Beschreibung
	male Arbeiten im System ermöglicht, der Zugriff auf alle Funktionen rund um Tickets ist gegeben.

## Anmerkung

In a brand new OTRS installation, the agent 'root@localhost' belongs by default to the admin, stats and users groups.

You can access the group management page (see figure below) by clicking the *Groups* link in the admin area.

## Abbildung 4.4. Gruppen-Verwaltung



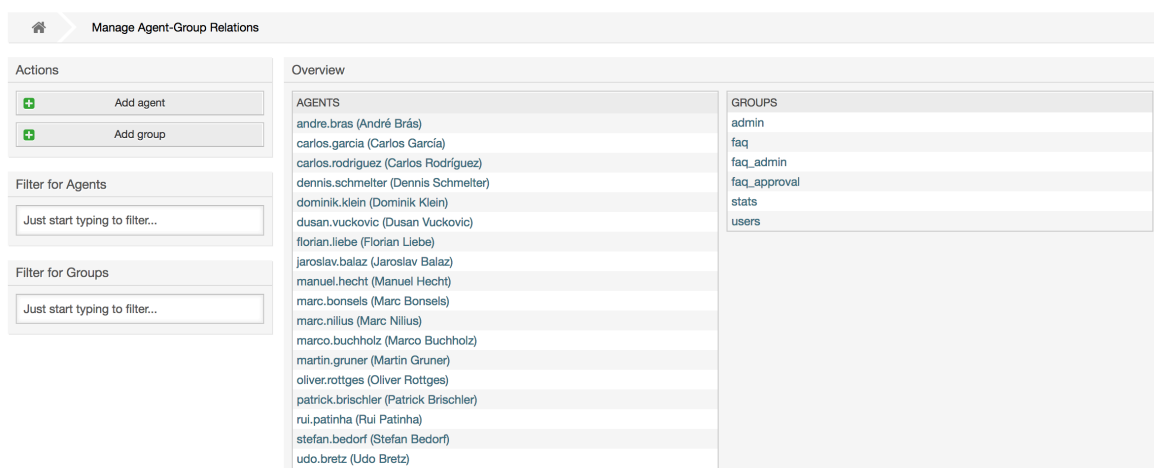
NAME	COMMENT	VALIDITY	CHANGED	CREATED
admin	Group of all administrators.	valid	10/02/2017 16:23	10/02/2017 16:23
faq	faq database users	valid	10/17/2017 03:01	10/17/2017 03:01
faq_admin	faq admin users	valid	10/17/2017 03:01	10/17/2017 03:01
faq_approval	faq approval users	valid	10/17/2017 03:01	10/17/2017 03:01
stats	Group for statistics access.	valid	10/02/2017 16:23	10/02/2017 16:23
users	Group for default access.	valid	10/02/2017 16:23	10/02/2017 16:23

## Anmerkung

In OTRS können Gruppen deaktiviert, aber nicht gelöscht werden. Deaktivieren Sie eine Gruppe, indem Sie für "Gültig" den Wert entweder auf "ungültig" oder auf "ungültig-temporär" setzen.

To add an agent to a group, or to change the agents who belong to a group, you can use the link *Agents <-> Groups* from the Admin page (see figure below).

## Abbildung 4.5. Agent <-> group management



AGENTS	GROUPS
andre.bras (André Brás)	admin
carlos.garcia (Carlos Garcia)	faq
carlos.rodriguez (Carlos Rodríguez)	faq_admin
dennis.schmelter (Dennis Schmelter)	faq_approval
dominik.klein (Dominik Klein)	stats
dusan.vuckovic (Dusan Vuckovic)	users
florian.liebe (Florian Liebe)	
jaroslav.balaz (Jaroslav Balaz)	
manuel.hecht (Manuel Hecht)	
marc.bonsels (Marc Bonsels)	
marc.nilius (Marc Nilius)	
marco.buchholz (Marco Buchholz)	
martin.gruner (Martin Gruner)	
oliver.rottges (Oliver Rottges)	
patrick.brischler (Patrick Brischler)	
rui.patinha (Rui Patinha)	
stefan.bedorf (Stefan Bedorf)	
udo.bretz (Udo Bretz)	

An overview of all groups and agents in the system is displayed on this page. You can also use the available filters to find a specific entity. If you want to change the groups that an agent is a member of, just click on the agent's name (see figure below). To change the agents associated with a group, just click on the group you want to edit (see figure below).

### Abbildung 4.6. Change the groups an agent belongs to

**Manage Agent-Group Relations**

Manage Agent-Group Relations > Change Group Relations for Agent 'Carlos Garcia'

Actions: [Go to overview](#)

Filter:

GROUP	<input type="checkbox"/> CHAT_OBSERVER	<input type="checkbox"/> CHAT_PARTICIPANT	<input type="checkbox"/> CHAT_OWNER	<input type="checkbox"/> RO	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVE_INTO	<input type="checkbox"/> CREATE	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE	<input type="checkbox"/> OWNER
admin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
faq	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
faq_admin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
faq_approval	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
stats	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
users	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Save or Save and finish or Cancel

Reference

- ro**  
Read only access to the ticket in this group/queue.
- move\_into**  
Permissions to move tickets into this group/queue.
- create**  
Permissions to create tickets in this group/queue.
- note**  
Permissions to add notes to tickets in this group/queue.
- owner**  
Permissions to change the owner of tickets in this group/queue.
- priority**  
Permissions to change the ticket priority in this group/queue.
- rw**  
Full read and write access to the tickets in this group/queue.

### Abbildung 4.7. Change the agents that belong to a specific group

**Manage Agent-Group Relations**

Manage Agent-Group Relations > Change Agent Relations for Group 'users'

Actions: [Go to overview](#)

Filter:

AGENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CHAT_OBSERVER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CHAT_PARTICIPANT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CHAT_OWNER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MOVE_INTO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CREATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NOTE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OWNER
carlos.garcia (Carlos Garcia)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
dominik.klein (Dominik Klein)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Save or Save and finish or Cancel

Reference

- ro**  
Read only access to the ticket in this group/queue.
- move\_into**  
Permissions to move tickets into this group/queue.
- create**  
Permissions to create tickets in this group/queue.
- note**  
Permissions to add notes to tickets in this group/queue.
- owner**  
Permissions to change the owner of tickets in this group/queue.
- priority**  
Permissions to change the ticket priority in this group/queue.
- rw**  
Full read and write access to the tickets in this group/queue.

Each group has a set of rights associated with it, and each group member (agent) may have some combination of these rights for themselves. A list of the permissions / rights is shown in Table 4-2.



**Tabelle 4.2. Rights associated with OTRS groups**

Berechtigung	Beschreibung
chat_observer	Agents may take part silently in a chat (available in OTRS Business Solution™).
chat_participant	Agents may normally participate in a chat (available in OTRS Business Solution™).
chat_owner	Agents have full rights for a chat and can accept chat requests (available in OTRS Business Solution™).
ro	Nur Lesezugriff auf die Tickets bzw. Beiträge dieser Gruppe bzw. der Gruppe zugewiesenen Queues oder Bereiche.
Verschieben in (move into)	Recht zum Verschieben von Tickets oder Beiträgen innerhalb der Queues bzw. Bereiche dieser Gruppe.
erstellen	Recht zum Erstellen von Tickets oder Beiträgen in den Queues, bzw. Bereichen dieser Gruppe.
Notiz	Right to add notes to tickets or entries in the queues or areas of this group.
Besitzer (owner)	Recht zum Ändern des Eigentümers von Tickets, bzw. Beiträgen in den der Gruppe zugewiesenen Queues bzw. Bereiche.
Priorität	Recht zum Ändern der Priorität von Tickets, bzw. Beiträgen in den der Gruppe zugewiesenen Queues bzw. Bereiche.
rw	Voller Lese- und Schreibzugriff auf alle Inhalte der dieser Gruppe zugewiesenen Queues, bzw. Bereiche.

### Anmerkung

By default, the QueueView only lists tickets in queues that an agent has *rw* access to, i.e., the tickets the agent needs to work on. If you want to change this behaviour, you can set `Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketQueue###ViewAllPossibleTickets` to Yes.

Nicht alle verfügbaren Berechtigungen werden standardmäßig angezeigt. Diese zusätzlichen Berechtigungen können hinzugefügt werden.

**Tabelle 4.3. Weitere Berechtigungsgruppen**

Berechtigung	Beschreibung
stats	Erlaubt den Zugriff auf die Statistikseite
Umleiten	Das Recht eine E-Mail umzuleiten (mit Umleiten-Knopf im TicketZoom)
Verfassen	Das Recht eine Antwort zu einem Ticket zu verfassen.
Kunde	Das Recht den Kunden eines Tickets zu ändern.
Weiterleiten	Das Recht eine Nachricht weiterzuleiten (mit dem Weiterleiten-Knopf)

Berechtigung	Beschreibung
Warten	Das Recht ein Ticket auf "warten" zu setzen.
Telefon	Das Recht einen Telefonanruf zu einem Ticket hinzuzufügen.
Verantwortlicher	Das Recht den Verantwortlichen Agenten eines Tickets zu ändern.

## Anmerkung

These permissions can be added by changing the System::Permission

### 1.2.3. Rollen

Rollen sind ein sehr mächtiges Feature in OTRS, um schnell und einfach die Vergabe von Zugriffsrechten für viele Benutzer vorzunehmen. Vor allem bei großen und komplexen Installationen mit vielen Benutzern, Gruppen und Queues, zahlt sich dieses Feature schnell aus und erspart dem OTRS-Administrator viel Zeit und Arbeit. Das nachfolgende Beispiel stellt ein mögliches Szenario vor.

Um den Nutzen von Rollen zu verdeutlichen, stellen Sie sich die Situation vor, dass Sie ein OTRS-System mit 100 Benutzern verwalten. 90 Benutzer haben Zugriff auf eine Queue namens Support, die mehrere themenspezifische Unter-Queues enthält und in der die Support-Anfragen Ihrer Kunden landen. Die restlichen Queues des Systems sind für die 90 Supporter nicht zugänglich, dies wurde durch Gruppenzugriffsrechte so festgelegt. Die übrigen 10 Benutzer haben Zugriff auf alle Queues im System. Sie sortieren falsch einsortierte Mails aus, behalten die "Raw"-Queue im Auge und verschieben Spam-Mails in die "Junk"-Queue.

Im Rahmen einer Unternehmensumstrukturierung wird eines Tages zusätzlich eine Abteilung eröffnet, die Produkte verkaufen soll. Es müssen Angebote, Auftragsbestätigungen und Rechnungen erstellt, Anfragen bearbeitet, Bestellungen ans Lager weitergeleitet und Stornierungen entgegen genommen werden. Ein Teil der bisherigen Mitarbeiter soll in verschiedenen Bereichen der neuen Abteilung tätig werden und Sie als OTRS-Administrator haben nun die Aufgabe die neuen Queues anzulegen, die erweiterten Zugriffsrechte anzupassen und diese für die einzelnen Benutzer zu ändern.

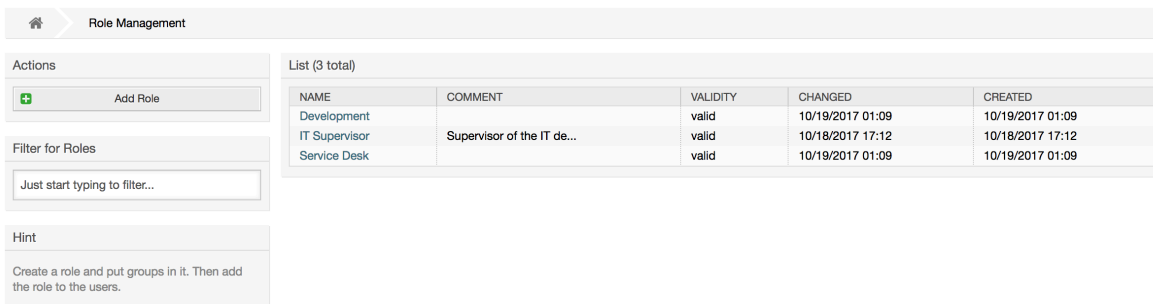
Da es mühsam und viel zu umständlich wäre, für einen Teil aller 100 Benutzer einzeln die Zugriffsrechte zu ändern, richten Sie Rollen ein die mit Hilfe von Gruppenberechtigungen die verschiedenen Zugriffsrechte regeln. Anschließend ändern Sie für die entsprechenden Benutzer auf einmal die Zugriffsberechtigungen, indem Sie diese der entsprechenden Rolle zuweisen. Beim Anlegen neuer Benutzer müssen Sie nicht mehr einzeln die Gruppen und Zugriffsrechte einstellen, auch hier genügt die Verknüpfung des neuen Benutzers mit einer Rolle.

## Anmerkung

Roles are really useful when dealing with complex organizations and when maintaining larger OTRS installations. Proper care is advised though. Mixing Agent to Group with Agent to Role mappings can make for a complex access control scheme, that is difficult to understand and maintain. If you wish to use only roles and disable the Agents <-> Groups option in the Admin area, you can do so by modifying the Frontend::Module###AdminUserGroup in the SysConfig. Be aware that this won't remove already existing Agents to Group assignments!

You can access the role management section (see figure below) by clicking the *Roles* link on the Admin page.

## Abbildung 4.8. Rollenverwaltung



Role Management

Actions

[Add Role](#)

Filter for Roles

Just start typing to filter...

Hint

Create a role and put groups in it. Then add the role to the users.

List (3 total)

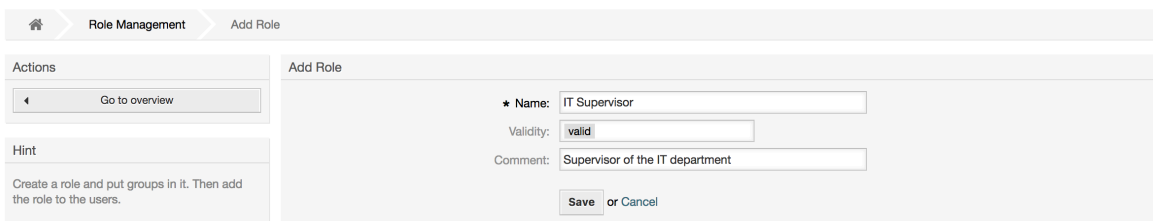
NAME	COMMENT	VALIDITY	CHANGED	CREATED
Development		valid	10/19/2017 01:09	10/19/2017 01:09
IT Supervisor	Supervisor of the IT de...	valid	10/18/2017 17:12	10/18/2017 17:12
Service Desk		valid	10/19/2017 01:09	10/19/2017 01:09

### Anmerkung

In OTRS können Rollen deaktiviert, aber nicht gelöscht werden. Deaktivieren Sie eine Rolle, indem Sie für "Gültig" den Wert entweder auf "ungültig" bzw. "ungültig-temporär" setzen.

An overview of all roles in the system is displayed. To edit a role's settings, click on the role's name. In a fresh new OTRS installation, there are no roles defined by default. To register one, click on the Add role button, provide the needed data and submit it (see figure below).

## Abbildung 4.9. Adding a new role



Role Management > Add Role

Actions

[Go to overview](#)

Hint

Create a role and put groups in it. Then add the role to the users.

Add Role

\* Name:

Validity:

Comment:

[Save](#) or [Cancel](#)

To get an overview of all roles and agents in the system, click on the link Roles <-> Agents on the Admin page. You can also use filters to find a specific element. If you want to change the roles associated with an agent, just click on the agent's name (see figure below). To change the agents associated with a role, click on the role you want to edit (see figure below).

## Abbildung 4.10. Change the roles associated with an agent



Manage Role-Agent Relations

Manage Role-Agent Relations > Change Role Relations for Agent 'Carlos Garcia'

Actions

[Go to overview](#)

Filter

Just start typing to filter...

Change Role Relations for Agent Carlos Garcia

ROLE  ACTIVE

IT Supervisor

[Save](#) or [Save and finish](#) or [Cancel](#)

## Abbildung 4.11. Change the agents associated with a specific role

**Manage Role-Agent Relations**

Manage Role-Agent Relations > Change Agent Relations for Role 'IT Supervisor'

Actions: [Go to overview](#)

Filter:

Change Agent Relations for Role IT Supervisor

AGENT	<input type="checkbox"/> ACTIVE
carlos.garcia (Carlos Garcia)	<input type="checkbox"/>
udo.bretz (Udo Bretz)	<input type="checkbox"/>

[Save](#) or [Save and finish](#) or [Cancel](#)

Um eine Übersicht aller Rollen und Gruppen im System zu erhalten, verwenden Sie den Link "Rollen <-> Gruppen" im Administrationsbereich.

## Abbildung 4.12. Manage roles-groups relations

**Manage Role-Group Relations**

Manage Role-Group Relations

Actions: [Add role](#), [Add group](#)

Filter for Roles:

Filter for Groups:

Overview

ROLES	GROUPS
Development	admin
IT Supervisor	faq
Service Desk	faq_admin
	faq_approval
	stats
	users

To define the different access rights for a role, click on the name of a role or a group (see below the Figures 4.13 and 4.14, respectively).

## Abbildung 4.13. Change group relations for a role

**Manage Role-Group Relations**

Manage Role-Group Relations > Change Group Relations for Role 'Service Desk'

Actions: [Go to overview](#)

Filter:

Hint: Select the role/group permissions. If nothing is selected, then there are no permissions in this group (tickets will not be available for the role).

Change Group Relations for Role Service Desk

GROUP	<input type="checkbox"/> CHAT_OBSERVER	<input type="checkbox"/> CHAT_PARTICIPANT	<input type="checkbox"/> CHAT_OWNER	<input type="checkbox"/> RO	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVE_INTO	<input type="checkbox"/> CREATE	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE	<input type="checkbox"/> OWNER
admin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
faq	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
faq_admin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
faq_approval	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
stats	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
users	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

[Save](#) or [Save and finish](#) or [Cancel](#)

Reference

- ro** Read only access to the ticket in this group/queue.
- move\_into** Permissions to move tickets into this group/queue.
- create** Permissions to create tickets in this group/queue.
- note** Permissions to add notes to tickets in this group/queue.
- owner** Permissions to change the owner of tickets in this group/queue.
- priority** Permissions to change the ticket priority in this group/queue.
- rw** Full read and write access to the tickets in this group/queue.

## Abbildung 4.14. Change role relations for a group

Manage Role-Group Relations
Change Role Relations for Group 'users'

**Actions**

Go to overview

**Filter**

Just start typing to filter...

**Hint**

Select the role:group permissions. If nothing is selected, then there are no permissions in this group (tickets will not be available for the role).

Change Role Relations for Group users

ROLE	<input type="checkbox"/> CHAT_OBSERVER	<input type="checkbox"/> CHAT_PARTICIPANT	<input type="checkbox"/> CHAT_OWNER	<input type="checkbox"/> RO	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVE_INTO	<input type="checkbox"/> CREATE	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE	<input type="checkbox"/> OWNER
Development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
IT Supervisor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Service Desk	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Save or Save and finish or Cancel

**Reference**

**ro**  
Read only access to the ticket in this group/queue.

**move\_into**  
Permissions to move tickets into this group/queue.

**create**  
Permissions to create tickets in this group/queue.

**note**  
Permissions to add notes to tickets in this group/queue.

**owner**  
Permissions to change the owner of tickets in this group/queue.

**priority**  
Permissions to change the ticket priority in this group/queue.

**rw**  
Full read and write access to the tickets in this group/queue.

## 1.3. Customer Users and Customers

### 1.3.1. Kundenbenutzer

OTRS supports different types of users. Using the link *Customer Users* (via the navigation bar, or the Admin page), you can manage the accounts of your customer users (see figure below), who can log into the system via the Customer Users interface (*customer.pl*). Through this interface, your customers can not only create tickets but also review their past tickets for new updates. It is important to know that a customer user is needed for the ticket history in the system.

### Abbildung 4.15. Customer User management

Customer Management

**Actions**

Search

Wildcards like '\*' are allowed.

Add Customer

Database Backend

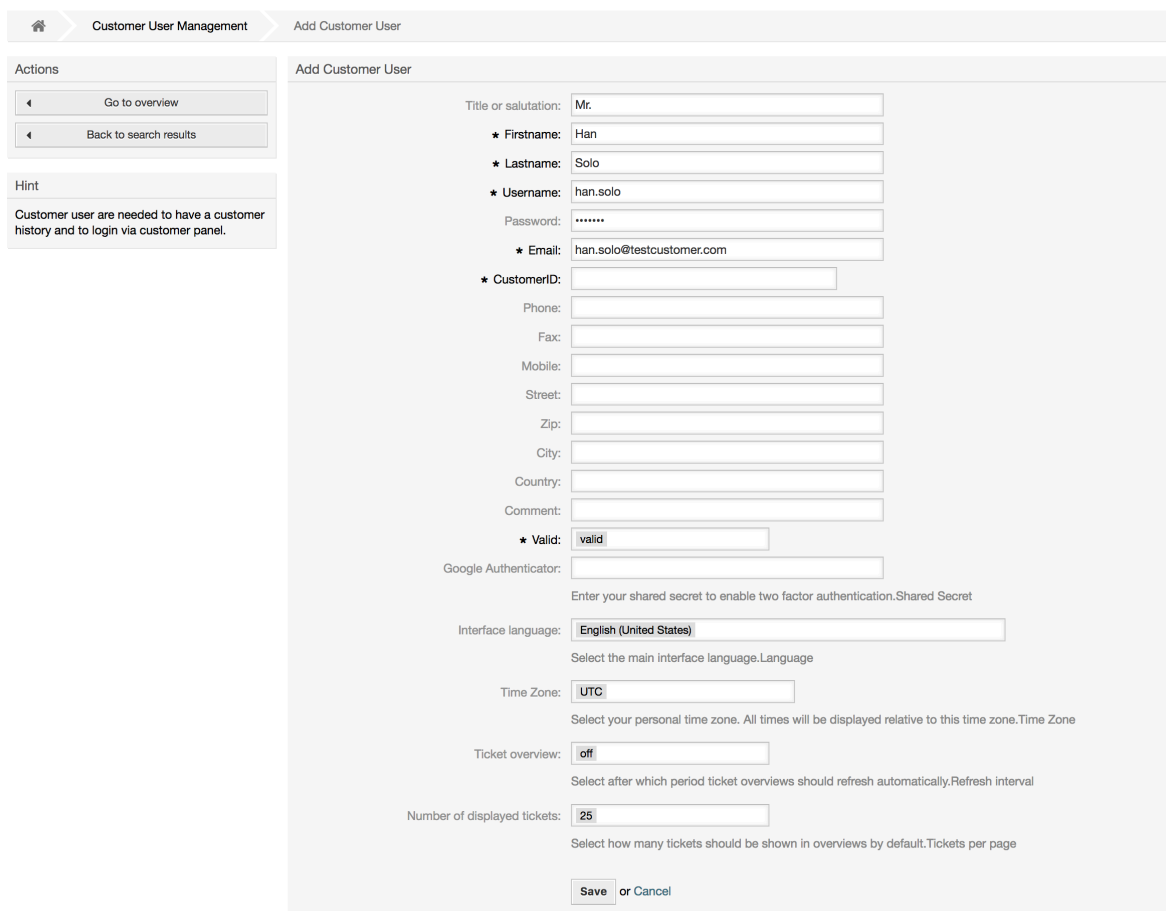
(2 total)

CUSTOMER ID	NAME	COMMENT	VALIDITY	CHANGED	CREATED
MyCompany	jose.garcia@testcustomer.com		valid	10/18/2017 23:31	10/17/2017 03:09
Other Company	contact@othercustomer.com		valid	10/18/2017 23:32	10/18/2017 23:32

You can search for a registered customer user, or edit their settings by clicking on their name. You also have the possibility to change the customer back-end, for further information please refer to the chapter about external back-ends.

To create a new customer user account, click on the *Add customer user* button (see figure below). Some of the fields are mandatory, i.e., they have to contain values, so if you leave one of those empty, it will be highlighted in red.

## Abbildung 4.16. Adding a customer user



Customer User Management > Add Customer User

Actions

- Go to overview
- Back to search results

Hint

Customer user are needed to have a customer history and to login via customer panel.

Add Customer User

Title or salutation:

\* Firstname:

\* Lastname:

\* Username:

Password:

\* Email:

\* CustomerID:

Phone:

Fax:

Mobile:

Street:

Zip:

City:

Country:

Comment:

\* Valid:

Google Authenticator:

Enter your shared secret to enable two factor authentication.Shared Secret

Interface language:

Select the main interface language.Language

Time Zone:

Select your personal time zone. All times will be displayed relative to this time zone.Time Zone

Ticket overview:

Select after which period ticket overviews should refresh automatically.Refresh interval

Number of displayed tickets:

Select how many tickets should be shown in overviews by default.Tickets per page

or

Customer Users can access the system by providing their username and password. The CustomerID is needed by the system to identify the user and associated tickets. Since the email address is a unique value, it can be used as the ID.

With the configuration parameter `AdminCustomerUser::UseAutoComplete` in the Admin SysConfig the autocomplete field can be activated for the customer ID selection in the customer user add or edit screen.

### Anmerkung

As with agents, groups and roles, customer users can not be deleted from the system, only deactivated by setting the Valid option to *invalid* or *invalid-temporarily*.

## 1.3.2. Customer Users ↔ Customers Relations

Customer users can be assigned to multiple customers (and vice-versa) using the link *Customer Users* ↔ *Customers* on the admin page. In addition to their own (primary) customer, they will be linked to any other customer for which there is a defined relation.

This gives them access to tickets of customer users from these customers.

## Abbildung 4.17. Customer Users-Customers relations management



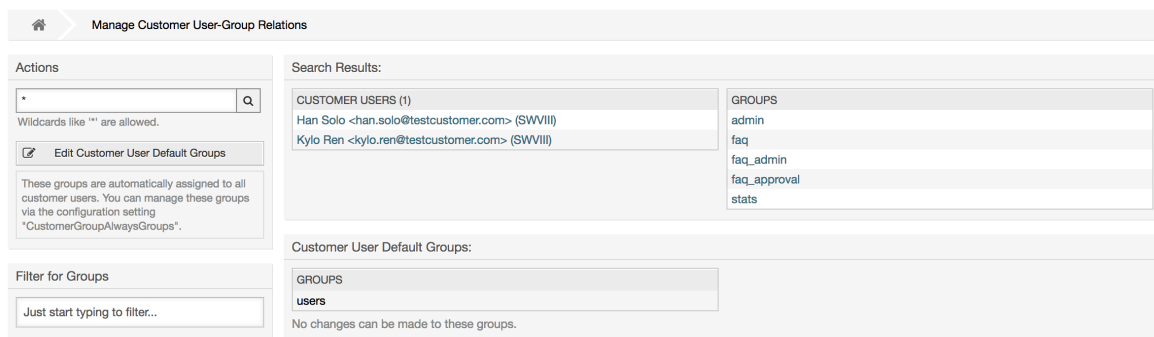
### 1.3.3. Kundenbenutzer ↔ Gruppen

Customer users can also be added to a group, which can be useful if you want to add customer users of the same company with access to one or a few queues. First create the group to which your customer users will belong, via the Group management module. Then add the queues and select the new group for the queues.

The next step is to activate the customer group support. This can be done with the configuration parameter `CustomerGroupSupport`, from the Admin SysConfig option. Using the parameter `CustomerGroupAlwaysGroups`, you can specify the default groups for a newly added customer user, so that every new account will be automatically added to these groups.

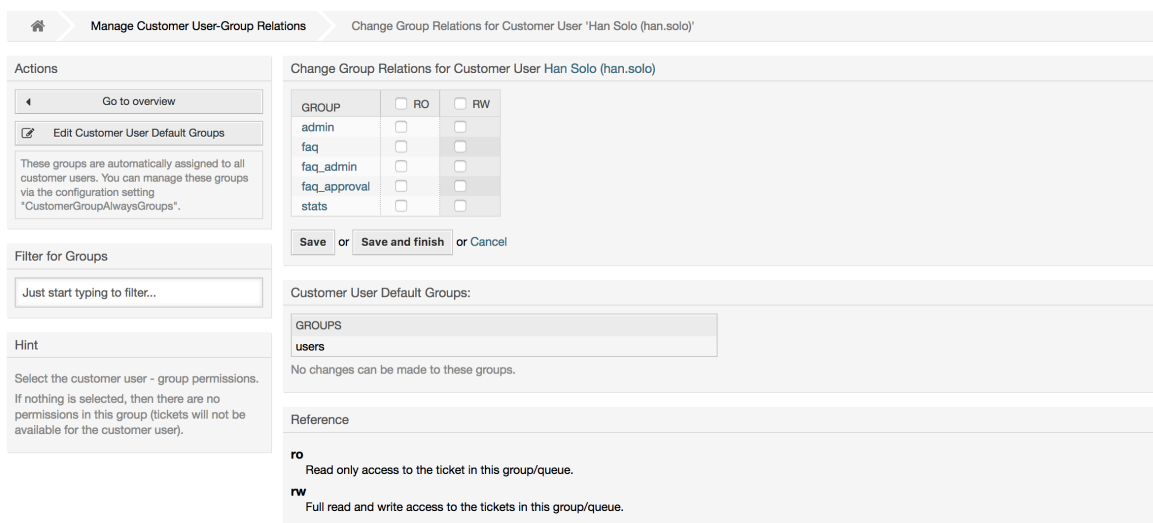
Through the link *Customer Users ↔ Groups* you can manage which customer shall belong to the different groups (see figure below).

## Abbildung 4.18. Customer Users-Group relations management



To define the different groups a customer should be part of and vice versa, click on the corresponding customer username or group (see below the Figures 4.18 and 4.19, respectively).

## Abbildung 4.19. Change Group relations for a Customer User



Manage Customer User-Group Relations > Change Group Relations for Customer User 'Han Solo (han.solo)'

**Actions**

- Go to overview
- Edit Customer User Default Groups

These groups are automatically assigned to all customer users. You can manage these groups via the configuration setting "CustomerGroupAlwaysGroups".

Filter for Groups: Just start typing to filter...

Hint: Select the customer user - group permissions. If nothing is selected, then there are no permissions in this group (tickets will not be available for the customer user).

**Change Group Relations for Customer User Han Solo (han.solo)**

GROUP	RO	RW
admin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
faq	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
faq_admin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
faq_approval	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
stats	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Save or Save and finish or Cancel

Customer User Default Groups:

GROUPS: users

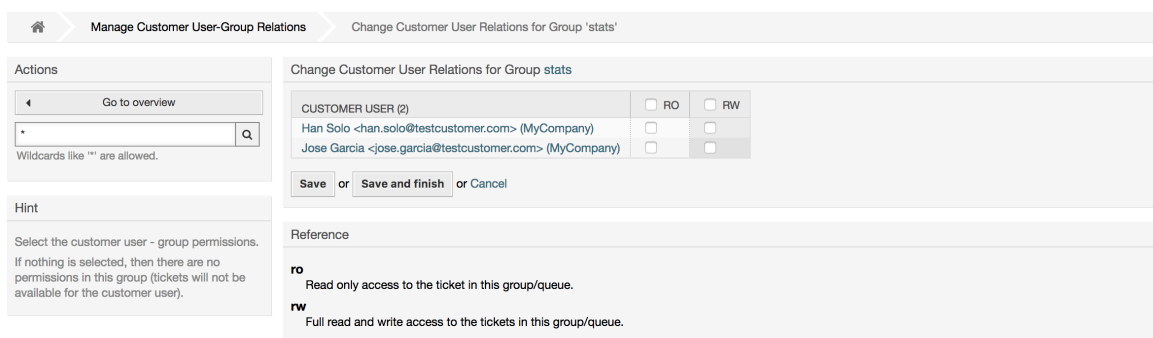
No changes can be made to these groups.

Reference

**ro**  
Read only access to the ticket in this group/queue.

**rw**  
Full read and write access to the tickets in this group/queue.

## Abbildung 4.20. Change Customer user relations for a Group



Manage Customer User-Group Relations > Change Customer User Relations for Group 'stats'

**Actions**

- Go to overview

Wildcards like "\*" are allowed.

Hint: Select the customer user - group permissions. If nothing is selected, then there are no permissions in this group (tickets will not be available for the customer user).

**Change Customer User Relations for Group stats**

CUSTOMER USER (2)	RO	RW
Han Solo <han.solo@testcustomer.com> (MyCompany)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jose Garcia <jose.garcia@testcustomer.com> (MyCompany)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Save or Save and finish or Cancel

Reference

**ro**  
Read only access to the ticket in this group/queue.

**rw**  
Full read and write access to the tickets in this group/queue.

### 1.3.4. Kunden ↔ Gruppen

Customers can also be added to a group, which can be useful if you don't want to add group relations to every single customer user. First create the group to which your customers will belong, via the Group management module. Then add the queues and select the new group for the queues.

The next step is to activate the customer group support. This can be done with the configuration parameter `CustomerGroupSupport`, from the Admin SysConfig option. Using the parameter `CustomerGroupAlwaysGroups`, you can specify the default groups for a newly added customers, so that every new customer will be automatically added to these groups. Available permission levels can be changed via configuration.

Assigned permissions will be shared among all customer users of this customer, so permissions don't have to be given individually to every customer user (although this is still possible if required).

Different contexts of permission assignment are available, which will determine how the permissions are inherited by customer users.

The following contexts are available:

- Gleicher Kunde



Group permissions will be inherited by all customer users of this customer. This provides them with access to tickets of all customer users from the this customer if they are located in a queue that's assigned to this group.

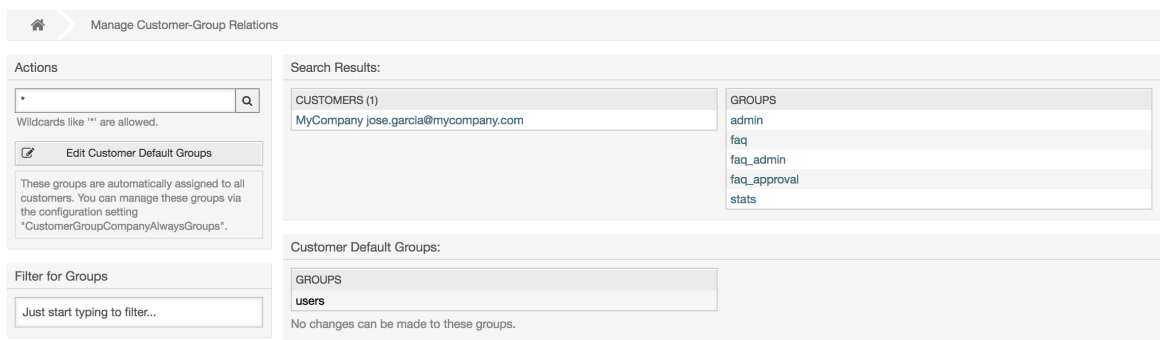
- Andere Kunden

Group permissions will be inherited by all customer users of this customer. This provides them with access to tickets of all customer users from other customers if they are located in a queue that's assigned to this group and if the other customer also has permissions to this group.

Access is limited to the level the customer user of a ticket has.

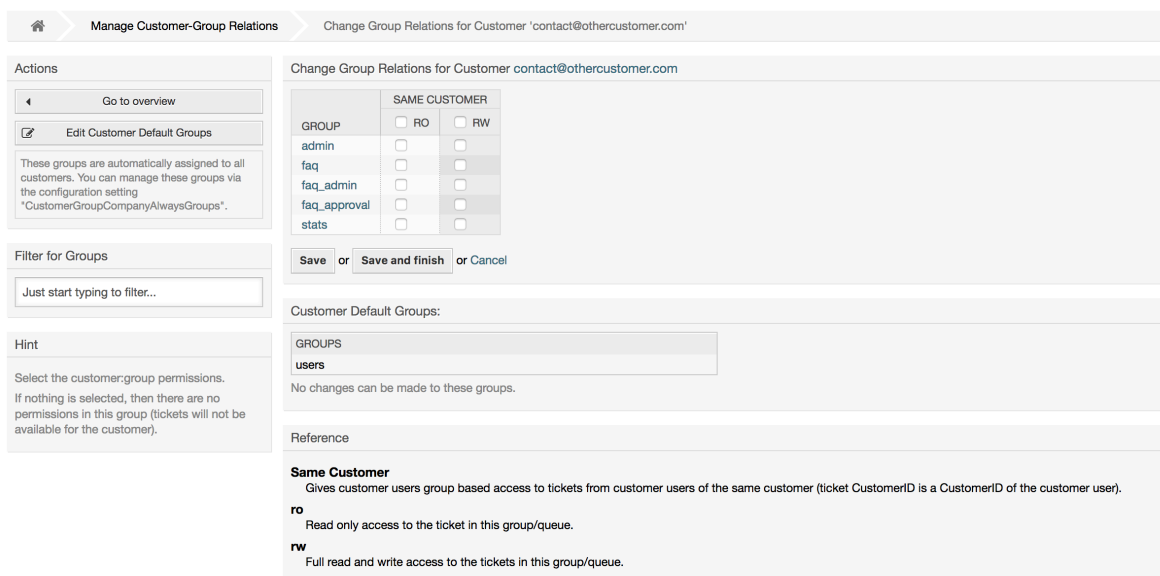
Through the link *Customers ↔ Groups* you can manage which customer shall belong to the different groups (see figure below).

### Abbildung 4.21. Customers-Group relations management

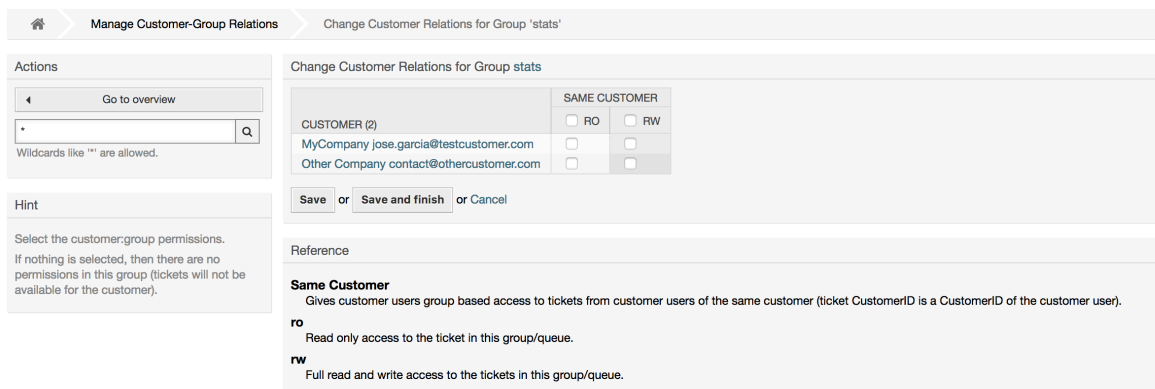


To define the different groups a customer should be part of and vice versa, click on the corresponding customer username or group (see below the Figures 4.18 and 4.19, respectively).

### Abbildung 4.22. Change Group relations for a Customer User



## Abbildung 4.23. Change Customer user relations for a Group



Manage Customer-Group Relations > Change Customer Relations for Group 'stats'

Actions

Go to overview

Wildcards like "\*" are allowed.

Hint

Select the customer:group permissions. If nothing is selected, then there are no permissions in this group (tickets will not be available for the customer).

CUSTOMER (2)	SAME CUSTOMER	
	RO	RW
MyCompany jose.garcia@testcustomer.com	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other Company contact@othercustomer.com	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Save or Save and finish or Cancel

Reference

**Same Customer**  
Gives customer users group based access to tickets from customer users of the same customer (ticket CustomerID is a CustomerID of the customer user).

**ro**  
Read only access to the ticket in this group/queue.

**rw**  
Full read and write access to the tickets in this group/queue.

### 1.3.5. Customer permission functionality explained

Access to tickets on the customer interface with enabled group support is mostly evaluated by a combination of group and individual (customer/customer user based) permission. Only if both criteria are met, specific access is granted.

If the resulting access is *rw*, a customer user can view and modify a ticket, if the access is *ro* only viewing is possible.

For ticket creation only the group permissions are used and a customer user can create tickets for all queues with *rw* permissions (unless restricted otherwise, e.g. ACL or CustomerPanelOwnSelection).

Group permissions are additive (meaning that only one method needs to grant permissions) and the following possibilities are taken into account:

- Customer user default groups via SysConfig setting
- Groups assigned to the customer user via *Customer Users* ↔ *Customers* admin frontend
- Customer default groups via SysConfig setting
- Groups assigned to the customer via *Customers* ↔ *Groups* admin frontend

For the methods above, all customers related to a customer user are used. This includes the 'primary' customer (selected in *Customer User* admin frontend), additional customers (added in *Customer Users* ↔ *Customers* admin frontend) and other customer that might exist in the backend.

Individual permission checks require one of the following conditions to be met:

- Ticket is assigned to the customer user
- Ticket is assigned to a customer that the customer user is related to (as explained above)
- Ticket is assigned to a customer with group permissions for the ticket queue while a customer related to the customer user has *Other Customers* permission to the same group

An example for the last item to clarify the functionality:

- Ticket is assigned to customer user 'Arvid Karlsson' with related customer 'Ericsson AB'
- Ticket is located in queue 'Support Sweden'
- Queue 'Support Sweden' is in group 'support-se'

- Customer 'Ericsson AB' has 'Same Customer' context 'rw' permission to group 'support-se'
- Logged in customer user is 'Barry Smith' which is related to customer 'Farmers Inc.'
- Customer 'Farmers Inc.' has 'Same Customer' context 'ro' permission to group 'support-se'
- Now, if Customer 'Farmers Inc.' is given 'Other Customers' context 'ro' permission to group 'support-se', Barry Smith will be able to view the ticket
- In order for Barry to modify the ticket, 'rw' permission is required for both 'Same Customer' and 'Other Customers' context

### 1.3.6. Multi-Tier Customer Relationship Usage/Setup Example

In this example we will create a multi-tier customer structure with resulting ticket permissions. To get the same results you will need a relatively clean system without many customizations.

First, create following customers through 'Admin → Customers' frontend:

- CustomerID: de, Customer: Graubrot AG
- CustomerID: mx, Customer: Hernandez SA
- CustomerID: se, Customer: Ericsson AB
- CustomerID: us, Customer: Farmers Inc.

Next, create the following customer users through *Admin → Customer Users* frontend and assign them to the already created customers. Use any valid email addresses for Email field.

- Firstname: Arvid, Lastname: Karlsson, Username: ak, CustomerID: Ericsson AB
- Firstname: Barry, Lastname: Smith, Username: bs, CustomerID: Farmers Inc.
- Firstname: Christian, Lastname: Müller, Username: cm, CustomerID: Graubrot AG
- Firstname: Diego, Lastname: Garcia, Username: dg, CustomerID: Hernandez SA

Then, go to 'Admin → Groups' frontend and add the following as new groups:

- faq-amer
- faq-emea
- support-de
- support-mx
- support-se
- support-us

Then, go to *Admin → Queues* and add corresponding queues which will use previously created groups. For the System address you can use any available.

- Name: FAQ Germany, Group: faq-emea
- Name: FAQ Mexico, Group: faq-amer
- Name: FAQ Sweden, Group: faq-emea

- Name: FAQ USA, Group: faq-amer
- Name: Support Germany, Group: support-de
- Name: Support Mexico, Group: support-mx
- Name: Support Sweden, Group: support-se
- Name: Support USA, Group: support-us

Go to *Admin* → *Customer Users* ↔ *Customers* frontend and assign customer users to other customers.

- Arvid Karlsson  
de Graubrot AG → active {1}
- Diego Garcia  
se Ericsson AB, us Farmers Inc. → active {2}

Additionally, go to *Admin* → *Customer Users* ↔ *Groups* frontend and assign a single customer user direct access to a group.

- Diego Garcia  
faq-emea → rw {3}

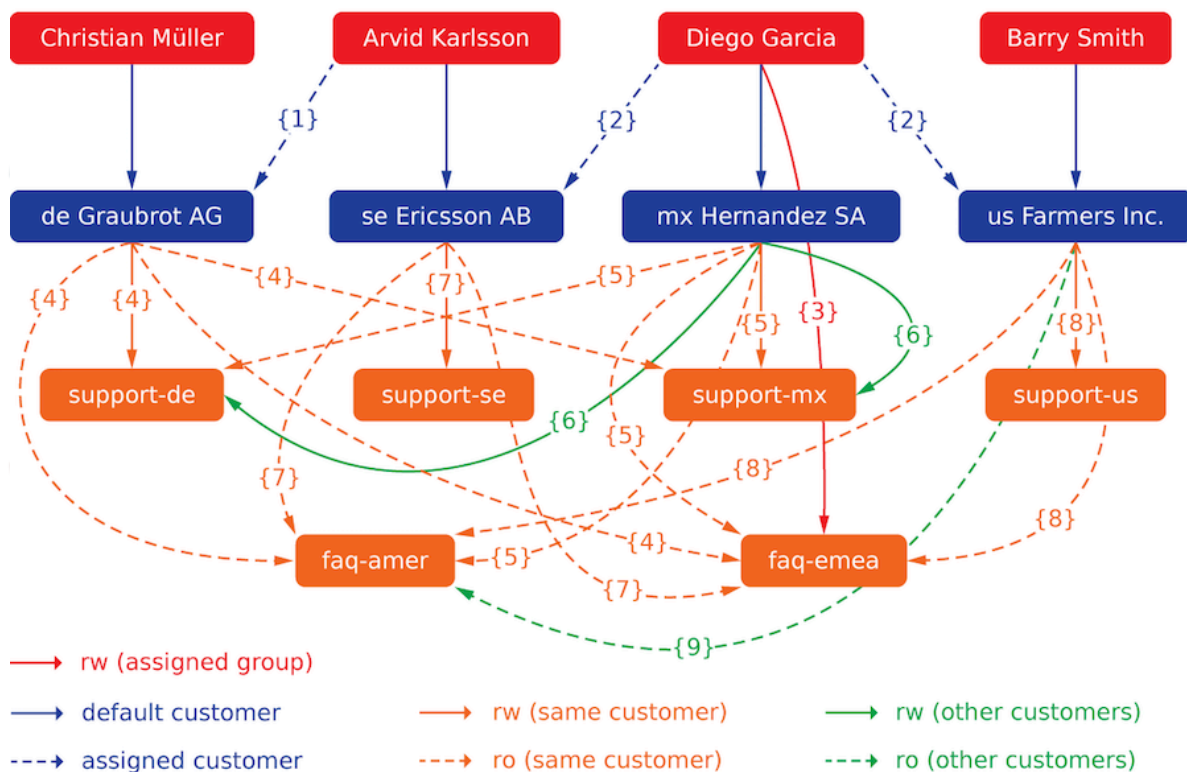
Now, go to *Admin* → *Customers* ↔ *Groups* frontend and assign customers to groups according to the matrix below. Be sure to select proper permission level for each group and company.

- de Graubrot AG
  - Same Customer {4}  
faq-amer → ro  
faq-emea → ro  
support-de → rw  
support-mx → ro
- mx Hernandex SA
  - Same Customer {5}  
faq-amer → ro  
faq-emea → ro  
support-de → ro  
support-mx → rw
  - Other Customers {6}  
support-de → rw (this is intentional to demonstrate limitation to base permissions)  
support-mx → rw
- se Ericsson AB
  - Same Customer {7}

faq-amer → ro  
 faq-emea → ro  
 support-se → rw

- us Farmers Inc.
  - Same Customer {8}
    - faq-amer → ro
    - faq-emea → ro
    - support-us → rw
  - Other Customers {9}
    - faq-amer → ro

For reference, please consult image below where all relationships are drawn as lines:



Finally, let's create some tickets. Go to *New phone ticket* frontend and create tickets, one each per customer user and queue (32 in total). By the way, this is possible in the agent frontend as the customer group restrictions are only active on the customer frontend.

For checking resulting access to the tickets, you can easily switch between the customer users by activating *SwitchToCustomer* option in SysConfig. Then just go to *Admin* → *Customer Users* and click on corresponding *Switch to customer* link next to the user's name.

You will be immediately logged in as that customer user and you can visit *Tickets* → *Company Tickets* screen for checking the ticket access. It should conform to the matrix below. Click on a ticket to check if corresponding permission level is honored: for *ro* permission level you should not see the *Reply* button.

This is the expected result for each customer user. The marker '{0}' refers to the location above where the corresponding setting was taken (this shows why the access is granted).

Resulting access for customer user Arvid Karlsson

- Queue FAQ Germany: ro (via {7}) + Christian's Tickets ro (via {1})
- Queue FAQ Mexico: ro (via {7}) + Christian's Tickets ro (via {1})
- Queue FAQ Sweden: ro (via {7}) + Christian's Tickets ro (via {1})
- Queue FAQ USA: ro (via {7}) + Christian's Tickets ro (via {1})
- Queue Support Germany: rw (via {1→6}) + Christian's Tickets rw (via {1})
- Queue Support Mexico: -
- Queue Support Sweden: rw (via {7}) + Christian's Tickets rw (via {1})
- Queue Support USA: -

Resulting access for customer user Barry Smith

- Queue FAQ Germany: ro (via {8})
- Queue FAQ Mexico: ro (via {8}) + Arvid's, Christian's, Diego's Tickets ro (via {9})
- Queue FAQ Sweden: ro (via {8})
- Queue FAQ USA: ro (via {8}) + Arvid's, Christian's, Diego's Tickets ro (via {9})
- Queue Support Germany: -
- Queue Support Mexico: -
- Queue Support Sweden: -
- Queue Support USA: rw (via {8})

Resulting access for customer user Christian Müller

- Queue FAQ Germany: ro (via {4})
- Queue FAQ Mexico: ro (via {4})
- Queue FAQ Sweden: ro (via {4})
- Queue FAQ USA: ro (via {4})
- Queue Support Germany: rw (via {4})
- Queue Support Mexico: ro (via {4})
- Queue Support Sweden: -
- Queue Support USA: -

Resulting access for customer user Diego Garcia

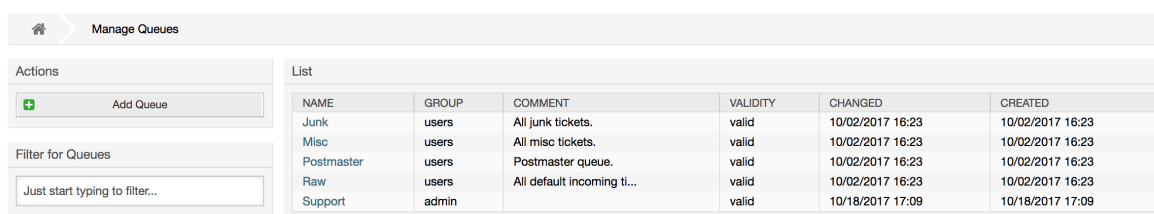
- Queue FAQ Germany: rw (via {3}) + Arvid's, Barry's Tickets rw (via {2})
- Queue FAQ Mexico: ro (via {5}) + Arvid's, Barry's Tickets ro (via {2}) + Christian's Tickets ro (via {2→9})
- Queue FAQ Sweden: rw (via {3}) + Arvid's, Barry's Tickets rw (via {2})
- Queue FAQ USA: ro (via {5}) + Arvid's, Barry's Tickets ro (via {2}) + Christian's Tickets ro (via {2→9})

- Queue Support Germany: ro (via {5}) + Arvid's, Barry's Tickets ro (via {2}) + Christian's Tickets ro (via {6})
- Queue Support Mexico: rw (via {5}) + Arvid's, Barry's Tickets rw (via {2}) + Christian's Tickets rw (via {6})
- Queue Support Sweden: rw (via {2→4}) + Arvid's, Barry's Tickets rw (via {2})
- Queue Support USA: rw (via {2→5}) + Arvid's, Barry's Tickets rw (via {2})

## 1.4. Queues

Clicking on the link "Queues" of the Admin page, you can manage the queues of your system (see figure below). In a new OTRS installation there are 4 default queues: Raw, Junk, Misc and Postmaster. All incoming messages will be stored in the "Raw" queue if no filter rules are defined. The "Junk" queue can be used to store spam messages.

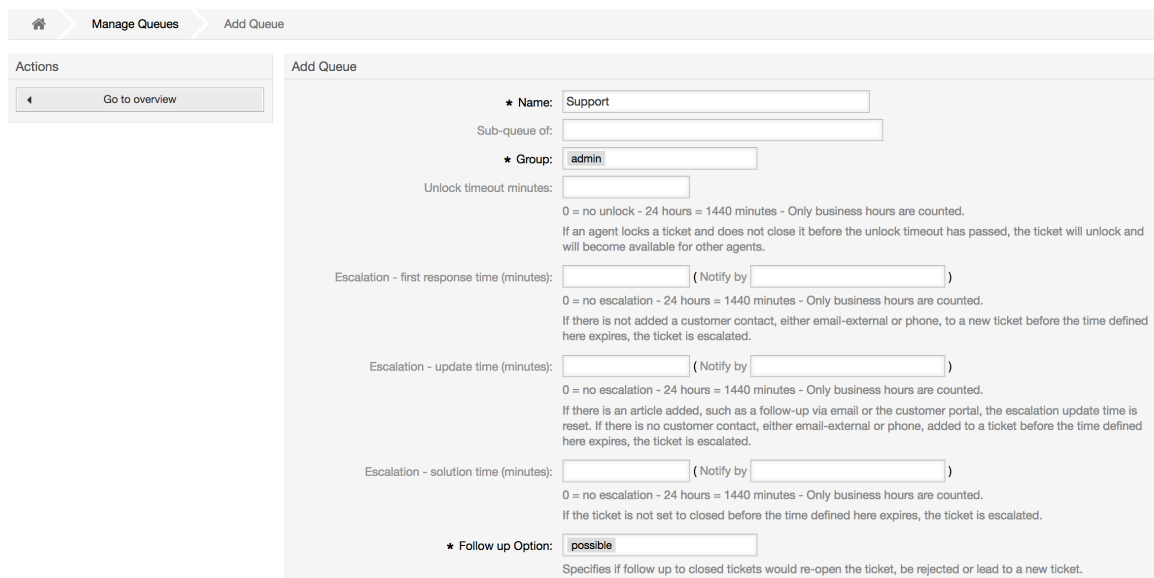
**Abbildung 4.24. Queue-Verwaltung**



NAME	GROUP	COMMENT	VALIDITY	CHANGED	CREATED
Junk	users	All junk tickets.	valid	10/02/2017 16:23	10/02/2017 16:23
Misc	users	All misc tickets.	valid	10/02/2017 16:23	10/02/2017 16:23
Postmaster	users	Postmaster queue.	valid	10/02/2017 16:23	10/02/2017 16:23
Raw	users	All default incoming ti...	valid	10/02/2017 16:23	10/02/2017 16:23
Support	admin		valid	10/18/2017 17:09	10/18/2017 17:09

Here you can add queues (see figure below) and modify them. You can specify the group that should use the queue. You can also set the queue as a sub-queue of an existing queue.

**Abbildung 4.25. Adding a new queue**



**Add Queue**

★ Name:

Sub-queue of:

★ Group:

Unlock timeout minutes:

0 = no unlock - 24 hours = 1440 minutes - Only business hours are counted.  
 If an agent locks a ticket and does not close it before the unlock timeout has passed, the ticket will unlock and will become available for other agents.

Escalation - first response time (minutes):  (Notify by )

0 = no escalation - 24 hours = 1440 minutes - Only business hours are counted.  
 If there is not added a customer contact, either email-external or phone, to a new ticket before the time defined here expires, the ticket is escalated.

Escalation - update time (minutes):  (Notify by )

0 = no escalation - 24 hours = 1440 minutes - Only business hours are counted.  
 If there is an article added, such as a follow-up via email or the customer portal, the escalation update time is reset. If there is no customer contact, either email-external or phone, added to a ticket before the time defined here expires, the ticket is escalated.

Escalation - solution time (minutes):  (Notify by )

0 = no escalation - 24 hours = 1440 minutes - Only business hours are counted.  
 If the ticket is not set to closed before the time defined here expires, the ticket is escalated.

★ Follow up Option:

Specifies if follow up to closed tickets would re-open the ticket, be rejected or lead to a new ticket.

Wurde ein Ticket von einem Agenten gesperrt, so können Sie mit Hilfe des Freigabezeit-Intervalls festlegen, wann ein Ticket wieder automatisch vom System freigegeben werden soll. So können auch die anderen Mitarbeiter wieder auf dieses Ticket zugreifen und es bearbeiten.

Drei Arten von Eskalationszeiten können pro Queue eingestellt werden:

## Eskalation - Zeit für die erste Reaktion

- Nach der Erstellung wird dieses Ticket eskalieren, wenn die hier definierte Zeit verstreicht, ohne dass eine Kommunikation zum Kunden per E-Mail oder Telefonanruf stattgefunden hat.

## Eskalation - Aktualisierungszeit

- If there is a customer followup either via e-mail or the customer portal, that is recorded in the ticket, the escalation update time is reset. If there is no customer contact before the time defined here expires, the ticket is escalated.

## Eskalation - Lösungszeit

- Wenn das Ticket nicht innerhalb der definierten Zeitdauer geschlossen werden kann, eskaliert es.

Weiterhin können Sie festlegen, dass bei einem Follow-Up auf ein Ticket wieder der Mitarbeiter Eigentümer dieses Tickets wird, der zuletzt als Eigentümer im System für dieses Ticket vermerkt war. Dies stellt sicher, dass die Nachfrage eines Kunden zuerst bei demselben Mitarbeiter landet, der sich zuletzt um dieses Ticket gekümmert hat.

Der Parameter für die Systemadresse legt fest, mit welcher Absenderadresse Mails aus dieser Queue versendet werden sollen. Mit Hilfe der Parameter für Anrede und Signatur kann eingestellt werden, welche Vorgaben hier standardmäßig bei Antworten auf Tickets in dieser Queue genutzt werden. In den Abschnitten E-Mail-Adressen, Anreden und Signaturen erfahren Sie mehr über die Einrichtung dieser Parameter.

### Anmerkung

In OTRS können Queues deaktiviert, aber nicht gelöscht werden. Sie können eine Queue deaktivieren, indem Sie den Wert für "Gültig" auf "ungültig" oder "ungültig-temporär" setzen.

## 1.5. Salutations, Signatures, Attachments and Templates

### 1.5.1. Anreden

A salutation is a text module for a template. Salutations can be linked to one or more queues, as described in the section about queues. A salutation is used only if a ticket from a queue the salutation is linked to, is answered. To manage the different salutations of your system, use the "Salutations" link of the admin area (see figure below).

#### Abbildung 4.26. Verwaltung der Anreden



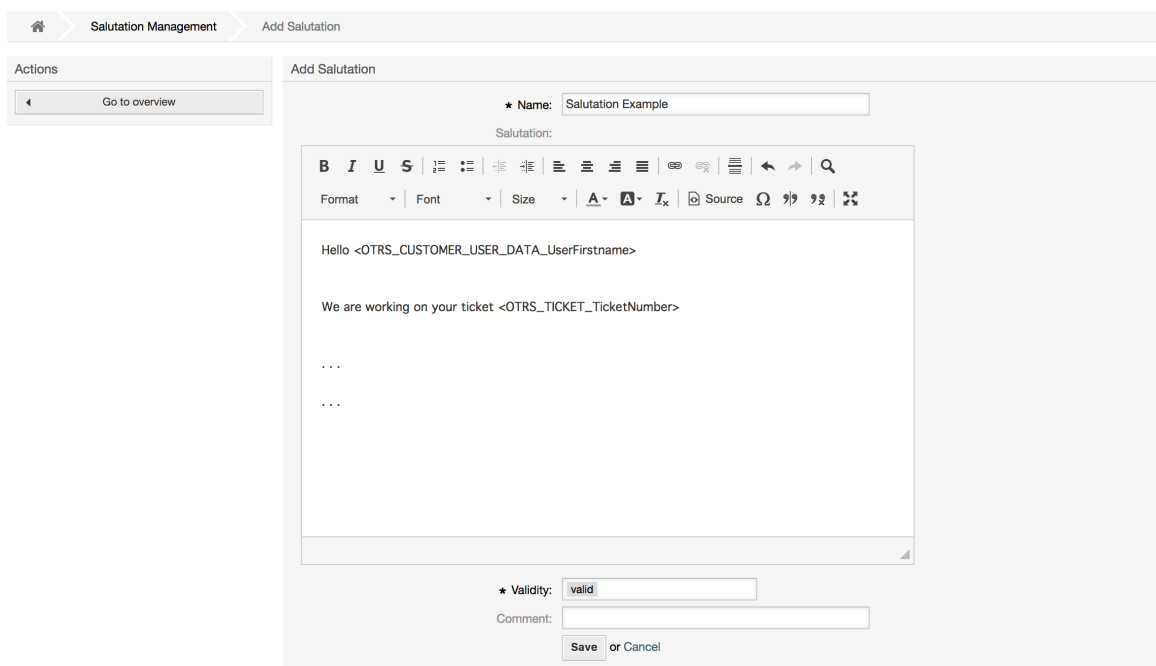
NAME	COMMENT	VALIDITY	CHANGED	CREATED
Salutation Example		valid	10/18/2017 17:18	10/18/2017 17:18
system standard salutation (en)	Standard Salutation.	valid	10/02/2017 16:23	10/02/2017 16:23

Nach einer Standardinstallation von OTRS sind bereits eine Anrede im System gespeichert, "system standard salutation (en)".

To create a new salutation, press the button Add salutation, provide the required data and submit it (see figure below).



## Abbildung 4.27. Adding a new salutation



In Anreden können Variablen verwendet werden. Wenn Sie auf ein Ticket antworten, werden die Variablennamen durch die zugehörigen Werte ersetzt.

The different variables you can use in templates are listed in the lower part of the salutation screen. If you use, for example, the variable `<OTRS_LAST_NAME>` the last name of the ticket's sender will be included in your reply.

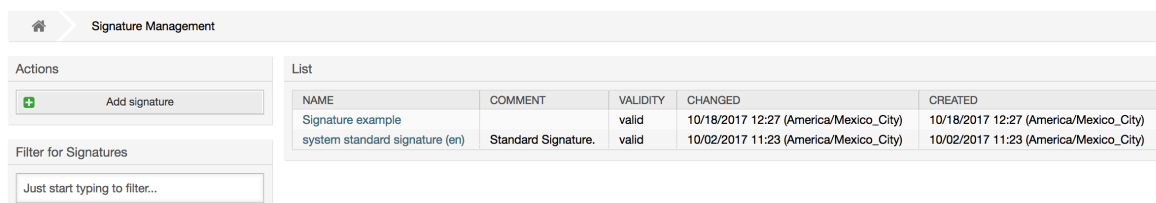
### Anmerkung

In OTRS können Anreden deaktiviert, aber nicht gelöscht werden. Sie können eine Anrede deaktivieren, indem Sie den Wert für "Gültig" auf "ungültig" oder "ungültig-temporär" setzen.

## 1.5.2. Signaturen

Another text module for a template is the signature. Signatures can be linked to a queue, as described in the section about the queues. Please note that a signature will only be appended to a template text, if it has previously been linked to a queue. You can manage the signatures in your system by accessing the "Signatures" link of the Admin page, (see figure below).

## Abbildung 4.28. Signatures management

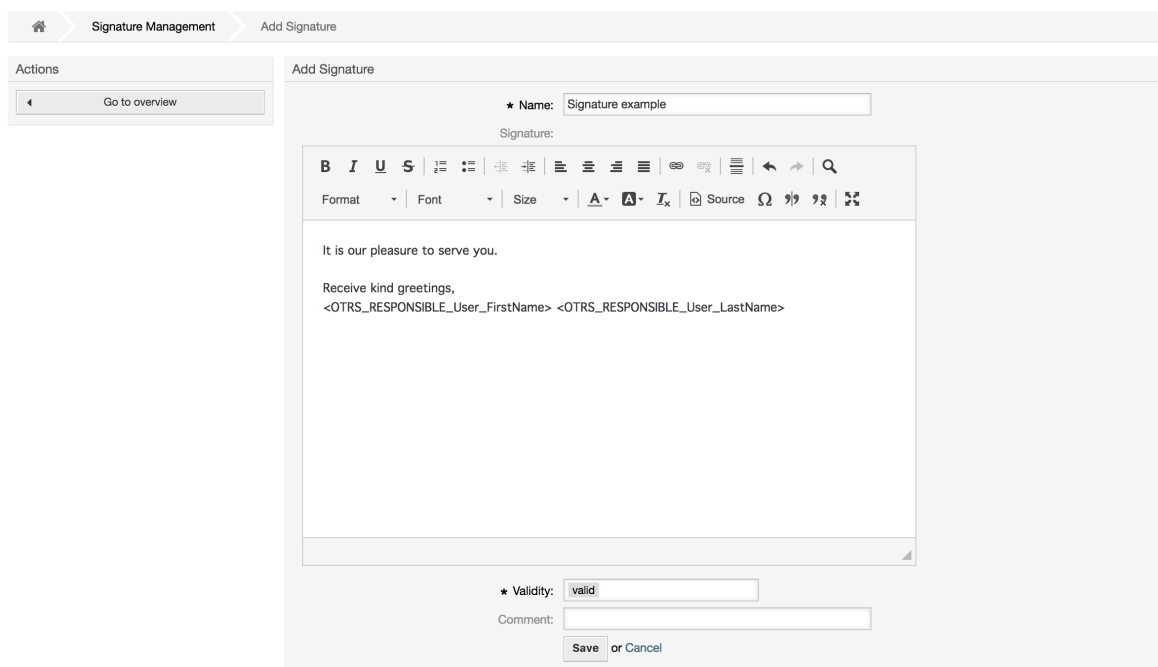


NAME	COMMENT	VALIDITY	CHANGED	CREATED
Signature example		valid	10/18/2017 12:27 (America/Mexico_City)	10/18/2017 12:27 (America/Mexico_City)
system standard signature (en)	Standard Signature.	valid	10/02/2017 11:23 (America/Mexico_City)	10/02/2017 11:23 (America/Mexico_City)

Nach einer Standardinstallation von OTRS ist bereits eine Signatur im System vorhanden, "system standard signature (en)".

To create a new signature, press the button Add signature, provide the needed data and submit it (see figure below).

## Abbildung 4.29. Adding a new signature



Auch in Anreden und Signaturen können dynamische Inhalte eingebaut werden, wie etwa Vor- und Nachname des Agenten. Dies geschieht, genauso wie bei den Anreden, mit Hilfe verschiedener OTRS-Variablen, die in den Text der Signatur integriert werden können. Wenn Sie zum Beispiel die Variable `<OTRS_LAST_NAME>` in einer Signatur hinzufügen, wird der Name des Mitarbeiters angezeigt, der das Ticket beantwortet hat.

### Anmerkung

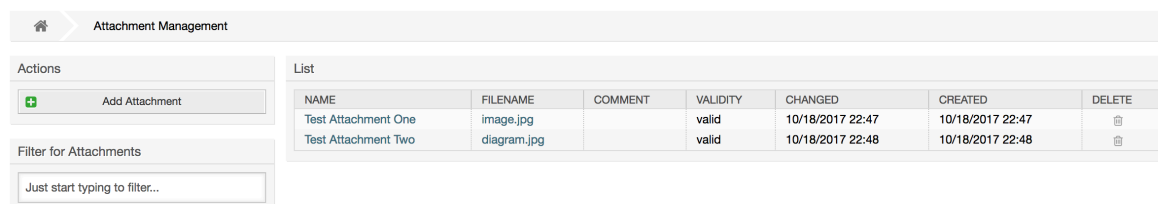
In OTRS können Signaturen deaktiviert, aber nicht gelöscht werden. Sie können eine Signatur deaktivieren, indem Sie den Wert für "Gültig" auf "ungültig" oder "ungültig-temporär" setzen.

## 1.5.3. Anlagen

You can also optionally add one or more attachments to a template. If the template is selected, the attachments will be attached to the message in the compose screen. If necessary, the agent can remove the attachment from an individual template before sending it to the customer.

Through the "Attachment" link of the Admin page, you can load the attachments into the database of the system (see figure below).

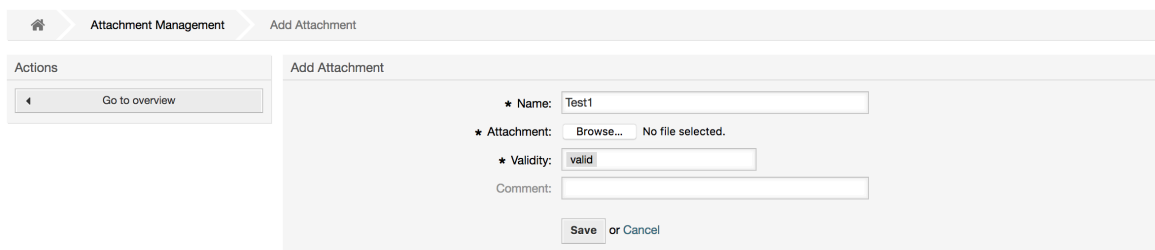
## Abbildung 4.30. Attachments management



NAME	FILENAME	COMMENT	VALIDITY	CHANGED	CREATED	DELETE
Test Attachment One	image.jpg		valid	10/18/2017 22:47	10/18/2017 22:47	
Test Attachment Two	diagram.jpg		valid	10/18/2017 22:48	10/18/2017 22:48	

To create a new attachment, press the button Add attachment, provide the required data and submit it (see figure below).

### Abbildung 4.31. Adding a new attachment



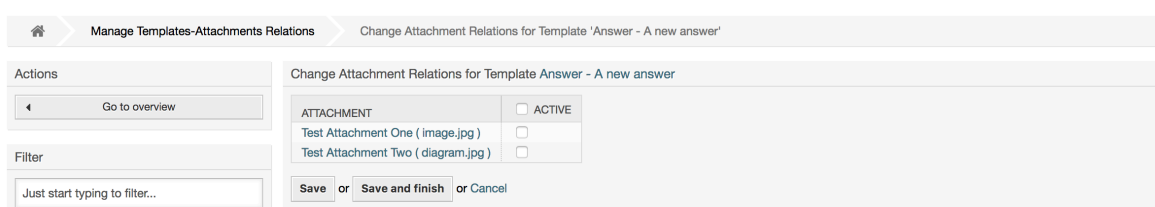
If an attachment is stored it can be linked to one or more templates. Click on the Attachment <-> Templates link of the Admin page (see figure below).

### Abbildung 4.32. Anhänge zu Vorlagen zuordnen.



To associate different attachments with a specific template and vice versa, click on the corresponding template name or attachment (see below the Figures 4.29 and 4.30, respectively).

### Abbildung 4.33. Anlagenzuordnungen einer Vorlage verändern



### Abbildung 4.34. Vorlagen-Zuordnungen für einen Anhang verändern



## 1.5.4. Vorlagen

To speed up ticket processing and to standardize the look of answers, you can define templates in OTRS. A template can be linked to one or more queues and vice versa.

There are different kind of templates that are used in different parts of OTRS and they have its own purpose, the following is the list of possible template types:

- Antwort: Als Ticketantwort oder Rückantwort verwendet.
- Erstellen: In neuen Telefon- oder E-Mailtickets verwendet.
- Weiterleiten: Verwendet um einen Artikel an jemand Anderen weiterzuleiten.
- Telefonanruf: In Telefonanruf eingehend und ausgehend verwendet.
- ProcessDialog: To be used in the Process activity dialogs (field "Article" contains the template selection)

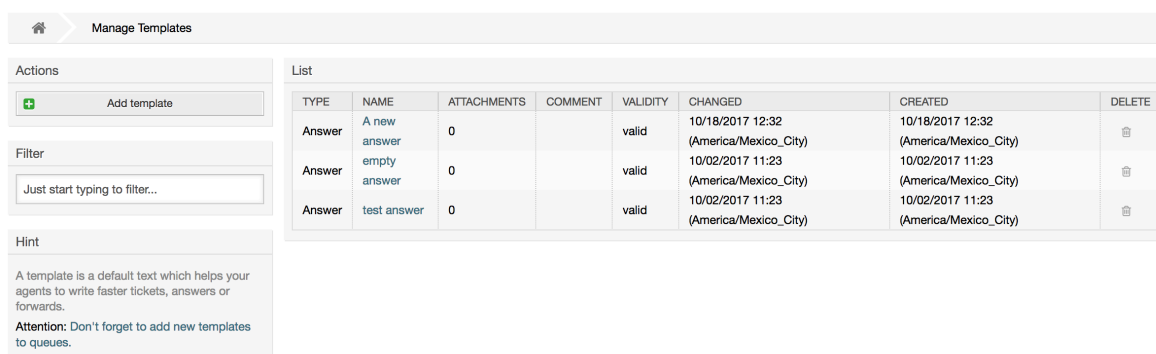
Answer templates can be accessed in two ways, from the ticket zoom screen in the article menu, or in a quicker fashion: from any ticket overview large screen such as Status View or Ticket View. For a fresh OTRS installation, the "empty answer" template (Answer) is set as the default for every queue.

As soon as Forward templates are added and assigned to the queues, the "Forward" button in ticket zoom (that normally leads to an empty text forward screen) will change into a selection control. This selection is filled with the added Forward templates, and by choosing one of the templates, the forward screen will be shown pre-filled with the template text and attachments (similar to the reply selection box with the Answer templates).

Creating templates of type Create and PhoneCall will make visible the "Text Template" selection box in their respective screens, and choosing a template for the list will populate the "Text" and "Attachment" fields (if available in the template). Notice that any previous change in the text or attachments will be overwritten by selecting a template.

Clicking the "Templates" link on the Admin page brings you to the Template management screen (see figure below).

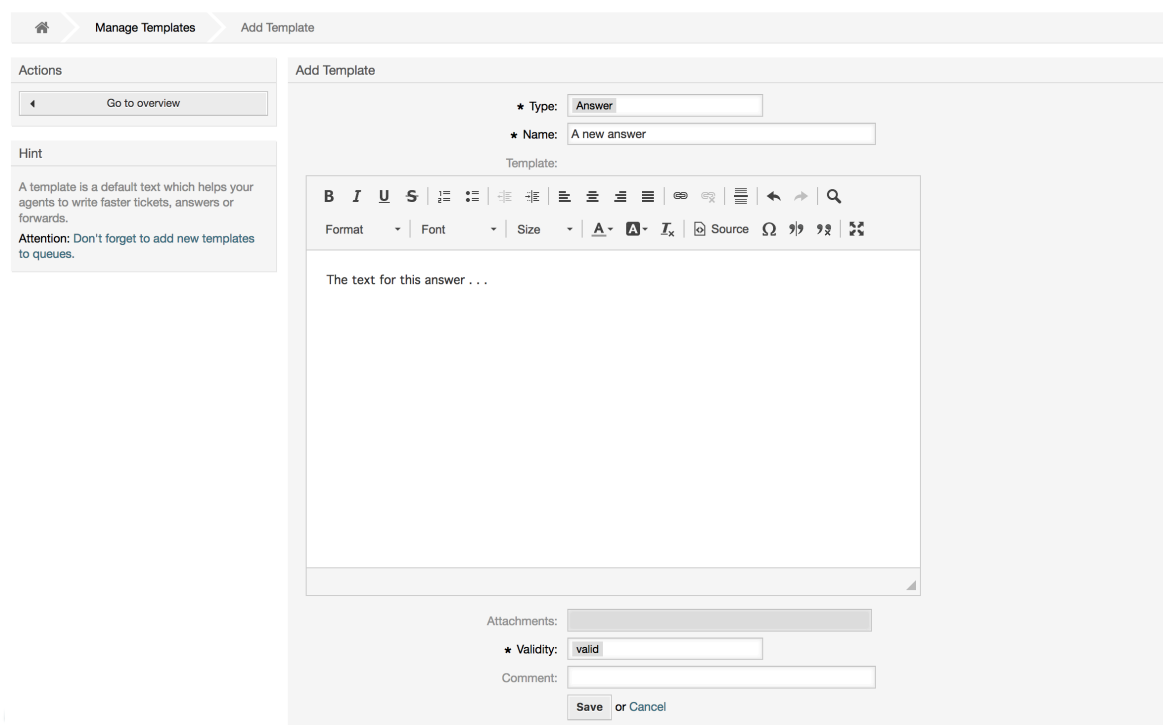
### Abbildung 4.35. Template management



TYPE	NAME	ATTACHMENTS	COMMENT	VALIDITY	CHANGED	CREATED	DELETE
Answer	A new answer	0		valid	10/18/2017 12:32 (America/Mexico_City)	10/18/2017 12:32 (America/Mexico_City)	
Answer	empty answer	0		valid	10/02/2017 11:23 (America/Mexico_City)	10/02/2017 11:23 (America/Mexico_City)	
Answer	test answer	0		valid	10/02/2017 11:23 (America/Mexico_City)	10/02/2017 11:23 (America/Mexico_City)	

To create a new template, click on the Add template button, provide the required data (make sure to select the appropriate template type) and submit it (see figure below).

## Abbildung 4.36. Adding a template



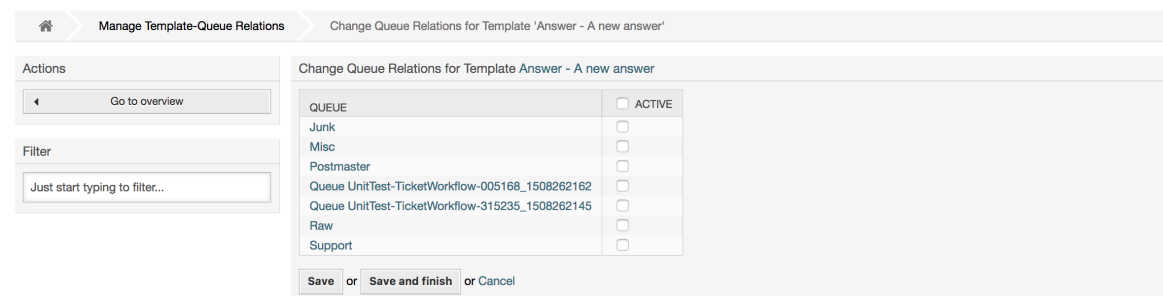
To add/remove templates to one or more queues, click on the "Templates <-> Queues" link on the Admin page (see figure below). You can also use filters to get information regarding a specific entity.

## Abbildung 4.37. Template-Queue relations management



To define the different templates that will be available for a queue and vice versa, click on the corresponding template or queue (see figures below).

## Abbildung 4.38. Ändern der Queue Zuordnung für eine Vorlage



## Abbildung 4.39. Antwort-Zuordnungen einer Queue ändern



TEMPLATE	ACTIVE
Answer - A new answer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Answer - empty answer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Answer - test answer	<input type="checkbox"/>

Save or Save and finish or Cancel

When choosing a template, additional information could be added to the template text, this depends on the template type.

PhoneCall and Create templates do not add any content to the template text. However, New Email Ticket screen adds the queue assigned signature to the resulting email body (this screen has a separated box to visualize the signature).

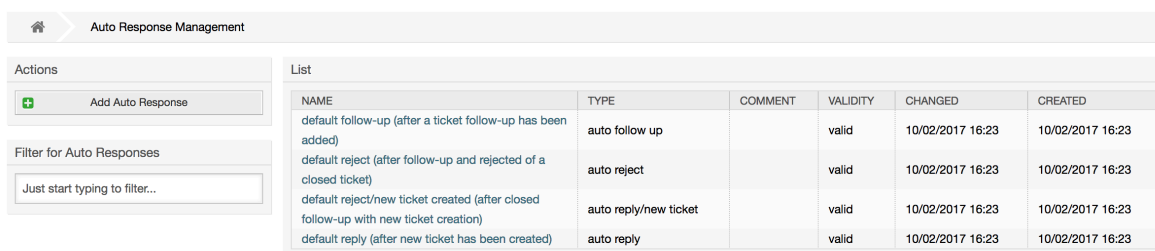
Answer templates text when selected also include the salutation associated with the queue, followed by the text of the template, then the quoted ticket text, and finally the signature associated with the queue.

Forward templates are similar to Answer templates, but they do not include the salutation part.

## 1.6. Automatische Antworten

OTRS allows you to send automatic responses to customers based on the occurrence of certain events, such as the creation of a ticket in a specific queue, the receipt of a follow-up message in regards to a ticket, the closure or rejection of a ticket, etc. To manage such responses, click the link "Auto responses" on the Admin page (see figure below).

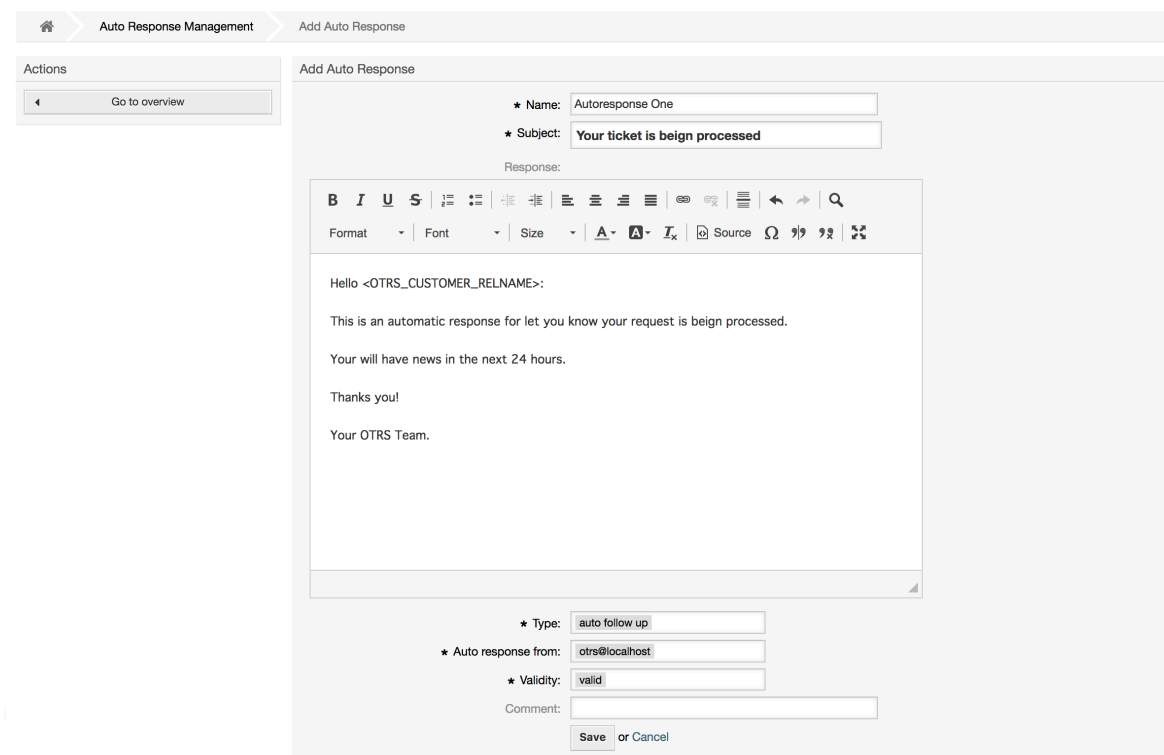
### Abbildung 4.40. Auto response management



NAME	TYPE	COMMENT	VALIDITY	CHANGED	CREATED
default follow-up (after a ticket follow-up has been added)	auto follow up		valid	10/02/2017 16:23	10/02/2017 16:23
default reject (after follow-up and rejected of a closed ticket)	auto reject		valid	10/02/2017 16:23	10/02/2017 16:23
default reject/new ticket created (after closed follow-up with new ticket creation)	auto reply/new ticket		valid	10/02/2017 16:23	10/02/2017 16:23
default reply (after new ticket has been created)	auto reply		valid	10/02/2017 16:23	10/02/2017 16:23

To create an automatic response, click on the button Add auto response, provide the needed data and submit it (see figure below).

## Abbildung 4.41. Adding an auto response



Auto Response Management > Add Auto Response

Actions: Go to overview

Add Auto Response

\* Name: Autoreponse One

\* Subject: Your ticket is beign processed

Response:

**B I U S** | | | | | | | | | | | |

Format | Font | Size | A- | A+ | I\_x | Source | Ω | ↶ | ↷ | ↻

Hello <OTRS\_CUSTOMER\_RELNAME>:

This is an automatic response for let you know your request is beign processed.

Your will have news in the next 24 hours.

Thanks you!

Your OTRS Team.

\* Type: auto follow up

\* Auto response from: otrs@localhost

\* Validity: valid

Comment:

Save or Cancel

Für die Betreffzeile und den Text von automatischen Antworten kann genauso wie bei Signaturen oder Anreden, der Inhalt mit Hilfe von OTRS-Variablen dynamisch erzeugt werden. So werden über die Variable <OTRS\_CUSTOMER\_EMAIL[5]> die ersten 5 Zeilen der an das System gesendeten E-Mail in die automatische Antwort eingefügt, oder durch <OTRS\_CUSTOMER\_FROM> die From-Zeile. Die Anmerkungen im unterem Bereich der Bildschirmmaske zur Verwaltung der automatischen Antworten listen alle OTRS-Variablen auf, die verwendet werden können.

For every automatic answer, you can specify the event that should trigger it. The system events that are available after a default installation are described in the Table 4-4.

**Tabelle 4.4. Events for auto responses**

Name	Beschreibung
auto reply	Dieses Ereignis tritt ein, wenn ein neues Ticket in einer Queue angelegt wird.
auto reply/new ticket	Dieses Ereignis tritt ein, wenn ein bereits geschlossenes Ticket, z. B. durch die Antwort eines Kunden, mit einer neuen Ticketnummer erneut geöffnet wird.
auto follow up	Dieses Ereignis tritt ein, wenn ein Follow up für ein bereits vorhandenes Ticket eintrifft.
auto reject	Dieses Ereignis tritt ein, wenn ein Ticket vom System zurückgewiesen wird.
auto remove	Dieses Ereignis tritt ein, wenn ein Ticket vom System entfernt wird.

## Anmerkung

As with other OTRS entities, auto responses too cannot be deleted, only deactivated, by setting the Valid option to *invalid* or *invalid-temporarily*.

To add an auto response to a queue, use the "Auto Response <-> Queues" link on the Admin page (see figure below). All system events are listed for every queue, and an auto answer with the same event can be selected or removed via a listbox.

### Abbildung 4.42. Queue <-> auto response relations management



To define the different auto responses that will be available for a queue, click on the corresponding queue name (see figure below). It is also possible to edit an existing auto response - to do so, click on the response and edit in the same manner as editing a new auto response.

### Abbildung 4.43. Change auto response relations for a queue

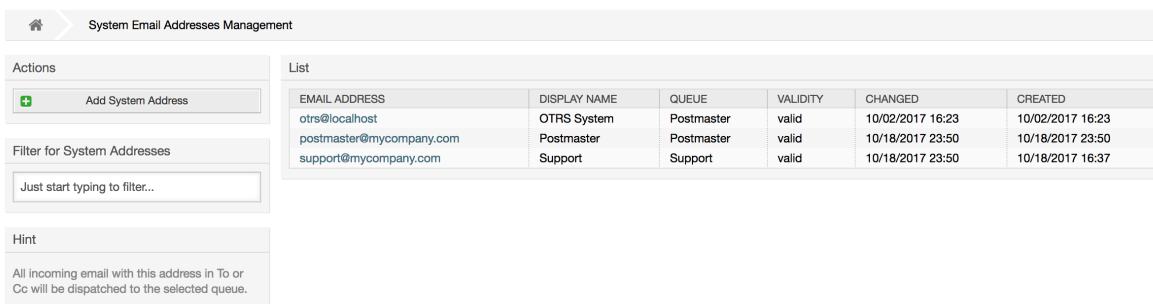


## 1.7. System Email Addresses

To enable OTRS to send emails, you need a valid email address to be used by the system. OTRS is capable of working with multiple email addresses, since many support installations need to use more than one. A queue can be linked to many email addresses, and vice versa. The address used for outgoing messages from a queue can be set when the queue is created. Use the "Email Addresses" link from the Admin page to manage all email addresses of the system (see figure below).



## Abbildung 4.44. System email addresses management



System Email Addresses Management

Actions

[+ Add System Address](#)

Filter for System Addresses

Just start typing to filter...

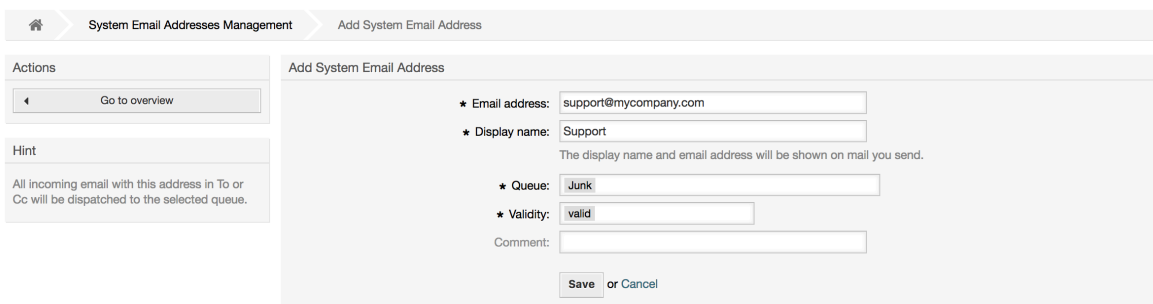
Hint

All incoming email with this address in To or Cc will be dispatched to the selected queue.

EMAIL ADDRESS	DISPLAY NAME	QUEUE	VALIDITY	CHANGED	CREATED
otrs@localhost	OTRS System	Postmaster	valid	10/02/2017 16:23	10/02/2017 16:23
postmaster@mycompany.com	Postmaster	Postmaster	valid	10/18/2017 23:50	10/18/2017 23:50
support@mycompany.com	Support	Support	valid	10/18/2017 23:50	10/18/2017 16:37

If you create a new mail address (see figure below), you can select the queue or sub queue to be linked with it. This link enables the system to sort incoming messages via the address in the To: field of the mail into the right queue.

## Abbildung 4.45. Adding a system email address



System Email Addresses Management

Add System Email Address

Actions

[Go to overview](#)

Hint

All incoming email with this address in To or Cc will be dispatched to the selected queue.

Add System Email Address

★ Email address:

★ Display name:

The display name and email address will be shown on mail you send.

★ Queue:

★ Validity:

Comment:

or

### Anmerkung

In OTRS können E-Mail-Adressen deaktiviert, aber nicht gelöscht werden. Sie können eine Adresse deaktivieren, indem Sie den Wert für "Gültig" auf "ungültig" oder "ungültig-temporär" setzen.

## 1.8. Ticket-Benachrichtigungen

OTRS allows ticket notifications to be sent to agents and customers, based on the occurrence of certain events. Agents can customize their ticket notification settings via the preferences link.

Through the "Ticket Notifications" link on the Admin page, you can manage the ticket notifications of your system (see figure below). OTRS comes with a set of predefined notifications that cover a wide range of use cases.

## Abbildung 4.46. Ticket notification management

🏠 Ticket Notification Management

**Actions**

+ Add notification

📄 Export Notifications

**Filter for Notifications**

**Configuration Import**

Here you can upload a configuration file to import Ticket Notifications to your system. The file needs to be in .yaml format as exported by the Ticket Notification module.

Browse... No file selected.

Overwrite existing notifications?

📄 Import Notification configuration

**List**

NAME	COMMENT	VALIDITY	CHANGED	CREATED	EXPORT	COPY	DELETE
Ticket create notification		valid	10/02/2017 16:23	10/02/2017 16:23	📄	📄	🗑️
Ticket email delivery failure notification		valid	10/02/2017 16:23	10/02/2017 16:23	📄	📄	🗑️
Ticket escalation notification		valid	10/02/2017 16:23	10/02/2017 16:23	📄	📄	🗑️
Ticket escalation warning notification		valid	10/02/2017 16:23	10/02/2017 16:23	📄	📄	🗑️
Ticket follow-up notification (locked)		valid	10/02/2017 16:23	10/02/2017 16:23	📄	📄	🗑️
Ticket follow-up notification (unlocked)		valid	10/02/2017 16:23	10/02/2017 16:23	📄	📄	🗑️
Ticket lock timeout notification		valid	10/02/2017 16:23	10/02/2017 16:23	📄	📄	🗑️
Ticket new note notification		valid	10/02/2017 16:23	10/02/2017 16:23	📄	📄	🗑️
Ticket owner update notification		valid	10/02/2017 16:23	10/02/2017 16:23	📄	📄	🗑️
Ticket pending reminder notification (locked)		valid	10/02/2017 16:23	10/02/2017 16:23	📄	📄	🗑️
Ticket pending reminder notification (unlocked)		valid	10/02/2017 16:23	10/02/2017 16:23	📄	📄	🗑️
Ticket queue update notification		valid	10/02/2017 16:23	10/02/2017 16:23	📄	📄	🗑️
Ticket responsible update notification		valid	10/02/2017 16:23	10/02/2017 16:23	📄	📄	🗑️
Ticket service update notification		valid	10/02/2017 16:23	10/02/2017 16:23	📄	📄	🗑️

You can customize many aspects of the notifications. Click on the notification you want to change, and its content will be loaded for editing (see figure below).

## Abbildung 4.47. Customizing a notification

**Edit Notification**

★ **Name:**

Comment:

Show in agent preferences:

Agent preferences tooltip:

This message will be shown on the agent preferences screen as a tooltip for this notification.

Validity:

▶ Events

▶ Ticket Filter

▶ Article Filter (Only for ArticleCreate and ArticleSend event)

▶ Recipients

▶ Notification Methods

▼ Notification Text

▼ English (United States)

★ **Subject:**

★ **Text:**

**B I U S** | | | | | | | |

Format | Font | Size | | | | Source | | |

Hi <OTRS\_NOTIFICATION\_RECIPIENT\_UserFirstname>,  
  
 ticket [:<OTRS\_CONFIG\_Ticket::Hook><OTRS\_CONFIG\_Ticket::HookDivider>  
 <OTRS\_TICKET\_TicketNumber>] has been created in queue <OTRS\_TICKET\_Queue>.  
  
 <OTRS\_CUSTOMER\_REALNAME> wrote:  
 <OTRS\_CUSTOMER\_BODY[30]>

You can edit the basic data of this notification such as name and comment, and control if the agents may choose to receive this notification (per transport method). For every language, a subject and body can be added/edited to configure what will actually be sent as the notification content.

Just as with signatures and salutations, it is possible to dynamically create the content of a notification by using special variables. You can find a list of variables at the bottom of the screen.

You can choose which events should trigger this notification, and limit it to tickets which match certain criteria (ticket and/or article filter). This makes it possible to create different notifications for different queues, priorities or other criteria that might be relevant for your system.

The recipients of the notification can be configured according to different criteria (groups, roles, individual agents etc.). All configured recipients will receive the notification.

## Abbildung 4.48. Customizing a notification's recipients

▼ Recipients

Send to:

Send to these agents:

Send to all group members:

Send to all role members:

Send on out of office:  Also send if the user is currently out of office.

Once per day:  Notify user just once per day about a single ticket using a selected transport.

Additionally, you can specify if the notification should be sent to agents who are out of office, and limit the sending to once per day and ticket (e. g. pending reminder notification).

Notifications can be sent with different notification methods. The "Email" notification method is available in OTRS Free, with **OTRS Business Solution™** you also get the possibility to store and view the notifications in the database (so that no email client is needed to use OTRS) as well as to send them via SMS (e. g. for very important notifications).

## Abbildung 4.49. Customizing notification methods

▼ Notification Methods

These are the possible methods that can be used to send this notification to each of the recipients. Please select at least one method below.

---

**Email**

---

Enable this notification method:

Active by default in agent preferences:

Additional recipient email addresses:

Article visible for customer:

Email template:

Enable email security:

Email security level:

If signing key/certificate is missing:

If encryption key/certificate is missing:

---

**Web View**

---

Enable this notification method:

Active by default in agent preferences:

---

**SMS (Short Message Service)**

---

⚠ Please activate this transport in order to use it.

The field 'Additional recipient email addresses' provides the possibility to use OTRS-tags like <OTRS\_TICKET\_DynamicField\_...> to insert values from the current ticket. The according SMS field (only available in **OTRS Business Solution™**) also has this feature.

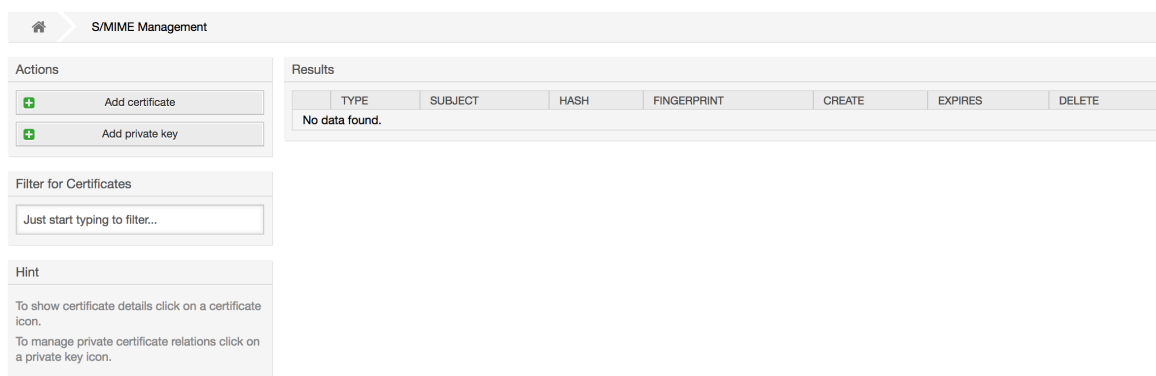
Since OTRS 5s Email transport contains security options for each notification, that includes signing and encrypting possibilities with PGP and S/MIME and the opportunity to decide what to do in case of missing key or certificate.

## 1.9. S/MIME

OTRS can process incoming S/MIME encoded messages and sign outgoing mails. Before this feature can be used, you need to activate it and change some configuration parameters in the SysConfig.

The "S/MIME Certificates" link on the Admin page allows you to manage your S/MIME certificates (see figure below). You can add or remove certificates, and also search through the SMIME data.

**Abbildung 4.50. S/MIME management**

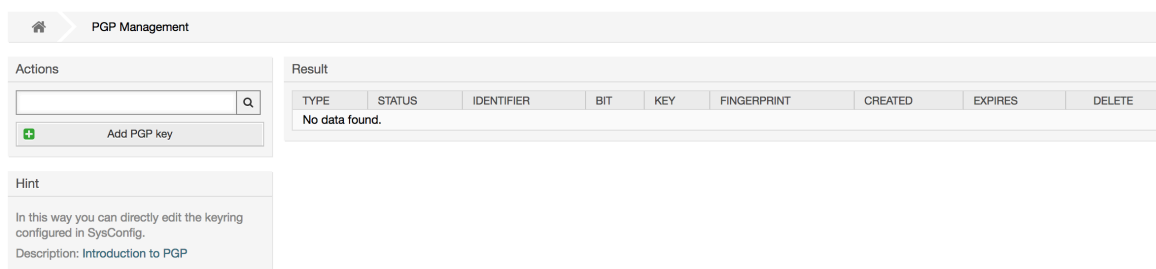


## 1.10. PGP

OTRS handles PGP keys, which allows you to encrypt/decrypt messages and to sign outgoing messages. Before this feature can be used, you need to activate it and change some configuration parameters in the SysConfig.

Through the "PGP Keys" link on the Admin page, it is possible to manage the key ring of the user who shall be used for PGP with OTRS (see figure below), e.g. the local OTRS user or the web server user. It is possible to add and remove keys and signatures, and you can search through all data in your key ring.

**Abbildung 4.51. PGP management**



## 1.11. Status

Through the "States" link on the Admin page, you can manage the different ticket states you want to use in the system (see figure below).

### Abbildung 4.52. State management

State Management						
Actions		List				
<input type="button" value="Add State"/>		NAME	TYPE	COMMENT	VALIDITY	CHANGED
Filter for States <input type="text" value="Just start typing to filter..."/>		closed successful	closed	Ticket is closed ...	valid	10/02/2017 11:23 (America/Mexico_City)
Hint Attention: Please also update the states in SysConfig where needed. See also: <a href="http://otrs.github.io/doc">http://otrs.github.io/doc</a>		closed unsuccessful	closed	Ticket is closed ...	valid	10/02/2017 11:23 (America/Mexico_City)
		merged	merged	State for merged ...	valid	10/02/2017 11:23 (America/Mexico_City)
		new	new	New ticket create...	valid	10/02/2017 11:23 (America/Mexico_City)
		open	open	Open tickets.	valid	10/02/2017 11:23 (America/Mexico_City)
		pending auto close+	pending auto	Ticket is pending...	valid	10/02/2017 11:23 (America/Mexico_City)
		pending auto close-	pending auto	Ticket is pending...	valid	10/02/2017 11:23 (America/Mexico_City)
		pending reminder	pending reminder	Ticket is pending...	valid	10/02/2017 11:23 (America/Mexico_City)
		removed	removed	Customer removed ...	valid	10/02/2017 11:23 (America/Mexico_City)
		task pending dependency	removed	Waiting on a requ...	valid	10/17/2017 12:41 (America/Mexico_City)

In einer Standardinstallation sind folgende Status definiert:

- erfolgreich geschlossen
- erfolglos geschlossen
- zusammengefasst
- neu
- öffnen
- warten auf erfolgreich schließen
- warten auf erfolglos schließen
- warten zur Erinnerung
- entfernt

Jeder Status ist mit einem Typ verküpft. Auch bei dem Neuanlegen eines Status muss ein Typ angegeben werden. Die standardmäßig verfügbaren Status-Typen sind:

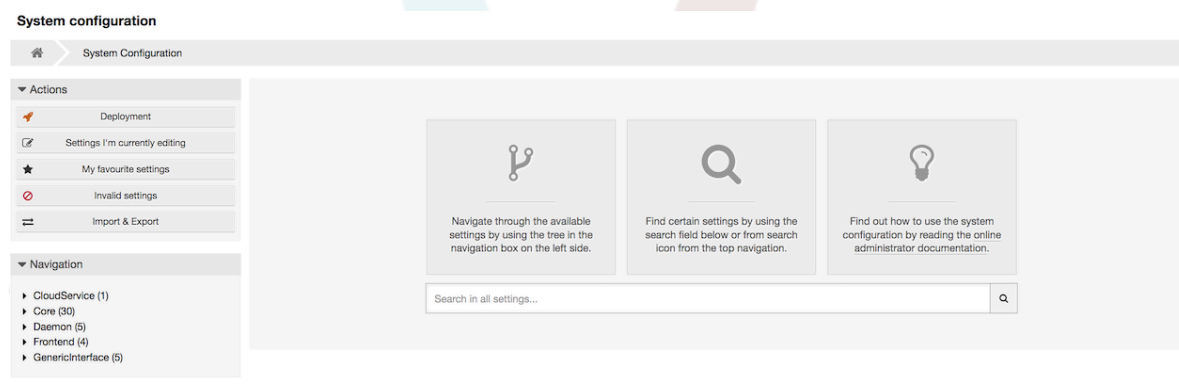
- geschlossen
- zusammengefasst
- neu
- öffnen
- warten auto
- warten zur Erinnerung
- entfernt

## 1.12. Systemkonfiguration

The System Configuration link leads to the section where many OTRS configuration options are maintained.

The system configuration link on the admin page loads the graphical user interface for the system configuration (see figure below). You can upload your own configuration files for the system, as well as backup all current settings into a file. Almost all configuration parameters of the OTRS framework and any installed extensions can be viewed and changed using this interface. All configuration parameters are part of a certain group, which makes it possible to navigate quickly through the vast number of existing parameters. It is also possible to perform a full-text search over all parameters.

### Abbildung 4.53. Graphical user interface of the system configuration.

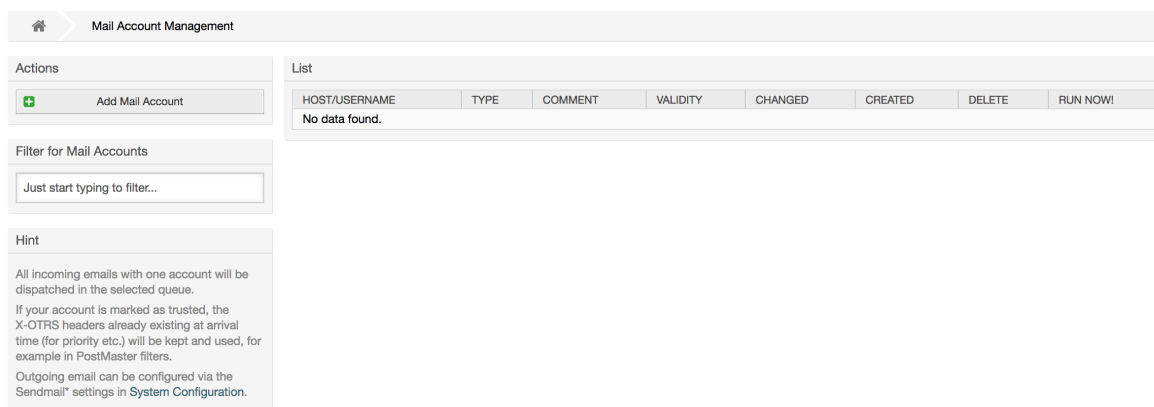


The graphical user interface of the system configuration is described in detail in the chapter "Configuring the system through the web interface".

## 1.13. Using Mail Accounts

There are several possibilities to transport new emails into the ticket system. One way is to use a local MTA and the `otrs.PostMaster.pl` script that pipes the mails directly into the system. Another possibility is the use of mail accounts which can be administrated through the web interface. The "PostMaster Mail Accounts" link on the Admin page loads the management console for the mail accounts (see figure below). OTRS supports the mail protocols: POP3, POP3S, IMAP and IMAPS.

### Abbildung 4.54. Verwaltung von Mail-Konten



Nähere Informationen erhalten Sie im Kapitel Postmaster Mailaccounts.

## 1.14. Filtering Incoming Email Messages

OTRS has the capability to filter incoming email messages. For example, it is possible to put certain emails automatically into specified queues, or to set a specific state or ticket type for some mails. The filters apply to all incoming mails. Several filter conditions can be defined per each mail header. You can manage your filters via the link "PostMaster Filter" on the Admin page (see figure below).

**Abbildung 4.55. PostMaster filter management**



A filter consists of one or more criteria that must be met in order for the defined actions to be executed on the email. Filter criteria may be defined for the headers or the body of an email, e.g. search for specific header entries, such as a sender address, or on strings in the body. Even regular expressions can be used for extended pattern matching. If your filter matches, you can set fields using the X-OTRS headers in the GUI. These values will be applied when creating the ticket or follow-up message in OTRS. The table below lists the different X-OTRS headers and their meaning.

### Anmerkung

You also can use X-OTRS-FollowUp-\* headers to set values for follow up emails.

**Tabelle 4.5. Funktion der verschiedenen X-OTRS-Header**

Name	Mögliche Werte	Beschreibung
X-OTRS-Priority:	1 very low, 2 low, 3 normal, 4 high, 5 very high	Legt die Priorität eines Tickets fest.
X-OTRS-Queue:	Name einer Queue des Systems.	Sets the queue where the ticket shall be sorted. If set in X-OTRS header, all other filter rules that try to sort a ticket into a specific queue are ignored. If you use a sub-queue, specify it as Parent::Sub.
X-OTRS-Lock:	lock, unlock	Setzt den "gesperrt"-Status eines Tickets.
X-OTRS-Ignore:	Yes oder True	Wird dieser Header gesetzt, wird die Mail komplett ignoriert und gelangt somit nie als Ticket in das System.
X-OTRS-State:	new, open, closed successful, closed unsuccessful, ...	Setzt den nächsten Status eines Tickets.
X-OTRS-State-PendingTime:	Z. B. 2010-11-20 00:00:00	Sets the pending time of a ticket (you also should sent a pending state via X-OTRS-State). You can specify absolute dates like



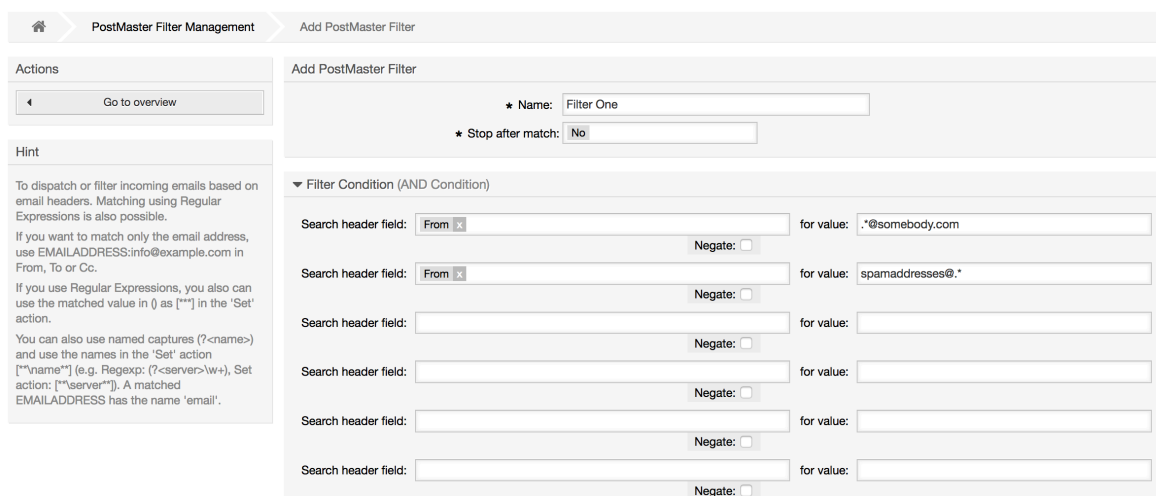
Name	Mögliche Werte	Beschreibung
		"2010-11-20 00:00:00" or relative dates, based on the arrival time of the email. Use the form "+ \$Number \$Unit", where \$Unit can be 's' (seconds), 'm' (minutes), 'h' (hours) or 'd' (days). Only one unit can be specified. Examples of valid settings: "+50s" (pending in 50 seconds), "+30m" (30 minutes), "+12d" (12 days). Note that settings like "+1d 12h" are not possible. You can specify "+36h" instead.
X-OTRS-Type:	default (systemabhängig)	Sets the type of a ticket (if Ticket::Type is activated).
X-OTRS-Service:	(systemabhängig)	Sets the service of a ticket (if Ticket::Service is active). If you want to set a sub-service you should specify it as Parent::Sub.
X-OTRS-SLA:	(systemabhängig)	Sets the SLA of a ticket (if Ticket::Service support is active).
X-OTRS-CustomerUser:	CustomerUser	Legt den Kunden-Benutzer fest, dem das Ticket zugeordnet werden soll.
X-OTRS-CustomerNo:	CustomerNo	Legt die Kunden-ID fest, die dem Ticket zugeordnet werden soll.
X-OTRS-SenderType:	agent, system, customer	Legt die Art des Ticket-Absenders fest.
X-OTRS-IsVisibleForCustomer:	0, 1	Controls if the article is shown in the customer interface.
X-OTRS-DynamicField-<DynamicFieldName>:	Hängt von der Konfiguration der dynamischen Felder ab (Text: Notebook, Date: 2010-11-20 00:00:00, Integer: 1)	Saves an additional info value for the ticket on <DynamicFieldName> Dynamic Field.
X-OTRS-Loop:	True	Ist dieser X-OTRS-Header gesetzt, wird keine automatische Antwort an den Absender des neuen Tickets geschickt, z. B. um Mail-schleifen zu vermeiden.
X-OTRS-FollowUp-State-Keep:	0, 1	If this X-OTRS header is set, the incoming follow-up message will not change the ticket state. For this purpose the header can be custo-

Name	Mögliche Werte	Beschreibung
		mized in the SysConfig using option KeepStateHeader.
X-OTRS-AttachmentExists:	no, yes	Depending on whether attachments are included in the email this X-OTRS header is set to 'yes', or it has a 'no' value if no attachments are included.
X-OTRS-AttachmentCount:	(number of attachments)	This X-OTRS header contains as value the number of attachments which are contained in the email (i.e. '0' for mails without attachments).

You should specify a name for every filter rule. Filter criteria can be specified in the section "Filter Condition". Choose via the list boxes for "Header 1", "Header 2" and so on for the parts of the messages where you would like to search, and specify on the right side the values you wish to filter on. In the section "Set Email Headers", you can choose the actions that are triggered if the filter rules match. You can select for "Header 1", "Header 2" and so on to select the X-OTRS-Header and set the associated values (see figure below).

Filter rules are evaluated in alphabetical order, and are all executed except if the "Stop after match" setting has been set to "Yes" in one of the rules (in this case evaluation of the remaining filters is canceled).

### Abbildung 4.56. Add a PostMaster filter



The screenshot shows the 'Add PostMaster Filter' interface. It includes a sidebar with 'Actions' (Go to overview) and a 'Hint' section. The main form has the following fields:

- Name: Filter One
- Stop after match: No
- Filter Condition (AND Condition):
  - Search header field: From (dropdown) for value: .\*@somebody.com
  - Search header field: From (dropdown) for value: spamaddresses@.\*
  - Search header field: (empty) for value: (empty)
  - Search header field: (empty) for value: (empty)
  - Search header field: (empty) for value: (empty)
  - Search header field: (empty) for value: (empty)

### Beispiel 4.1. Aussortierung von Spammails in eine bestimmte Queue

A useful filter rule would be to let OTRS automatically move mails marked for spam, by using a spam detection tool such as SpamAssassin, into the "Junk" queue. SpamAssassin adds the "X-Spam-Flag" header to every checked mail. When the mail is marked as spam, the Header is set to "Yes". So the filter criteria would be "X-Spam-Flag: Yes". To create a filter rule with this criteria you can insert the name as, for example, "spam-mails". In the section for "Filter Condition", choose "X-Spam-Flag:" for "Header 1" from the listbox. Insert "Yes" as value for this header. Now the filter criteria is specified. To make sure that all spam mails are placed into the "Junk" queue, choose in the section for "Set Email Headers", the "X-OTRS-Queue:" entry for "Header 1". Specify "Junk" as value for this header. Finally add the new filter rule to activate it for new messages in the system.

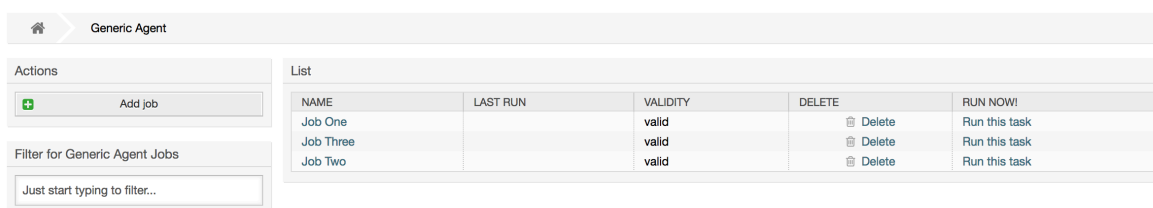
There are additional modules that can be used to filter incoming messages more specifically. These modules might be useful when dealing with larger, more complex systems.

## 1.15. Executing Automated Jobs with the GenericAgent

The GenericAgent is a tool to execute tasks automatically. The GenericAgent, for example, can close or move tickets, send notifications on escalated tickets, etc.

Click the link "GenericAgent" on the Admin page (see figure below). A table with all automated jobs in the system is displayed. These jobs can then be edited, run manually or removed entirely.

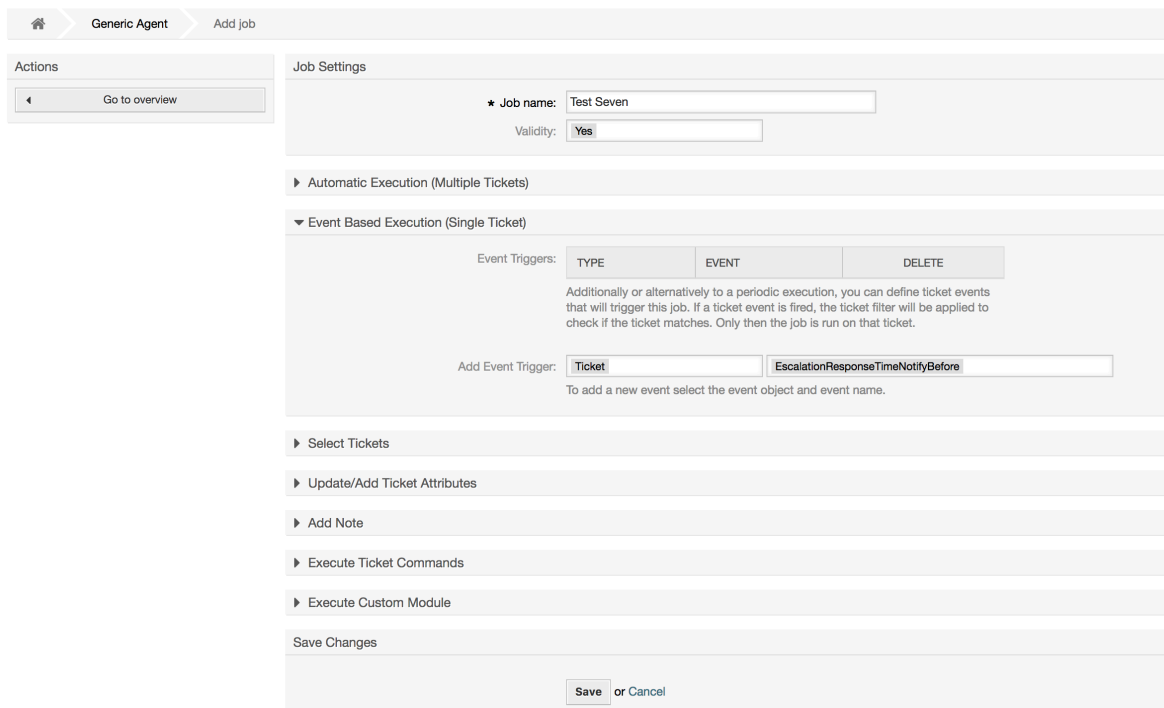
### Abbildung 4.57. Jobliste des GenericAgent



NAME	LAST RUN	VALIDITY	DELETE	RUN NOW!
Job One		valid	<input type="checkbox"/> Delete	Run this task
Job Three		valid	<input type="checkbox"/> Delete	Run this task
Job Two		valid	<input type="checkbox"/> Delete	Run this task

Click the "Add job" button to create a new job. You first need to supply a name. Then you can specify how the job will be executed: automatic at fixed times (like a cronjob, this mode will operate on all tickets found by the ticket filter) or based on ticket events (right after a single ticket was modified, if it matches the ticket filter). Note that if you manually run event based jobs from the overview screen, they will operate on all tickets found by the ticket filter.

### Abbildung 4.58. Anlegen eines GenericAgent-Jobs



For every job, you can specify a ticket filter, for example to only operate on tickets in a certain queue. All filter criteria must be met for a job to be run on a ticket.

Finally, the ticket can be modified by setting various ticket fields like a new queue or state. It is possible to attach a note to the ticket(s) or run a customized module. You also have the option to delete the ticket(s) from the database. This can be useful to purge outdated or invalid data from the system.

## Warnung

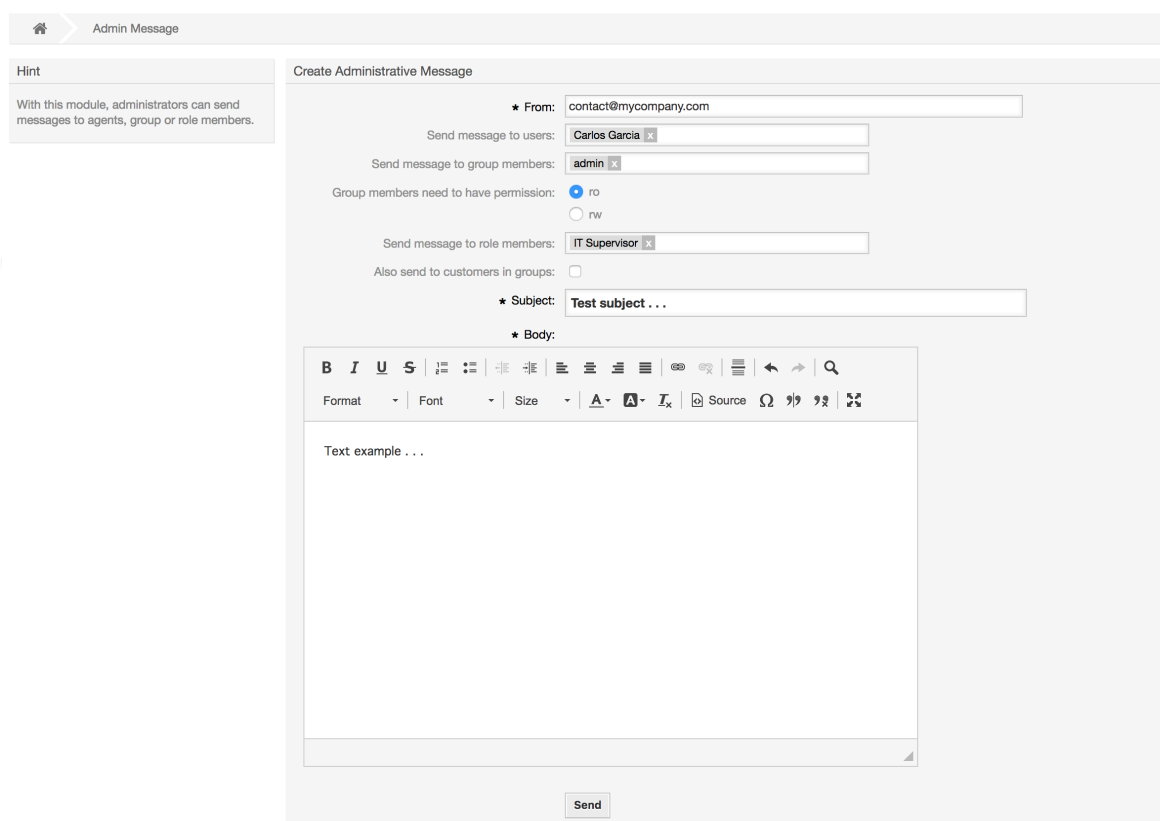
If you use the ticket delete function, all affected tickets and their attachments will be removed from the database and cannot be restored!

After editing a job, OTRS will return to the overview screen. There you have the possibility to run any job manually. If you choose to run a job, you will first see all tickets which will be affected when the job actually is run. This list helps you to verify that the job is working as intended. At this point no changes have been made to these tickets yet. Only if you confirm the screen the job will be executed.

## 1.16. Administrative Messages

OTRS administrators can send messages to specific users or groups. The "Admin Notification" link on the Admin page opens the screen where the agents and groups that should be notified can be selected (see figure below).

### Abbildung 4.59. Admin notification screen

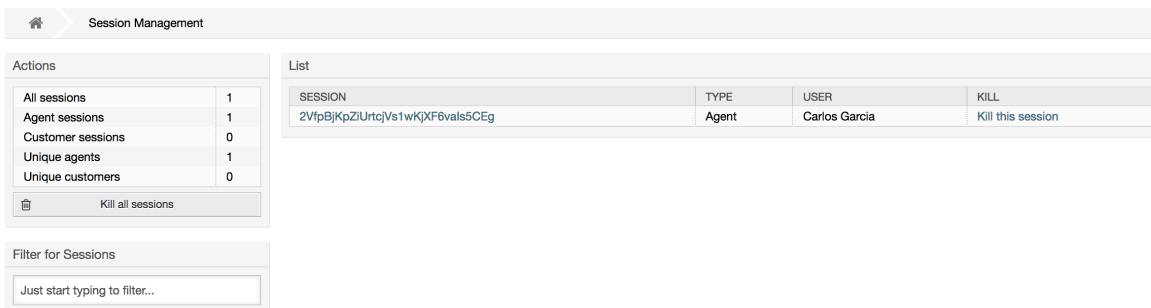


Es wird ein Formular geladen, in das Sie die Absenderadresse, den Betreff und den Inhalt der Administratoren-Mitteilung eintragen können. Weiterhin können Sie aus der Tabelle auswählen, an welche Benutzer und / oder Benutzergruppen bzw. Rollen die Mitteilung gesendet werden soll.

## 1.17. Sitzungsverwaltung

You can see all logged in users and their session details by clicking the "Session Management" link in the admin area (see figure below).

### Abbildung 4.60. Sitzungsverwaltung



The screenshot shows the "Session Management" page. On the left, there are statistics for active sessions:

All sessions	1
Agent sessions	1
Customer sessions	0
Unique agents	1
Unique customers	0

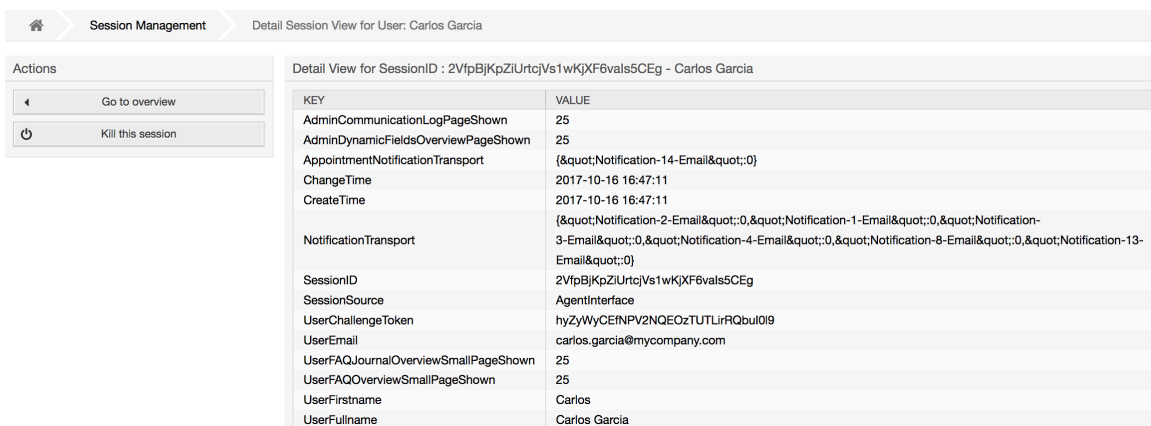
Below the statistics is a "Kill all sessions" button. A filter box for sessions is also present with the placeholder text "Just start typing to filter...".

The main area displays a table of active sessions:

SESSION	TYPE	USER	KILL
2VfpBjKpZiUrtcjVs1wkjXF6vals5CEg	Agent	Carlos Garcia	Kill this session

Some statistics about all active sessions are displayed, e.g. how many agents and customer users are logged in and the number of active sessions. Any individual session can be removed by clicking on the *Kill this session* link on the right-hand side of the list. You also have the option to *Kill all sessions*, which can be useful if you want to take the system offline. Detailed information for every session is available, too (see figure below).

### Abbildung 4.61. Sitzungsdetails



The screenshot shows the "Detail Session View for User: Carlos Garcia". On the left, there are two buttons: "Go to overview" and "Kill this session".

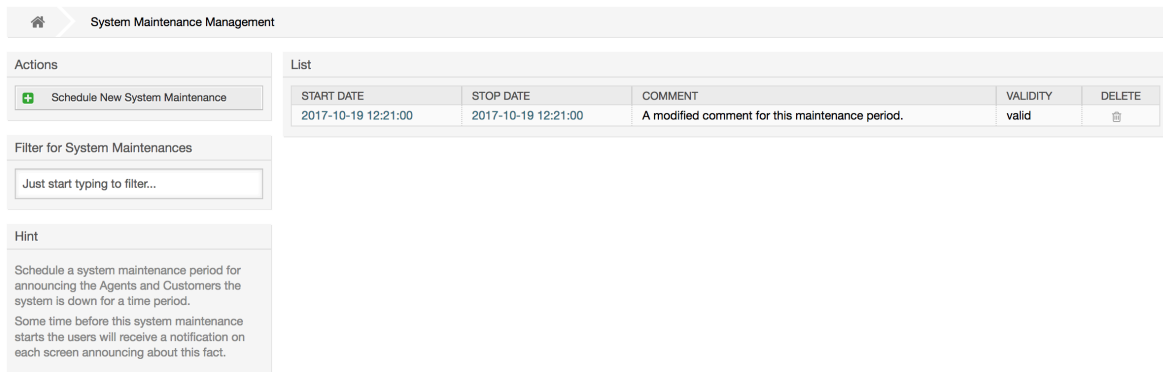
The main area displays a table of session details:

KEY	VALUE
AdminCommunicationLogPageShown	25
AdminDynamicFieldsOverviewPageShown	25
AppointmentNotificationTransport	{&quot;Notification-14-Email&quot;;0}
ChangeTime	2017-10-16 16:47:11
CreateTime	2017-10-16 16:47:11
NotificationTransport	{&quot;Notification-2-Email&quot;;0,&quot;Notification-1-Email&quot;;0,&quot;Notification-3-Email&quot;;0,&quot;Notification-4-Email&quot;;0,&quot;Notification-8-Email&quot;;0,&quot;Notification-13-Email&quot;;0}
SessionID	2VfpBjKpZiUrtcjVs1wkjXF6vals5CEg
SessionSource	AgentInterface
UserChallengeToken	hyZyWyCEfNPV2NQEOzTUTLirRQbul0l9
UserEmail	carlos.garcia@mycompany.com
UserFAQJournalOverviewSmallPageShown	25
UserFAQOverviewSmallPageShown	25
UserFirstname	Carlos
UserFullname	Carlos Garcia

## 1.18. Systemwartung

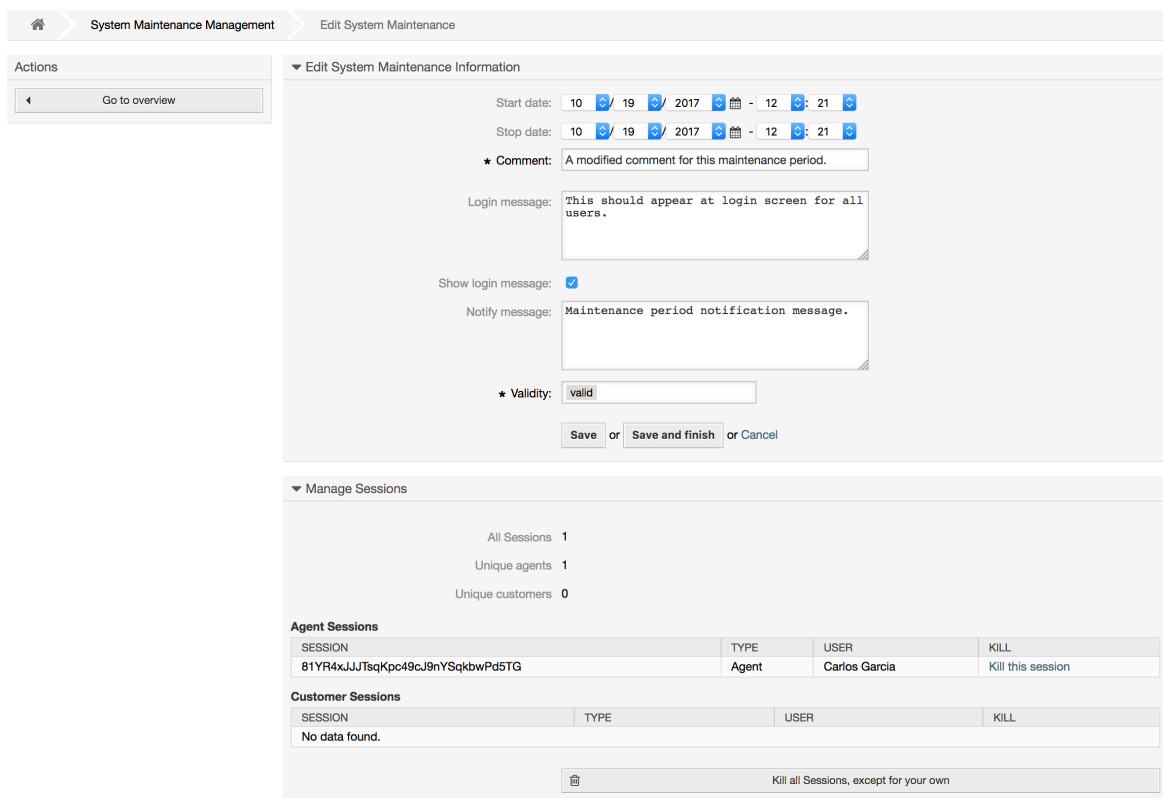
System Maintenance give the option to schedule one or more maintenance periods for the system. During this period no agents or customers can login into the system (except for Agents in the "admin" group). Current logged users and customers receive a notification about the maintenance (before and during the maintenance period). Administrators have the option to kill the sessions for logged agents and customers, all this in preparation to be able to make changes in the system (e.g. a system update) in a "safe" environment.

**Abbildung 4.62. The system maintenance overview screen with some scheduled periods**



The Start Date and the Stop Date are required fields, and the only rule for this combination is that Start Date can not be a date after the Stop Date.

**Abbildung 4.63. The system maintenance edit screen**

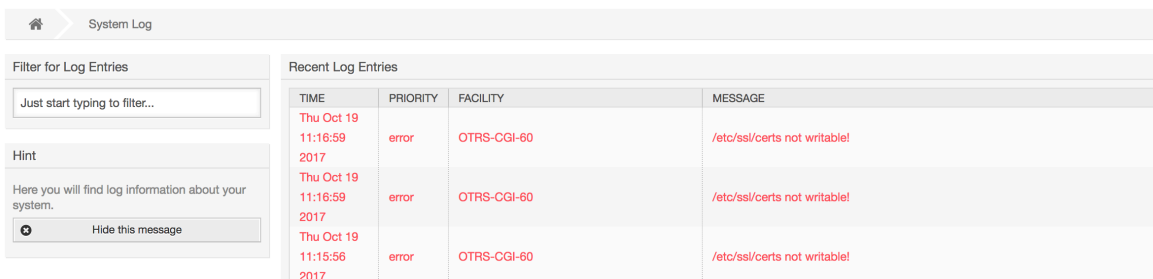


Nachdem eine neue Wartungszeit angelegt wurde, wird eine Übersicht mit Details über aktive Sessions angezeigt, in der Administratoren einzelne oder alle Sessions (außer der aktuellen) beenden können wenn das benötigt ist.

## 1.19. System Log

The "System Log" link on the Admin page shows the log entries of the system, reverse chronologically sorted with most recent first (see figure below).

## Abbildung 4.64. System Log



The screenshot shows the 'System Log' interface. On the left, there is a 'Filter for Log Entries' section with a search box containing 'Just start typing to filter...'. Below it is a 'Hint' section with a 'Hide this message' button. The main area is titled 'Recent Log Entries' and contains a table with the following data:

TIME	PRIORITY	FACILITY	MESSAGE
Thu Oct 19 11:16:59 2017	error	OTRS-CGI-60	/etc/ssl/certs not writable!
Thu Oct 19 11:16:59 2017	error	OTRS-CGI-60	/etc/ssl/certs not writable!
Thu Oct 19 11:15:56 2017	error	OTRS-CGI-60	/etc/ssl/certs not writable!

Ein Logeintrag setzt sich aus der Zeit, der Priorität, der betroffenen Systemkomponente und der eigentlichen Meldung zusammen.

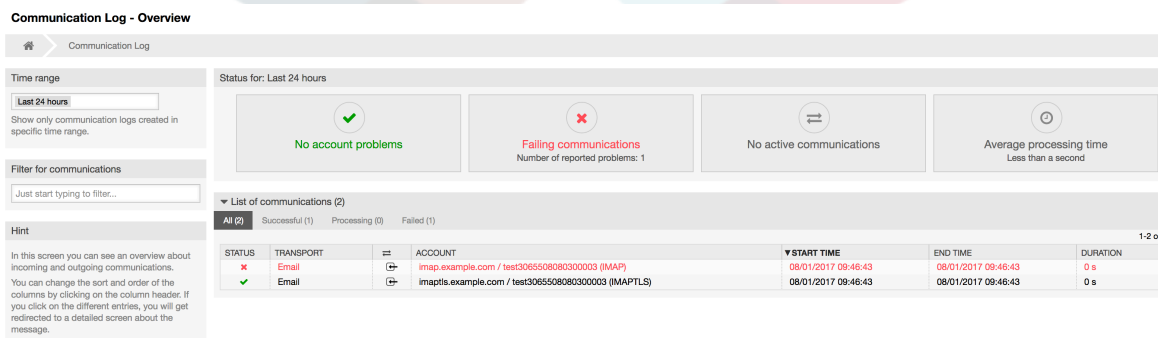
### Anmerkung

System logs are available via the web interface only on Linux / Unix systems.

## 1.20. Kommunikationsprotokoll

The *Communication Log* frontend in the Admin area allows you to inspect the internal logs about communication handling in OTRS, i.e. sending/receiving emails.

## Abbildung 4.65. Communication Log Overview



The screenshot shows the 'Communication Log - Overview' dashboard. It features a 'Time range' filter set to 'Last 24 hours'. The dashboard includes four status widgets: 'No account problems' (green checkmark), 'Falling communications' (red X, 1 problem), 'No active communications' (grey equals sign), and 'Average processing time' (grey circle, less than a second). Below these is a table titled 'List of communications (2)' with columns for STATUS, TRANSPORT, ACCOUNT, START TIME, END TIME, and DURATION.

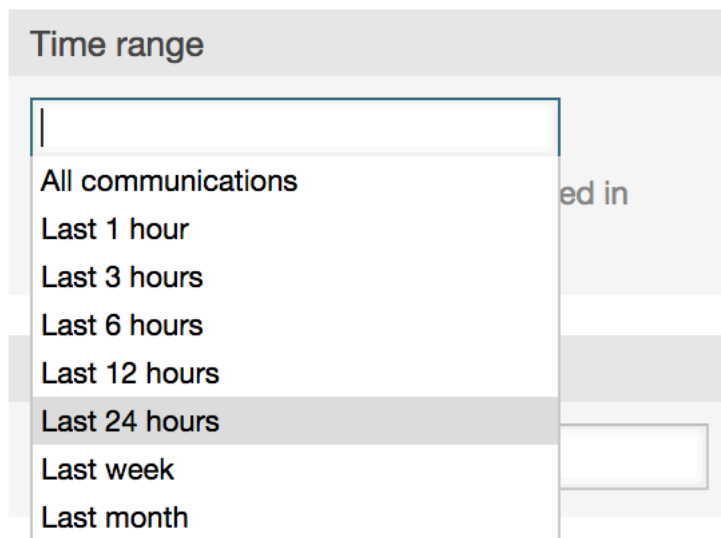
STATUS	TRANSPORT	ACCOUNT	START TIME	END TIME	DURATION
✗	Email	imap.example.com / test3065508080300003 (IMAP)	08/01/2017 09:46:43	08/01/2017 09:46:43	0 s
✓	Email	imap.example.com / test3065508080300003 (IMAPTLS)	08/01/2017 09:46:43	08/01/2017 09:46:43	0 s

Overview page is a dashboard-like screen with several metrics indicating the overall health of the system, depending on filtered communications.

- Account status will signal if you have any issues with configured accounts used for fetching or sending messages.
- Communication status will notify you if there are any errors with either account connections or message processing.
- Communication state widget will display if there are any active communications currently in the system.
- Average processing time is a cumulative time statistic that is needed to complete a communication.

You can select the time range in the left sidebar in order to filter communications depending on their creation time. In addition to this, you can also dynamically filter for any keywords, state of the communication, and you can sort the overview table by all columns.

## Abbildung 4.66. Communication Log Time Range Selection



## Abbildung 4.67. Communication Log Account Status

Communication Log - Account Status

Communication Log > Account Status

Actions

Time range

Filter for accounts

Filter for communications

Hint

In this screen you can see an overview about incoming and outgoing communications. You can change the sort and order of those columns by clicking on the column header. If you click on the different entries, you will get redirected to a detailed screen about the message.

Account status for: Last 24 hours

STATUS	ACCOUNT	AVERAGE PROCESSING TIME	EDIT
✓	imap.example.com / test3065508080300003 (IMAP)	Less than a second	✎
✓	imaptls.example.com / test3065508080300003 (IMAPTLS)	Less than a second	✎

Communication Log Details (1)

STATUS	TRANSPORT	START TIME	END TIME	DURATION
✗	Email	08/01/2017 09:46:43	08/01/2017 09:46:43	0 s

Clicking on account widget will take you to the account status screen, where you can further filter for communications that are related to specific accounts.

## Abbildung 4.68. Communication Log Account Status

Communication Log - Account Status

Communication Log > Account Status

Actions

Time range

Filter for accounts

Filter for communications

Hint

In this screen you can see an overview about incoming and outgoing communications. You can change the sort and order of those columns by clicking on the column header. If you click on the different entries, you will get redirected to a detailed screen about the message.

Account status for: Last 24 hours

STATUS	ACCOUNT	AVERAGE PROCESSING TIME	EDIT
✓	imap.example.com / test3065508080300003 (IMAP)	Less than a second	✎
✓	imaptls.example.com / test3065508080300003 (IMAPTLS)	Less than a second	✎

Communication Log Details (1)

STATUS	TRANSPORT	START TIME	END TIME	DURATION
✗	Email	08/01/2017 09:46:43	08/01/2017 09:46:43	0 s



If you click on a communication row in any table, you will be presented with a detailed view screen.

## Abbildung 4.69. Communication Log Detail View

Communication Log – Detail view for incoming communication started at 08/01/2017 09:46:43

Communication Log
Detail View

**Actions**

Back

**Filter for log entries**

Just start typing to filter...

Show only entries with specific priority and higher:

Trace

**Hint**

In this screen you can see an overview about incoming and outgoing communications. You can change the sort and order of those columns by clicking on the column header. If you click on the different entries, you will get redirected to a detailed screen about the message.

**Communication Log Overview (2)**

STATUS	TYPE	ACCOUNT	START TIME	END TIME	DURATION
✓	Connection	imap.example.com / test3065508080300003 (IMAP)	08/01/2017 09:46:43	08/01/2017 09:46:43	0 s
✗	Message	imap.example.com / test3065508080300003 (IMAP)	08/01/2017 09:46:43	08/01/2017 09:46:43	0 s

**Communication Log Details (8)**

#	PRIORITY	MODULE	INFORMATION	CREATED
1	🔗	Kernel-System:MailAccount:IMAP	Open connection to 'imap.example.com' (test3065508080300003).	08/01/2017 09:46:43
2	🔗	Kernel-System:MailAccount:IMAP	1 messages available for fetching (test3065508080300003/imap.example.com).	08/01/2017 09:46:43
3	🔗	Kernel-System:MailAccount:IMAP	Prepare fetching of message '1/1' (Size: 12.3 KB) from server.	08/01/2017 09:46:43
4	🔗	Kernel-System:MailAccount:IMAP	Message '1' successfully received from server.	08/01/2017 09:46:43
5	🔗	Kernel-System:MailAccount:IMAP	Message '1' marked for deletion.	08/01/2017 09:46:43
6	🔗	Kernel-System:MailAccount:IMAP	Fetches 0 message(s) from server (test3065508080300003/imap.example.com).	08/01/2017 09:46:43
7	🔗	Kernel-System:MailAccount:IMAP	Executed deletion of marked messages from server (test3065508080300003/imap.example.com).	08/01/2017 09:46:43
8	🔗	Kernel-System:MailAccount:IMAP	Connection to 'imap.example.com' closed.	08/01/2017 09:46:43

Every communication can contain one or more logs, which can be of Connection or Message type.

- Connection logs will contain any log messages coming from the modules responsible for connecting to your accounts and fetching/receiving messages.
- Message logs will contain any log messages related to specific message processing. Any module working on message themselves can log their actions in this log, giving you a clear overview of what's going on.

You can filter log entries based on their priority, by choosing desired priority in the left sidebar.

## Abbildung 4.70. Communication Log Priority Filter

**Filter for log entries**

Just start typing to filter...

Show only entries with specific priority and higher:

Trace

Debug

Info

Notice

Warn

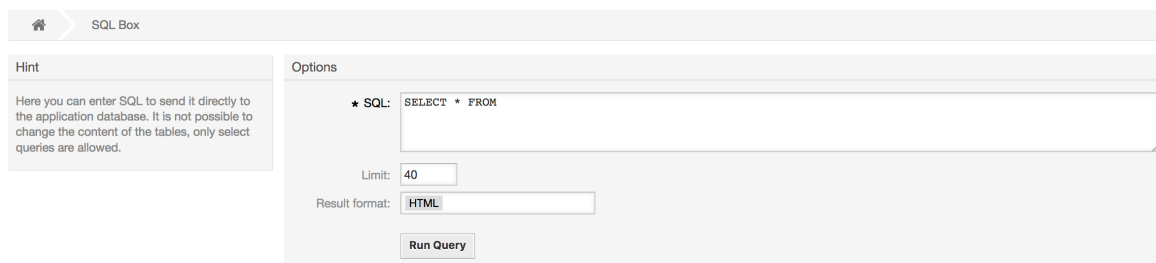
Error

Log level rules apply: by selecting a specific priority, you will get log entries that have that priority set and higher, with *Error* being the highest.

## 1.21. SQL Abfragen über die SQL Box

The "SQL Box" link on the Admin page opens a screen that lets you query the content of the tables in the OTRS database (see figure below). It is not possible to change the content of the tables, only 'select' queries are allowed.

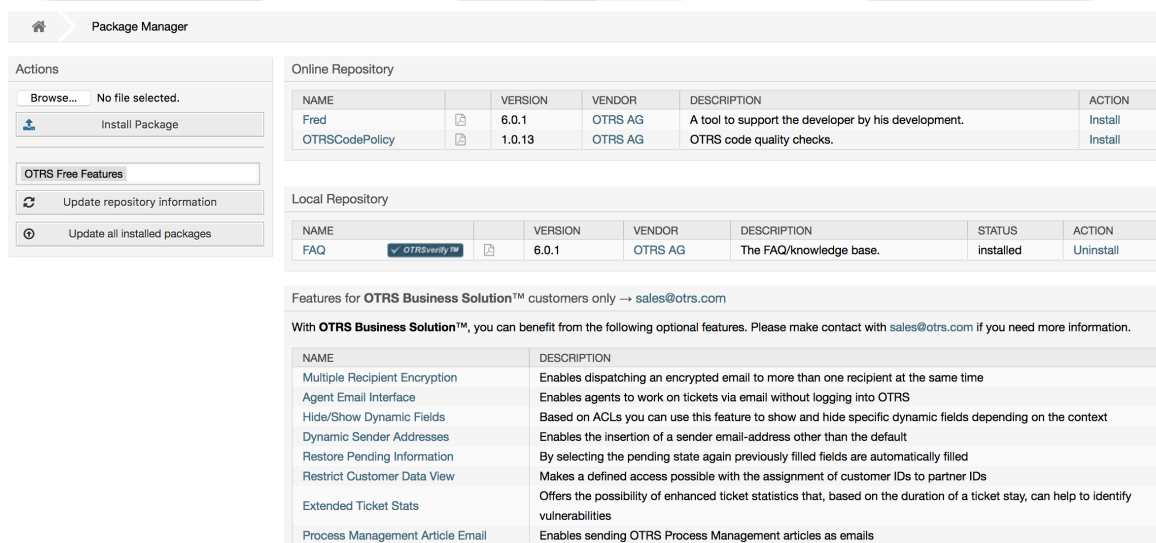
**Abbildung 4.71. SQL Box**



## 1.22. Paketverwaltung

Using the *Package Manager* link on the Admin page, you can install and manage packages that extend the functionality of OTRS (see figure below).

**Abbildung 4.72. Paketverwaltung**



NAME	VERSION	VENDOR	DESCRIPTION	ACTION
Fred	6.0.1	OTRS AG	A tool to support the developer by his development.	Install
OTRSCodePolicy	1.0.13	OTRS AG	OTRS code quality checks.	Install

NAME	VERSION	VENDOR	DESCRIPTION	STATUS	ACTION
FAQ	6.0.1	OTRS AG	The FAQ/knowledge base.	installed	Uninstall

Features for OTRS Business Solution™ customers only → sales@otrs.com

With OTRS Business Solution™, you can benefit from the following optional features. Please make contact with sales@otrs.com if you need more information.

NAME	DESCRIPTION
Multiple Recipient Encryption	Enables dispatching an encrypted email to more than one recipient at the same time
Agent Email Interface	Enables agents to work on tickets via email without logging into OTRS
Hide/Show Dynamic Fields	Based on ACLs you can use this feature to show and hide specific dynamic fields depending on the context
Dynamic Sender Addresses	Enables the insertion of a sender email-address other than the default
Restore Pending Information	By selecting the pending state again previously filled fields are automatically filled
Restrict Customer Data View	Makes a defined access possible with the assignment of customer IDs to partner IDs
Extended Ticket Stats	Offers the possibility of enhanced ticket statistics that, based on the duration of a ticket stay, can help to identify vulnerabilities
Process Management Article Email	Enables sending OTRS Process Management articles as emails

In der Paketverwaltung können Sie die bereits installierten Pakete mit ihrer Versionsinformation einsehen.

Sie können Pakete von einem entfernten Server installieren, indem Sie das Paketverzeichnis im Abschnitt *Online-Paketverzeichnis* auswählen und auf *Verzeichnisinformation aktualisieren* klicken. Die verfügbaren Pakete werden rechts tabellarisch dargestellt. Um eines zu installieren, klicken Sie auf "Installieren". Nach der Installation wird das Paket im Abschnitt *Lokales Verzeichnis* dargestellt.

To update an installed package, the list of available packages in the online repository will show *Update* in the Action column for any package that has a higher version than the one that is installed locally. Just click *Update* and it will install the new package version on your system.

In manchen Fällen, wenn beispielsweise ein OTRS-System nicht mit dem Internet verbunden ist, können Sie auch Pakete installieren, die lokal heruntergeladen wurden. Klicken Sie

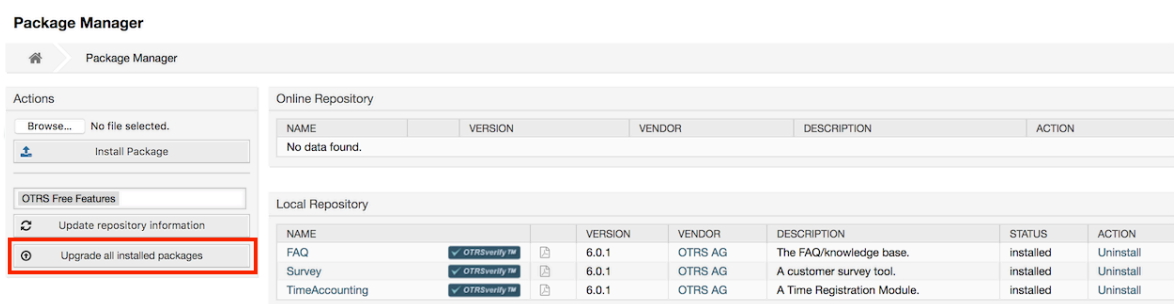
auf den *Datei auswählen*-Knopf in der "Aktionen"-Liste, und wählen Sie die .opm-Datei auf Ihrem Speichermedium aus. Verwenden Sie dann *Paket installieren*. Nach der Installation wird das Paket im Abschnitt *Lokales Verzeichnis* angezeigt. Auf dieselbe Weise können Sie ein bereits installiertes Paket aktualisieren.

In special cases, you might want to configure the Package Manager, e.g., to use a proxy or to use a local repository. Just take a look at the available options in SysConfig under Core::Package.

### 1.22.1. Alle installierten Pakete aktualisieren

Since OTRS 6, a new button labeled *Update all installed packages* has been added to the sidebar of the package manager screen. When this button is pressed, an OTRS Daemon task will be scheduled to update all packages. Alternatively, this action can be also issued from the command line interface by using the `Admin::Package::UpgradeAll` console command.

#### Abbildung 4.73. Package Manager Update All Installed Packages Button



This feature reads the information of all defined package repositories and determines if there is a new version for every installed package in the system and calculates the correct order to update the packages respecting all other package dependencies, even if new versions of existing packages require new packages not yet installed in the system.

#### Anmerkung

If there are packages installed that do not have a corresponding repository defined in the system, they can not be updated by this feature and will be marked as failed (due to the missing on-line repository).

When the process to update all packages is running, a notification bar is added to the package manager screen for easier identification. When notification link is clicked, a progress summary is displayed with the current progress. Also, when the process is running package actions such as "Install", "Update", "Uninstall" and "ReInstall" some actions on the screen might be temporarily disabled in order to avoid conflicts.

#### Abbildung 4.74. Package Manager Update All Installed Packages In Progress Notification

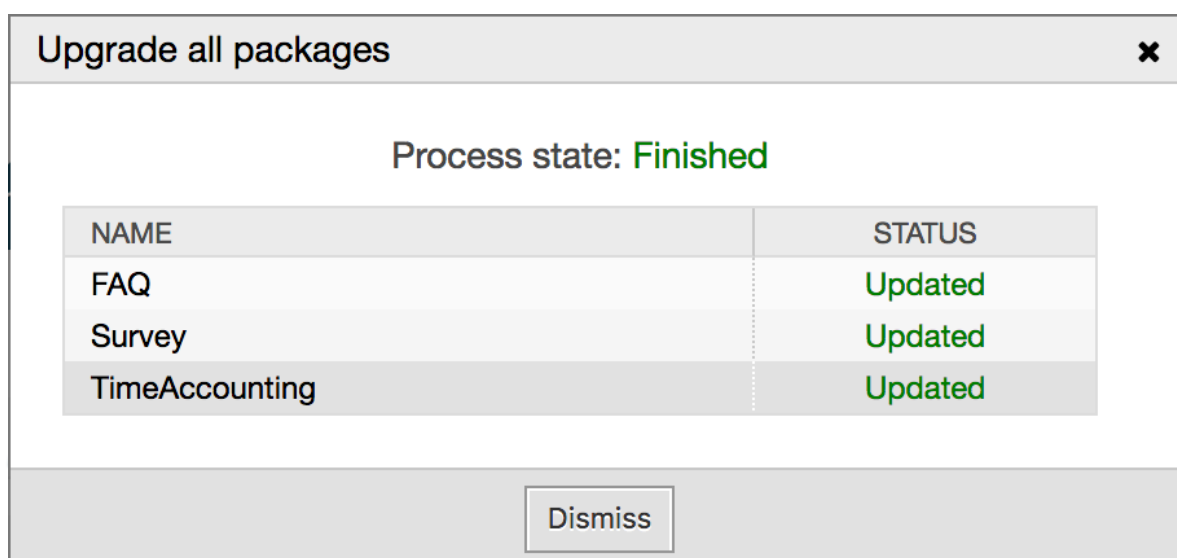
○ There is a package upgrade process running, click here to see status information about the upgrade progress. →

#### Package Manager

Package Manager

When the process finishes (only if it was started in the graphical user interface) the progress notification will change to indicate the new state: it becomes green if all packages was correctly updated or red if there where any failures. Clicking on this notification will show the final summary. In the summary table, a tooltip for the status column of every package can indicate more details about the state. After closing this window, the package manager screen will refresh to show the new version of the installed packages.

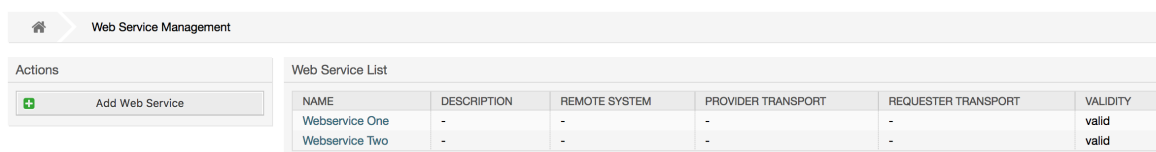
**Abbildung 4.75. Package Manager Update All Installed Packages Summary**



## 1.23. Web-Services

The Web Services link leads to the graphical interface where web services (for the OTRS Generic Interface) are created and maintained (see figure below).

**Abbildung 4.76. Die grafische Konfigurationsoberfläche für Webservices**

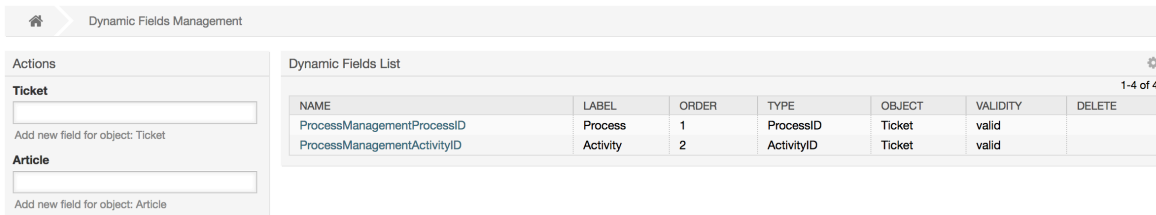


The graphical interface for web services configuration is described in more detail in the section "Web Service Graphical Interface".

## 1.24. Dynamische Felder

Dynamic Fields is the place where you setup and manage custom fields for tickets and articles (see figure below).

## Abbildung 4.77. The dynamic fields overview screen with some dynamic fields



NAME	LABEL	ORDER	TYPE	OBJECT	VALIDITY	DELETE
ProcessManagementProcessID	Process	1	ProcessID	Ticket	valid	
ProcessManagementActivityID	Activity	2	ActivityID	Ticket	valid	

The dynamic fields configuration is described in more detail in the section "Dynamic Fields Configuration".

Each dynamic field type has its own configuration settings and therefore its own configuration screen.

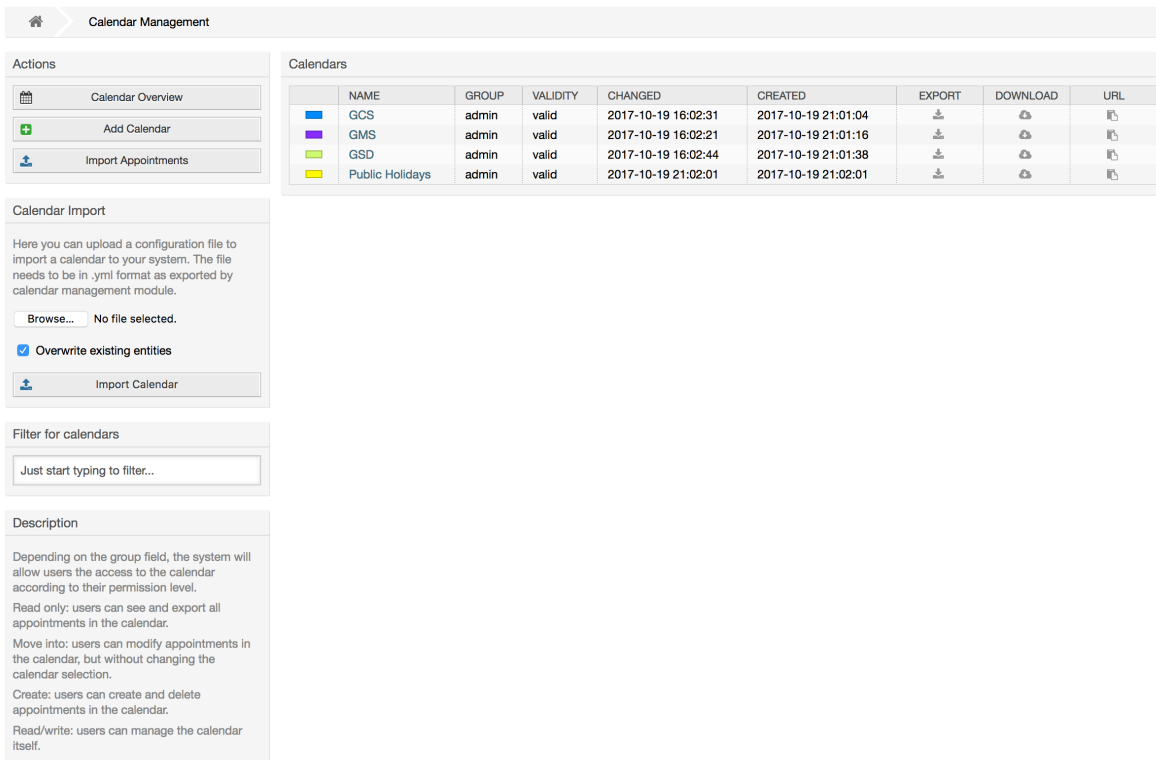
### Anmerkung

In the OTRS framework, dynamic fields can only be linked to tickets and articles by default, but they can be extended to other objects as well.

## 1.25. Kalender

Via calendar management interface it is possible to add and edit multiple calendars.

## Abbildung 4.78. The calendar management screen with some calendars



NAME	GROUP	VALIDITY	CHANGED	CREATED	EXPORT	DOWNLOAD	URL
GCS	admin	valid	2017-10-19 16:02:31	2017-10-19 21:01:04			
GMS	admin	valid	2017-10-19 16:02:21	2017-10-19 21:01:16			
GSD	admin	valid	2017-10-19 16:02:44	2017-10-19 21:01:38			
Public Holidays	admin	valid	2017-10-19 21:02:01	2017-10-19 21:02:01			

The calendar management is described in more detail in the section Calendar Management.

## 2. Systemkonfiguration

### 2.1. Die Konfigurationsdateien von OTRS

All OTRS configuration files are stored in the directory `Kernel` and in its subdirectories. There is no need to manually change any other file than `Kernel/Config.pm`, because the rest of the files will be changed when the system gets updated. Just copy the configuration parameters from other files into `Kernel/Config.pm` and change them as per your needs. This file will never be touched during the update process, so your manual changes are safe.

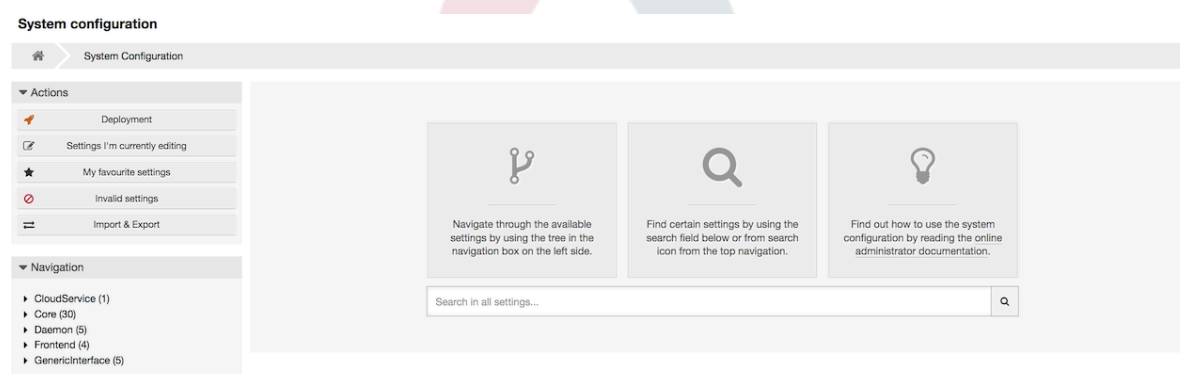
The configuration can be rebuilt either manually by executing `perl bin/otrs.Console.pl Maint::Config::Rebuild` or automatically by the installer, package operations (install, update, reinstall and uninstall), etc. All `.xml` files located in `Kernel/Config/Files/XML/` are parsed and their content is transferred to the OTRS database. Most of the `.xml` files which are part of this directory by default belong to OTRS Free, but OTRS Free Features such as FAQ or Survey (or any other OTRS extension) will add their own configuration files to this directory as well.

To apply any sort of changes to the configuration, it is necessary to deploy them. The deployment process will extract all settings and the according values from the OTRS database, convert them to a format that OTRS can understand naturally and put them into `Kernel/Config/Files/ZZZAuto.pm`.

If the OTRS web interface is accessed, the settings contained in the files `Kernel/Config/Files/ZZZAuto.pm`, `Kernel/Config/Files/ZZZACL.pm` (if existing), `Kernel/Config/Files/ZZZProcessManagement.pm` (if existing) and any other custom `.pm` file will be evaluated alphabetically. These files are used by the graphical user interface for caching purposes and should never be changed manually. Lastly, the file `Kernel/Config.pm` that contains your individual settings and manually changed configuration parameters will be parsed. Reading the configuration files in this order makes sure that your specific configuration settings are considered correctly by the system.

### 2.2. Konfiguration des Systems über die Weboberfläche

**Abbildung 4.79. Die grafische System-Konfigurationsoberfläche**



OTRS Free currently brings more than 1700 configuration settings, and there are different ways to quickly access a specific one. With the full text search, all configuration settings can be scanned for one or more keywords. The full text search not only searches through the names of the configuration settings, but also the descriptions and values. This allows an element to be found easily even if its name is unknown.

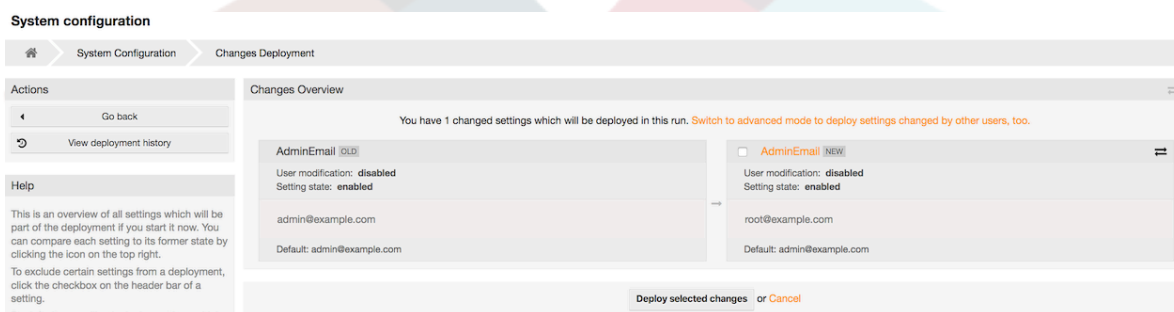
Furthermore, each configuration setting is classified by a category and a navigation group. Navigation groups are individual elements in the main navigation tree. By selecting one of these navigation entries, all settings assigned to the selected group will be shown. As long as no extensions are installed, the category selection is automatically hidden, but as soon as a package is installed which brings its own configuration settings (such as FAQ or Survey), the category selection will be revealed. Selecting a category makes the main navigation tree show only the navigation groups belonging to the selected category.

All configuration settings are shown as read only by default. To edit a setting, click the *Edit this setting* button that appears on hovering your mouse cursor over a setting. Once edit mode has been entered, changes made to the fields from within the setting can be saved by clicking the *Save* button on the right (or by hitting the *Enter* key on your keyboard). If a setting is currently edited by another administrator, it is not possible to get access to the edit mode for that setting until the other administrator finished their work. Editing can be cancelled by clicking the *Cancel* button on the right or hitting the *Escape* key on your keyboard. When editing is cancelled, all changes made during the current editing session are discarded.

Clicking the setting name or the menu icon on the top right of each setting will reveal a menu with some more options (e.g. enable/disable a setting, reset a setting values to their defaults, copy a direct link to a setting or add a setting to a list of favorites for quick access).

To bring changes into effect, a deployment has to be started. The system configuration deployment screen shows a list of the settings which are to be deployed. Clicking the arrow icon on the top left of each setting or in the outer *Changes Overview* box will show a one to one comparison between the settings current state (which is about to be deployed) and the previous (or default) state.

## Abbildung 4.80. System configuration deployment



If you would like to save all the changes you made to your system configuration (for example to quickly set up a new instance) you can use the *Export settings* button, which will provide a `.yaml` file for downloading. To restore your own settings, use *Import settings* and select the `.yaml` file you have created before.

### Anmerkung

For security reasons, the configuration settings for the database connection cannot be changed in the graphical user interface of the system configuration. These have to be set manually in `Kernel/Config.pm`.

## 3. Backing Up the System

In diesem Kapitel wird beschrieben, wie alle relevanten Daten der OTRS-Installation gesichert und wieder hergestellt werden können.

## 3.1. Datensicherung

Bei einem Backup gibt es zwei Arten von Datensicherung, die Applikation (z. B. /opt/otrs/) und die Datenbank.

Um Backups zu vereinfachen, wird ein `scripts/backup.pl` mitgeliefert, das alle benötigten Komponenten sichert.

```
linux:/opt/otrs# cd scripts/  
linux:/opt/otrs/scripts# ./backup.pl --help  
backup.pl - backup script  
Copyright (C) 2001-2018 OTRS AG, https://otrs.com/  
usage: backup.pl -d /data_backup_dir/ [-c gzip|bzip2] [-r 30] [-t fullbackup|nofullbackup|  
dbonly]  
linux:/opt/otrs/scripts#
```

*Skript: Aufruf der Hilfe des Backup-Mechanismus.*

Ein Backup kann also z. B. mit folgendem Befehl erstellt werden:

```
linux:/opt/otrs/scripts# ./backup.pl -d /backup/  
Backup /backup//2010-09-07_14-28/Config.tar.gz ... done  
Backup /backup//2010-09-07_14-28/Application.tar.gz ... done  
Dump MySQL rdbms ... done  
Compress SQL-file... done  
linux:/opt/otrs/scripts#
```

*Abb.: Erstellen einer Datensicherung.*

Alle Daten wurden in das Verzeichnis `/backup/2010-09-12_14-28/` gesichert und dort, getrennt nach Art der Daten, in einzelne `.tar.gz`-Dateien gespeichert.

```
linux:/opt/otrs/scripts# ls /backup/2010-09-07_14-28/  
Application.tar.gz Config.tar.gz DatabaseBackup.sql.gz  
linux:/opt/otrs/scripts#
```

*Skript: Prüfung der gesicherten Dateien.*

## 3.2. Wiederherstellung der Daten

Um ein Backup wieder einzuspielen, müssen die Applikation (z. B. nach `/opt/otrs/`) und die Datenbank wieder hergestellt werden.

Um Backups einspielen zu können, wird ein `scripts/restore.pl` mitgeliefert, das die benötigten Komponenten wieder zurück sichert. Es unterstützt MySQL und PostgreSQL.

```
linux:/opt/otrs/scripts# ./restore.pl --help  
restore.pl - restore script  
Copyright (C) 2001-2018 OTRS AG, https://otrs.com/  
usage: restore.pl -b /data_backup/<TIME>/ -d /opt/otrs/  
linux:/opt/otrs/scripts#
```

*Skript: Aufruf der Hilfe des Restore-Mechanismus.*

Daten, die im Verzeichnis `/backup/2010-09-12_14-28/` gesichert wurden, können bei einer OTRS-Installation in `/opt/otrs` folgendermaßen zurückgespielt werden.

```
linux:/opt/otrs/scripts# ./restore.pl -b /backup/2010-09-07_14-28 -d /opt/otrs/  
Restore /backup/2010-09-07_14-28//Config.tar.gz ...  
Restore /backup/2010-09-07_14-28//Application.tar.gz ...  
create MySQL
```



```
decompresses SQL-file ...
cat SQL-file into MySQL database
compress SQL-file...
linux:/opt/otrs/scripts#
```

Skript: Wiederherstellung des Systems.

## 4. E-Mail-Einstellungen

### 4.1. Sending/Receiving Emails

#### 4.1.1. E-Mails senden

##### 4.1.1.1. Via sendmail (Standard)

OTRS can send out emails via [Sendmail](#), [Postfix](#), [Qmail](#) or [Exim](#). The default configuration is to use Sendmail and should work out-of-the-box.

You can configure the sendmail settings via the graphical configuration frontend (Framework::Core::Sendmail).

##### 4.1.1.2. Via SMTP Server oder Smarthost

OTRS kann E-Mails via SMTP ([Simple Mail Transfer Protocol / RFC 821](#)) oder Secure SMTP versenden.

The SMTP server settings can be configured via the SysConfig (Framework::Core::Sendmail). If you don't see SMTPS available as an option, the required Perl modules are missing. In that case, please refer to "Installation of Perl modules required for OTRS" for instructions.

##### 4.1.1.3. Mail Queue

Before sending, OTRS will queue all emails and let a Daemon task asynchronously handle them in due time. On a normal installation, the emails will be sent out every minute by the OTRS Daemon.

To check the status of email sending, you can use the `bin/otrs.Console.pl Maint::Email::MailQueue --list` console command with `--list` switch.

```
shell> cd /opt/otrs/
shell> bin/otrs.Console.pl Maint::Email::MailQueue --list
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ID | ArticleID | Attempts | Sender          | Recipient          | Due Time | Last SMTP
Code | Last SMTP Message |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 28 | 284       | 0        | otrs@localhost | marketing@otrs.com | -         | -
| -  | -         |          |                |                    |           |
| 29 | 285       | 0        | otrs@localhost | feedbac@otrs.com  | -         | -
| -  | -         |          |                |                    |           |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
Mail queue contains 2 message(s)
```

In order to filter the table, you can use `--filter` argument, for example with ID of the send job.

```
shell> bin/otrs.Console.pl Maint::Email::MailQueue --list --filter ID::28
```

```

+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ID | ArticleID | Attempts | Sender | Recipient | Due Time | Last SMTP
Code | Last SMTP Message |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 28 | 284 | 0 | otrs@localhost | marketing@otrs.com | - | -
| - | | | | | |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
Mail queue contains 1 message(s)
Done.

```

To delete emails queued for sending, specify either `--delete-all` switch, or `--delete` with some filter active.

```

shell> bin/otrs.Console.pl Maint::Email::MailQueue --delete --filter ID::28
Deleted messages from mail queue.
Done.

```

You can also manually send email without waiting for OTRS Daemon task to kick in. Simply specify the `--send` switch.

```

shell> bin/otrs.Console.pl Maint::Email::MailQueue --send
1 message(s) successfully sent!
Done.

```

## 4.1.2. E-Mails empfangen

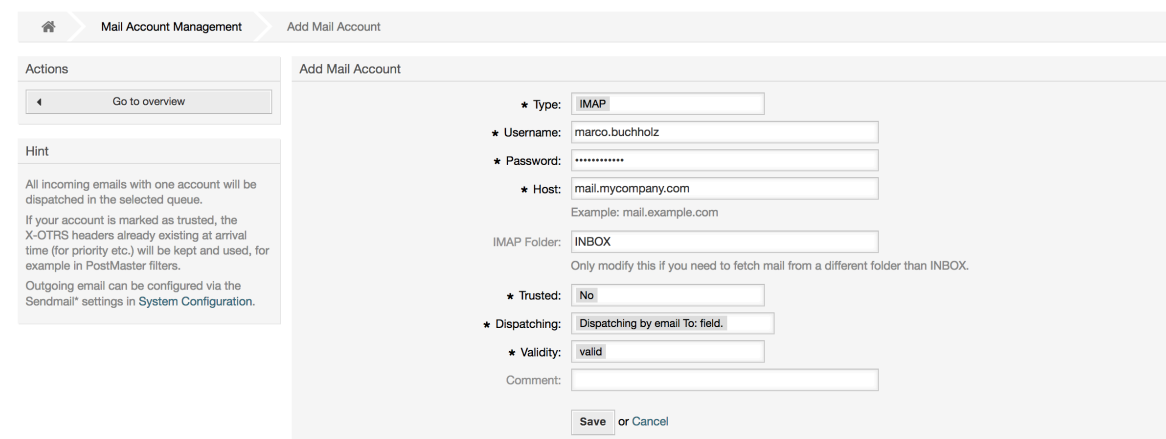
### 4.1.2.1. Mail Accounts Configured via the OTRS GUI

OTRS is able to receive emails from POP3, POP3S, IMAP and IMAPS mail accounts.

Configure your mail accounts via the *PostMaster Mail Accounts* link on the Admin page.

If a new mail account is to be created (see figure below), then its mail server name, login name and password must be specified. Also, you need to select the mail server type, which can be POP3, POP3S, IMAP or IMAPS. If you don't see your server type available as an option, the required Perl modules are missing on your system. In that case, please refer to [Installation of Perl modules required for OTRS](#) for instructions.

**Abbildung 4.81. Einen E-Mail-Account hinzufügen**



The screenshot shows the 'Add Mail Account' form in the OTRS Admin interface. The breadcrumb trail is 'Mail Account Management > Add Mail Account'. On the left, there are 'Actions' (Go to overview) and a 'Hint' section. The main form contains the following fields:

- Type:** IMAP
- Username:** marco.buchholz
- Password:** [masked]
- Host:** mail.mycompany.com (Example: mail.example.com)
- IMAP Folder:** INBOX (Note: Only modify this if you need to fetch mail from a different folder than INBOX.)
- Trusted:** No
- Dispatching:** Dispatching by email To: field.
- Validity:** valid
- Comment:** [empty]

Buttons: Save or Cancel

If you select Yes for the value of the Trusted option, any X-OTRS headers attached to an incoming message are evaluated and executed. Because the X-OTRS header can execute some actions in the ticket system, you should set the *Trusted* option to Yes only for known senders. X-OTRS-Headers are used by the filter module in OTRS. The X-OTRS headers are explained in this table in more detail. Any postmaster filter rules created are executed, irrespective of the Trusted option's setting.

The distribution of incoming messages can be controlled if they need to be sorted by queue or by the content of the *To:* field. For the *Dispatching* field, if *Dispatching by selected queue* is selected, all incoming messages will be sorted into the specified queue. The address where the mail was sent to is disregarded in this case. If *Dispatching by email To: field* is selected, the system checks if a queue is linked with the address in the *To:* field of the incoming mail. You can link an address to a queue in the E-mail address management section of the Admin page. If the address in the *To:* field is linked with a queue, the new message will be sorted into the linked queue. If no link is found between the address in the *To:* field and any queue, then the message flows into the *Raw* queue in the system, which is the PostmasterDefaultQueue after a default installation.

All data for the mail accounts are saved in the OTRS database. The `bin/otrs.Console.pl Maint::PostMaster::MailAccountFetch` command uses the settings in the database and fetches the mail. You can execute it manually to check if all your mail settings are working properly.

On a normal installation, the mail will be fetched every 10 minutes by the OTRS Daemon.

## Anmerkung

Beim Abholen löscht OTRS die E-Mails vom POP oder IMAP server. Es besteht keine Möglichkeit, die Mails dort zu erhalten. Wenn Sie dies wünschen, erstellen Sie am Besten Weiterleitungsregeln auf Ihrem Mail-Server. Lesen Sie hierzu bitte in der Dokumentation ihres Mail-Servers nach.

### 4.1.2.2. Via Command Line Program and Procmail (`otrs.Console.pl Maint::PostMaster::Read`)

If you cannot use mail accounts to get the email into OTRS, the command line program `bin/otrs.Console.pl Maint::PostMaster::Read` might be a way around the problem. It takes the mails via STDIN and pipes them directly into OTRS. That means email will be available in your OTRS system if the MDA (mail delivery agent, e.g. procmail) executes this program.

To test `bin/otrs.Console.pl Maint::PostMaster::Read` without an MDA, execute the command of the following script.

```
linux:/opt/otrs# cd bin
linux:/opt/otrs/bin# cat ../doc/sample_mails/test-email-1.box | ./otrs.Console.pl
Maint::PostMaster::Read
linux:/opt/otrs/bin#
```

*Skript: PostMaster-Test ohne MDA.*

Wird die E-Mail in der Queue-Ansicht angezeigt, sind Ihre Einstellungen in Ordnung.

### Beispiel 4.2. Routing via Procmail Using `otrs.Console.pl`

In order to route mails in a specific queue using `otrs.Console.pl` use the following example.

```
| $SYS_HOME/bin/otrs.Console.pl Maint::PostMaster::Read --target-queue=QUEUENAME
```

When sorting to a subqueue, you must separate the parent and child queue with a ::.

```
| $SYS_HOME/bin/otrs.Console.pl Maint::PostMaster::Read --target-queue=QUEUENAME::SUBQUEUE
```

Procmail ist in der Linux-Umgebung ein sehr bekannter E-Mail-Filter, der höchstwahrscheinlich auf Ihrem System installiert sein wird. Falls nicht, erhalten Sie auf der [procmail Homepage](#) weitere Informationen.

Um procmail einzurichten (benötigt einen für procmail konfigurierten MDA (z. B. sendmail, postfix, exim oder qmail)), kann die Datei `.procmailrc.dist` aus dem OTRS-Homeverzeichnis verwendet werden. Kopieren Sie `.procmailrc.dist` nach `.procmailrc` und nehmen Sie die in Skript: dargestellten Änderungen vor.

```
SYS_HOME=$HOME
PATH=/bin:/usr/bin:/usr/local/bin
# --
# Pipe all email into the PostMaster process.
# --
:0 :
| $SYS_HOME/bin/otrs.Console.pl Maint::PostMaster::Read
```

*Skript: Konfiguration von procmail für OTRS.*

All email sent to the local OTRS user will be piped into `bin/otrs.Console.pl Maint::PostMaster::Read` and then shown in your QueueView.

#### 4.1.2.3. Fetching emails via POP3 or IMAP and fetchmail for `otrs.Console.pl Maint::PostMaster::Read`

In order to get email from your mail server, via a POP3 or IMAP mailbox, to the OTRS machine/local OTRS account and to procmail, use [fetchmail](#).

### Anmerkung

Voraussetzung ist eine funktionierende SMTP-Konfiguration auf dem OTRS-Rechner.

You can use the `.fetchmailrc.dist` in the home directory of OTRS and copy it to `.fetchmailrc`. Modify/change it for your needs (see the Example below).

#### Beispiel 4.3. `.fetchmailrc`

```
#poll (mailserver) protocol POP3 user (user) password (password) is (localuser)
poll mail.example.com protocol POP3 user joe password mama is otrs
```

Don't forget to set the `.fetchmailrc` to 710 (**chmod 710 .fetchmailrc**)!

With the `.fetchmailrc` from the Example above, all email will be forwarded to the local OTRS account, if the command **fetchmail -a** is executed. Set up a cronjob with this command if you want to fetch the mails regularly.

#### 4.1.2.4. Filtering/Dispatching by OTRS/PostMaster Modules (for More Complex Dispatching)

If you use the `bin/otrs.Console.pl Maint::PostMaster::Read` or `bin/otrs.Console.pl Maint::PostMaster::MailAccountFetch` method, you can insert or modify X-OTRS header entries with the PostMaster filter modules. With the X-OTRS headers, the ticket system can execute some actions on incoming mails, sort them into a specific queue, change the priority or change the customer ID, for example. More information

about the X-OTRS headers are available in the section about adding mail accounts from the OTRS Admin page.

Es gibt verschiedene Standard-Filtermodule:

## Anmerkung

Der Jobname (z. B. `$Self->{"PostMaster::PreFilterModule"}->{"Jobname"}`) muss eindeutig sein!

`Kernel::System::PostMaster::Filter::Match` is a default module to match on some email header (e.g. From, To, Subject, ...). It can set new email headers (e.g. X-OTRS-Ignore: yes or X-OTRS-Queue: spam) if a filter rule matches. The jobs of the Example below can be inserted in `Kernel/Config.pm`

### Beispiel 4.4. Example jobs for the filter module `Kernel::System::PostMaster::Filter::Match`

```
# Job Name: 1-Match
# (block/ignore all spam email with From: noreply@)
$Self->{'PostMaster::PreFilterModule'}->{'1-Match'} = {
    Module => 'Kernel::System::PostMaster::Filter::Match',
    Match => {
        From => 'noreply@',
    },
    Set => {
        'X-OTRS-Ignore' => 'yes',
    },
};

# Job Name: 2-Match
# (sort emails with From: sales@example.com and Subject: **ORDER**
# into queue 'Order')
$Self->{'PostMaster::PreFilterModule'}->{'2-Match'} = {
    Module => 'Kernel::System::PostMaster::Filter::Match',
    Match => {
        To => 'sales@example.com',
        Subject => '**ORDER**',
    },
    Set => {
        'X-OTRS-Queue' => 'Order',
    },
};
```

`Kernel::System::PostMaster::Filter::CMD` is a default module to pipe the email into an external command. The output is given to STDOUT and if the result is true, then set new email header (e.g. X-OTRS-Ignore: yes or X-OTRS-Queue: spam). The Example below can be used in `Kernel/Config.pm`

### Beispiel 4.5. Beispiel-Job für das Filtermodul `Kernel::System::PostMaster::Filter::CMD`

```
# Job Name: 5-SpamAssassin
# (SpamAssassin example setup, ignore spam emails)
$Self->{'PostMaster::PreFilterModule'}->{'5-SpamAssassin'} = {
    Module => 'Kernel::System::PostMaster::Filter::CMD',
    CMD => '/usr/bin/spamassassin | grep -i "X-Spam-Status: yes"',
    Set => {
        'X-OTRS-Ignore' => 'yes',
    },
};
```

`Kernel::System::PostMaster::Filter::ExternalTicketNumberRecognition` is a default module that adds the possibility to parse external identifiers, in the email subject,

the body or both using regular expressions. It then stores this value in a defined dynamic field. When an email comes in, OTRS will first search for an external identifier and when it finds one, query OTRS on the pre-defined dynamic field. If it finds an existing ticket, it will update this ticket, otherwise it will create a new ticket with the external reference number in the separate field.

OTRS SysConfig already provide 4 different settings to setup different external ticket numbers. If more settings are needed they need to be added manually. The following example can be used in Kernel/Config.pm to extend SysConfig settings.

### Beispiel 4.6. Example job for the filter module Kernel::System::PostMaster::Filter::ExternalTicketNumberRecognition

```
# Job Name: ExternalTicketNumberRecognition
# External Ticket Number Reconition, check for Incident-<number> in incoming mails subject
and
# body from the addeesses <sender>@externalticket.com, if number is found it will be stored
in
# the dynamic field 'ExternalNumber' (that need to be setup in the Admin Panel).
$self->{'PostMaster::PreFilterModule'}->{'000-ExternalTicketNumberRecognition'} = {
    'FromAddressRegExp' => '\\s*@externalticket.com',
    'NumberRegExp'      => 'Incident-(\\d.*)',
    'SearchInSubject'  => '1',
    'SearchInBody'     => '1',
    'TicketStateTypes' => 'new;open'
    'DynamicFieldName' => 'ExternalNumber',
    'Module'           =>
'Kernel::System::PostMaster::Filter::ExternalTicketNumberRecognition',
    'Name'              => 'Test External Ticket Number',
    'SenderType'        => 'system',
};
```

#### Konfigurationsoptionen

- FromAddressRegExp

This is an optional setting. Only mails matching this *From:* address will be considered for this filter. You can adjust this setting to the sender address your external system uses for outgoing mails. In case this address can differ, you can set this option to empty. OTRS will in that case not check the sender address.

- NumberRegExp

This is a mandatory setting. This setting contains the regular expression OTRS will use to extract the ticket number out of the subject and/or ticket body. The default regular expression will match occurrences of for example 'Incident-12354' and will put the part between parentheses in the dynamic field field, in this case '12354'.

- SearchInSubject

Wenn diese Variable auf '1' gesetzt ist, wird der E-Mailbetreff nach einer Ticketnummer durchsucht.

- SearchInBody

Wenn diese Variable auf '1' gesetzt ist, wird der E-Mailbody nach einer Ticketnummer durchsucht.

- TicketStateTypes

This is an optional setting. If given, it will search OTRS only for open external tickets of given state types. The state types are separated with semicolons.

- **DynamicField**

This is a required setting. It defines the dynamic field that is used to store the external number (the field name must exist in the system and has to be valid).

- **SenderType**

Definiert den Absender Typ welcher bei der Ticket erstellung verwendet wird.

`Kernel::System::PostMaster::Filter::Decrypt` is a default module that is capable to decrypt an encrypted incoming email message (S/MIME or PGP) placing the unencrypted message body in the email header `X-OTRS-BodyDecrypted` to be processed later. Additionally it can also update the email body to the unencrypted version.

In order to decrypt the emails the system needs to be properly configured for S/MIME and/or PGP and have the needed private keys to decrypt the information.

This module is disabled by default and it can be configured directly in the System Configuration in the Admin Panel.

#### *Konfigurationsoptionen*

- **StoreDecryptedBody**

Set this option to "1" to update the email body to the unencrypted version if the decryption was successful. Be aware that using this the emails will be stored unencrypted and there is no possible way to revert this action.

Natürlich ist es auch möglich, eigene PostMaster-Filtermodule zu entwickeln.

### **4.1.2.5. Troubleshooting Email Filtering**

This section shows some common issues and things to consider when troubleshooting Postmaster filters.

- The filters are worked in order of their alphabetically sorted filter names. The last filter wins for a certain field to be set, when the criteria match twice.
- *Stop After Match* can prevent a second match.
- Make sure the regular expression is valid.
- Headers can be set as to control OTRS, but are not written in the mail itself.
- When matching one From, CC, TO, use `EMAILADDRESS: <your@address>`
- The Mailbox must be trusted.
- The match criteria are AND conditions.
- Ticket properties can not be matched by the postmaster filter.

#### **Anmerkung**

Details about Postmaster filter processing are also present in communication logs. Make sure to check Communication Log in the Admin area.

## **4.2. Sichere E-Mail mit PGP**

In OTRS können ausgehende E-Mails mit Hilfe von PGP signiert oder verschlüsselt werden. Ebenfalls ist es möglich verschlüsselte Nachrichten zu entschlüsseln. Die Ver- und

Entschlüsselung mit PGP wird mit Hilfe des GPL-Werkzeugs GnuPG vorgenommen. Um GnuPG für OTRS einzurichten, sind die folgenden Schritte notwendig:

1. Erste Aufgabe ist es, das entsprechende GnuPG-Software-Paket zu installieren, welches bei den meisten Linux-Distributionen mitgeliefert wird. Dies sollte mit Hilfe des jeweiligen Paketmanagers leicht durchgeführt werden können.
2. Im zweiten Schritt muss das soeben installierte GnuPG zur Benutzung für OTRS konfiguriert werden. Dies geschieht auf der Kommandozeilenebene durch einen Aufruf von GnuPG, der die notwendigen Verzeichnisse anlegt und den privaten Schlüssel erzeugt. Der Aufruf muss als Benutzer 'otrs' durchgeführt werden.

```
linux:~# su otrs
linux:/root$ cd
linux:~$ pwd
/opt/otrs
linux:~$ gpg --gen-key
gpg (GnuPG) 1.4.2; Copyright (C) 2005 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
This program comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it
under certain conditions. See the file COPYING for details.

gpg: directory `/opt/otrs/.gnupg' created
gpg: new configuration file `/opt/otrs/.gnupg/gpg.conf' created
gpg: WARNING: options in `/opt/otrs/.gnupg/gpg.conf' are not yet active during t
his run
gpg: keyring `/opt/otrs/.gnupg/secring.gpg' created
gpg: keyring `/opt/otrs/.gnupg/pubring.gpg' created
Please select what kind of key you want:
  (1) DSA and Elgamal (default)
  (2) DSA (sign only)
  (5) RSA (sign only)
Your selection? 1
DSA keypair will have 1024 bits.
ELG-E keys may be between 1024 and 4096 bits long.
What keysize do you want? (2048)
Requested keysize is 2048 bits
Please specify how long the key should be valid.
  0 = key does not expire
  <n> = key expires in n days
  <n>w = key expires in n weeks
  <n>m = key expires in n months
  <n>y = key expires in n years
Key is valid for? (0)
Key does not expire at all
Is this correct? (y/N) y

You need a user ID to identify your key; the software constructs the user ID
from the Real Name, Comment and Email Address in this form:
  "Heinrich Heine (Der Dichter) <heinrichh@duesseldorf.de>"

Real name: Ticket System
Email address: support@example.com
Comment: Private PGP Key for the ticket system with address support@example.com
You selected this USER-ID:
"Ticket System (Private PGP Key for the ticket system with address support@examp
le.com) <support@example.com>"

Change (N)ame, (C)omment, (E)mail or (O)kay/(Q)uit? 0
You need a Passphrase to protect your secret key.

Passphrase: secret
Repeat passphrase: secret

We need to generate a lot of random bytes. It is a good idea to perform
some other action (type on the keyboard, move the mouse, utilize the
disks) during the prime generation; this gives the random number
generator a better chance to gain enough entropy.
+++++
```



```

+++++++>+++++<+++++>+++++
.....>+++++<+++++>+++++

Not enough random bytes available. Please do some other work to give
the OS a chance to collect more entropy! (Need 280 more bytes)

+++++++>+++++<+++++>+++++
+++++++>+++++<+++++>+++++
.....>+++++<+++++>+++++
.....>+++++<+++++>+++++
.....+++++^^^
gpg: /opt/otrs/.gnupg/trustdb.gpg: trustdb created
gpg: key 7245A970 marked as ultimately trusted
public and secret key created and signed.

gpg: checking the trustdb
gpg: 3 marginal(s) needed, 1 complete(s) needed, PGP trust model
gpg: depth: 0 valid: 1 signed: 0 trust: 0-, 0q, 0n, 0m, 0f, 1u
pub 1024D/7245A970 2006-02-03
    Key fingerprint = 2ED5 BC36 D2B6 B055 7EE1 5833 1D7B F967 7245 A970
uid          Ticket System (Private gpg key for ticket system with addre
ss support@example.com) <support@example.com>
sub 2048g/52B97069 2006-02-03

linux:~$

```

### Skript: Konfiguration von GnuPG.

Wie man sehen kann, genügt es bei den meisten Fragen die Vorgabe mit <EINGABE> zu bestätigen. Lediglich die Angabe zur Person des Schlüsselbesitzers ist zu vervollständigen bzw. zum Ende hin ist an der mit (passphrase) gekennzeichneten Stelle die Passphrase für den zu generierenden Schlüssel einzugeben.

3. In the screen for the PGP settings, PGP should be activated for OTRS (first option). Also, the path to the gpg program should be set and checked.

Die nächste Einstellung (PGP::Options) muss ggf. modifiziert werden. Es handelt sich um die Parameter, mit denen OTRS das Programm gpg aufruft. Hier ist insbesondere die Option für die Lage des GnuPG-Konfigurationsverzeichnis des OTRS-Benutzers otrs wichtig. Im Beispiel ist dies: /opt/otrs/.gnupg. Dieses Verzeichnis wurde im Schritt 1 automatisch von GnuPG angelegt.

Über die letzte Option (PGP::Key::Password) können die Schlüssel-Werte-Paare für die IDs und Passphrasen der eigenen PGP-Schlüssel dem Ticket System bekannt gemacht werden. Noch einmal genauer: da andere Kommunikationspartner an das Ticket-System E-Mails mit dessen öffentlichen Schlüssel verschlüsselt schicken, kann OTRS mit den in dieser Option angegebenen privaten Schlüsseln solchermaßen verschlüsselte Mails entschlüsseln.

Woher bekommt man die ID des eigenen Schlüssels? Die ID steckt schon in der Ausgabe der Schlüsselgenerierung (siehe Schritt 1). Man kann die ID aber auch als Benutzer 'otrs' jederzeit über die Kommandozeile ermitteln:

```

linux:~# su otrs
linux:/root$ cd
linux:~$ pwd
/opt/otrs
linux:~$ gpg --list-keys
/opt/otrs/.gnupg/pubring.gpg
-----
pub 1024D/7245A970 2006-02-03
uid          Ticket System (Private gpg key for ticket system with
address support@example.com) <support@example.com>
sub 2048g/52B97069 2006-02-03

```

```
Linux:~$
```

*Skript: Die ID des eigenen privaten Schlüssels ermitteln.*

Die ID des Schlüssels befindet sich in der Zeile, die mit sub beginnt und ist eine 8-stellige hexadezimale Kennung (im Beispiel lautet sie "52B97069". Die für die Option geforderte Passphrase ist dieselbe, die beim Schlüsselgenerieren in Schritt 1 verwendet wurde.

Nach Eingabe all dieser Angaben können sie mit dem Aktualisieren-Button gespeichert werden. OTRS ist jetzt für das Empfangen mit PGP verschlüsselter E-Mails konfiguriert.

4. Der letzte Schritt ist der Import des öffentlichen PGP-Schlüssels eines Kunden. Dadurch wird sicher gestellt, dass aus OTRS heraus verschlüsselte Mails an den jeweiligen Kunden gesendet werden können. Es bestehen zwei Möglichkeiten für den Import.

Zum einem können über das Modul zur Verwaltung der Kunden die öffentlichen PGP-Schlüssel beim Anlegen/Bearbeiten des jeweiligen Kunden im System hinterlegt werden.

Die zweite Möglichkeit bietet das System in den PGP-Einstellungen innerhalb des Admin-Bereiches. In dieser Konfigurationsmaske ist im rechten Teil eine Liste der bereits dem System zur Verfügung stehenden öffentlichen Schlüssel zu sehen. Im Regelfall sollte nach der obigen Einrichtung hier schon der öffentliche Schlüssel des Ticket-Systems selbst zu sehen sein. Im linken Teil besteht neben der Suche die Möglichkeit, neue Schlüssel als Schlüsseldatei ins System zu laden.

Sowohl für das Hinzufügen eines Schlüssels über die Kunden- als auch über die PGP-Verwaltung gilt, dass die Dateien mit den Schlüsseln PGP/GnuPG-konforme Schlüssel sein müssen. Normalerweise wird der Schlüssel als "ASCII armored key"-Datei vorliegen, welches problemlos von OTRS verarbeitet werden kann.

## 4.3. Sichere E-Mail mit S/MIME

Die Einrichtung der Verschlüsselung mit S/MIME scheint auf den ersten Blick ein bisschen komplizierter als die PGP-Einrichtung zu sein, da für das OTRS-System erst einmal eine Certification Authority (CA) eingerichtet werden muss. Ansonsten ist das Vorgehen ähnlich wie bei PGP: OTRS konfigurieren, eigenes Zertifikat einrichten, ggf. fremde Public-Zertifikate importieren, usw.

Die S/MIME-Konfiguration geschieht zu einem großen Teil außerhalb der OTRS-Web-Oberfläche und sollte als otrs-Benutzer (bzw. als der Benutzer mit dessen Rechten OTRS läuft) in einer Shell durchgeführt werden. Da die MIME-Konfiguration unter Linux im wesentlichen auf SSL (openssl basiert, sollte zuerst sichergestellt werden, dass das openssl-Paket installiert ist. Mit dem openssl-Paket kommt ein Skript, CA.pl, mit welchem die wichtigsten Schritte zur Zertifikatserstellung bewältigt werden können. Damit dieser Vorgang einfacher wird, sollte zuerst herausgefunden werden, wo sich das Skript CA.pl im Dateisystem befindet. Danach sollte diese Stelle der Einfachheit halber temporär in den Suchpfad der Shell übernommen werden.

```
otrs@linux:~> rpm -ql openssl | grep CA
/usr/share/ssl/misc/CA.pl
otrs@linux:~> export PATH=$PATH:/usr/share/ssl/misc
otrs@linux:~> which CA.pl
/usr/share/ssl/misc/CA.pl
otrs@linux:~> mkdir tmp; cd tmp
otrs@linux:~/tmp>
```

*Skript: Konfiguration von S/MIME.*

Im Beispiel sieht man auch, dass ein temporäres Verzeichnis ~/tmp angelegt wurde, in welchem die Zertifikatsgenerierung durchgeführt wird.

Im einzelnen sind zur Zertifikatserzeugung folgende Schritte durchzuführen, die einzelnen Schritte sind in der Kommandozeile auszuführen. Sollte ein beglaubigtes SSL-Zertifikat für die Verschlüsselung bereits vorhanden sein, so sollte natürlich dieses verwendet werden. Dann können die nun folgenden Schritte übersprungen werden. Der beschriebene Ablauf geht davon aus, dass der OTRS-Administrator sich das SSL-Zertifikat zu Test- und Lernzwecken selbst anlegen muss.

1. Anlegen einer eigenen Certification Authority für SSL. Diese wird benötigt, um die Anfrage für ein eigenes SSL-Zertifikat zu beglaubigen.

```
otrs@linux:~/tmp> CA.pl -newca
CA certificate filename (or enter to create)

Making CA certificate ...
Generating a 1024 bit RSA private key
...+++++
.....+++++
writing new private key to './demoCA/private/cakey.pem'
Enter PEM pass phrase:
Verifying - Enter PEM pass phrase:
-----
You are about to be asked to enter information that will be incorporated
into your certificate request.
What you are about to enter is what is called a Distinguished Name or a DN.
There are quite a few fields but you can leave some blank
For some fields there will be a default value,
If you enter '.', the field will be left blank.
-----
Country Name (2 letter code) [AU]:DE
State or Province Name (full name) [Some-State]:OTRS-state
Locality Name (eg, city) []:OTRS-town
Organization Name (eg, company) [Internet Widgits Pty Ltd]:Your company
Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []:
Common Name (eg, YOUR name) []:OTRS Admin
Email Address []:otrs@your-domain.tld
otrs@linux:~/tmp> ls -la demoCA/
total 8
-rw-r--r--  1 otrs otrs 1330 2006-01-08 17:54 cacert.pem
drwxr-xr-x  2 otrs otrs  48 2006-01-08 17:53 certs
drwxr-xr-x  2 otrs otrs  48 2006-01-08 17:53 crl
-rw-r--r--  1 otrs otrs   0 2006-01-08 17:53 index.txt
drwxr-xr-x  2 otrs otrs  48 2006-01-08 17:53 newcerts
drwxr-xr-x  2 otrs otrs  80 2006-01-08 17:54 private
-rw-r--r--  1 otrs otrs  17 2006-01-08 17:54 serial
otrs@linux:~/tmp>
```

*Skript: Anlegen einer Certification Authority für SSL.*

2. Erzeugen der Zertifikatsanfrage.

```
otrs@linux:~/tmp> CA.pl -newreq
Generating a 1024 bit RSA private key
.....+++++
....+++++
writing new private key to 'newreq.pem'
Enter PEM pass phrase:
Verifying - Enter PEM pass phrase:
-----
You are about to be asked to enter information that will be incorporated
into your certificate request.
What you are about to enter is what is called a Distinguished Name or a DN.
There are quite a few fields but you can leave some blank
For some fields there will be a default value,
```

```

If you enter '.', the field will be left blank.
-----
Country Name (2 letter code) [AU]:DE\keyreturn
State or Province Name (full name) [Some-State]:OTRS-state
Locality Name (eg, city) []:OTRS-town
Organization Name (eg, company) [Internet Widgits Pty Ltd]:Your company
Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []:
Common Name (eg, YOUR name) []:OTRS admin
Email Address []:otrs@your-domain.tld

Please enter the following 'extra' attributes
to be sent with your certificate request
A challenge password []:
An optional company name []:
Request (and private key) is in newreq.pem
otrs@linux:~/tmp> ls -la
total 4
drwxr-xr-x  6 otrs otrs  232 2006-01-08 17:54 demoCA
-rw-r--r--  1 otrs otrs 1708 2006-01-08 18:04 newreq.pem
otrs@linux:~/tmp>

```

*Skript: Erstellen einer Zertifikatsanfrage.*

- Die Zertifikatsanfrage durch die CA signieren lassen. Die Zertifikatsanfrage kann entweder durch die selbst angelegte CA signiert (= beglaubigt) werden. Allerdings ist es natürlich seriöser, wenn das eigene SSL-Zertifikat von einer fremden, externen und ihrerseits beglaubigten CA beglaubigt wird.

```

otrs@linux:~/tmp> CA.pl -signreq
Using configuration from /etc/ssl/openssl.cnf
Enter pass phrase for ./demoCA/private/cakey.pem:
Check that the request matches the signature
Signature ok
Certificate Details:
  Serial Number:
    fd:85:f6:9f:14:07:16:c8
  Validity
    Not Before: Jan  8 17:04:37 2006 GMT
    Not After : Jan  8 17:04:37 2007 GMT
  Subject:
    countryName           = DE
    stateOrProvinceName   = OTRS-state
    localityName          = OTRS-town
    organizationName      = Your Company
    commonName            = OTRS administrator
    emailAddress          = otrs@your-domain.tld
  X509v3 extensions:
    X509v3 Basic Constraints:
      CA:FALSE
    Netscape Comment:
      OpenSSL Generated Certificate
    X509v3 Subject Key Identifier:
      01:D9:1E:58:C0:6D:BF:27:ED:37:34:14:D6:04:AC:C4:64:98:7A:22
    X509v3 Authority Key Identifier:
      keyid:10:4D:8D:4C:93:FD:2C:AA:9A:B3:26:80:6B:F5:D5:31:E2:8E:DB:A8
      DirName:/C=DE/ST=OTRS-state/L=OTRS-town/O=Your Company/
      CN=OTRS admin/emailAddress=otrs@your-domain.tld
      serial:FD:85:F6:9F:14:07:16:C7

Certificate is to be certified until Jan  8 17:04:37 2007 GMT (365 days)
Sign the certificate? [y/n]:y

1 out of 1 certificate requests certified, commit? [y/n]y
Write out database with 1 new entries
Data Base Updated
Signed certificate is in newcert.pem
otrs@linux:~/tmp>

```

*Skript: Signieren der Zertifikatsanfrage.*

4. Mit der signierten Zertifikatsanfrage das eigene Zertifikat und alle dazugehörigen Dateien erzeugen.

```
otrs@linux:~/tmp> CA.pl -pkcs12 "OTRS Certificate"
Enter pass phrase for newreq.pem:
Enter Export Password:
Verifying - Enter Export Password:
otrs@linux:~/tmp> ls -la
total 12
drwxr-xr-x  6 otrs otrs  328 2006-01-08 18:04 demoCA
-rw-r--r--  1 otrs otrs 3090 2006-01-08 18:13 newcert.p12
-rw-r--r--  1 otrs otrs 3791 2006-01-08 18:04 newcert.pem
-rw-r--r--  1 otrs otrs 1708 2006-01-08 18:04 newreq.pem
otrs@linux:~/tmp>
```

*Skript: Neues Zertifikat erstellen.*

Nach der Durchführung dieser Schritte ist es notwendig die Einrichtung von S/MIME in OTRS abzuschließen.

Die OTRS-seitige Einrichtung erfolgt aus dem Admin-Bereich, Block System über den Punkt SMIME. Falls die generelle S/MIME-Unterstützung in OTRS noch nicht aktiviert wurde, weist die Maske den OTRS-Administrator beim Aufruf darauf hin und bietet einen bequemen Link zur Einrichtung.

With the SysConfig group "Crypt::SMIME", you can also enable and configure the general S/MIME support.

Hier können sie S/MIME-Unterstützung aktivieren, und die Pfade zum OpenSSL-Kommando und zu den Zertifikaten angeben. Die vorhin erzeugte Schlüsseldatei muss in diesem Verzeichnis gespeichert werden, sonst kann OpenSSL sie nicht verwenden.

Im nächsten Schritt geht es (zurück) zur S/MIME-Konfiguration im Administrationsbereich. Dort können nun sowohl der private Schlüssel(Key) bzw. die privaten Schlüssel des OTRS-Systems, als auch die öffentlichen Schlüssel anderer Kommunikationspartner ins System importiert werden. Tragen Sie hier den öffentlichen Schlüssel ein, der zu Beginn dieses Abschnitts erzeugt und dann in OTRS hinzugefügt wurde.

Obviously, all public S/MIME keys of communication partners can be imported using the customer user administration tool as well.

### 4.3.1. Fetch S/MIME Certificates from Customer User Backends

It is possible to use a Customer User Backed (such as LDAP) as the source of public S/MIME certificates. This certificates could be imported into the system and be displayed in S/MIME configuration on the OTRS Admin page and they can be used from OTRS to send encrypted emails to the customers.

In order to enable this feature is needed to:

1. Enable SMIME in SysConfig
2. Enable SMIME::FetchFromCustomer in SysConfig
3. Configure a customer user backend to provide the attribute UserSMIMECertificate with the customer user S/MIME certificate (there is an example for LDAP customer user mapping in \$OTRS\_HOME/Kernel/Config/Defaults.pm).

---

This feature can be used in three different ways:

### 1. Incoming Emails:

A dedicated Postmaster filter (PostMaster::PreFilterModule###000-SMIMEFetch-FromCustomer in SysConfig) will extract the email address of each incoming email and will try to find the email address in the list of customers. If found it will try to get the S/MIME certificate from customer user attributes. If a certificate is found it will try to import it (unless it was already imported).

### 2. Specific email address or all customers:

The console command `Maint::SMIME::CustomerCertificate::Fetch` can be used to import the S/MIME certificate of one customer email address as:

```
shell> perl /opt/otrs/bin/otrs.Console.pl Maint::SMIME::CustomerCertificate::Fetch --email customer@example.com
```

In this case the console command will try to match the supplied email address with one of the customer users. If found it will try to add to the system the S/MIME certificate found in customer user properties (if the certificate is not already added).

The same console command can be used to import the S/MIME certificates of all customer users (limited to `CustomerUserSearchLimit` property from the customer user backend). This option is discouraged specially for systems with a large number of customer users as it might require too much time to execute and depending on the limit it might be possible that not all customer certificates will be fetched. Execute the console command in this mode as:

```
shell> perl /opt/otrs/bin/otrs.Console.pl Maint::SMIME::CustomerCertificate::Fetch --add-all
```

For this option the console command will query the customer user backends to get all possible customers and for each it will check if there is a S/MIME certificate. If a certificate is found, it will try to add it to the system (if the certificate is not already added).

### 3. Renew existing certificates:

Another console command `Maint::SMIME::CustomerCertificate::Renew` can be used to check for all existing certificates in the system. This verifies that the existing certificates from customer users matches the ones that are retrieved by the customer user properties. Any new certificate in the customer user backend will be added into the system (no certificates are deleted in this process).

This console command is executed once a day by the OTRS daemon automatically with the task `Daemon::SchedulerCronTaskManager::Task###RenewCustomerSMIME-Certificates` (as seen in SysConfig), but it can be also executed manually on demand as:

```
shell> perl /opt/otrs/bin/otrs.Console.pl Maint::SMIME::CustomerCertificate::Renew
```

## 5. Using External backends

### 5.1. Customer Data

OTRS ist in der Lage, mit verschiedenen Kundendaten (insbesondere Login, E-Mail, Telefon) umzugehen. Diese Informationen können im Agenten-Interface angezeigt und für das Kunden-Interface verwendet werden. Weiterhin werden die Daten für die Authentifizierung der Kunden am System benötigt.

Die benutzten/angezeigten Kundendaten sind frei konfigurierbar, es gibt jedoch folgende benötigte Optionen die unbedingt vorhanden sein müssen, damit OTRS ordnungsgemäß funktioniert:

- Benutzer-Login
- E-Mail-Adresse
- Benutzer-Kunden-ID

Verwenden Sie die folgenden SysConfig-Parameter, wenn Sie die Kundeninformationen im Agenten-Interface anzeigen wollen.

```
# Ticket::Frontend::CustomerInfo*
# (show customer info on Compose (Phone and Email), Zoom and
# Queue view)
$self->{'Ticket::Frontend::CustomerInfoCompose'} = 1;
$self->{'Ticket::Frontend::CustomerInfoZoom'} = 1;
```

*Skript: SysConfig Konfigurationsparameter.*

### 5.2. Customer User Backend

Es existieren zwei Kundenbenutzer Back-ends, DB und LDAP. Falls Sie bereits ein Kundenverzeichnis (z. B. SAP, ...) haben, ist es natürlich möglich, dafür ein eigenes Back-end zu schreiben.

#### 5.2.1. Datenbank (Standard)

The Example below shows the configuration of a DB customer backend, which uses customer data stored in the OTRS database.

#### Beispiel 4.7. Konfiguration eines Datenbank-Kunden-Backends

```
# CustomerUser (customer database backend and settings)
$self->{CustomerUser} = {
  Name => 'Database Datasource',
  Module => 'Kernel::System::CustomerUser::DB',
  Params => {
    # if you want to use an external database, add the required settings
    DSN => 'DBI:odbc:yourdsn',
    Type => 'mssql', # only for ODBC connections
    DSN => 'DBI:mysql:database=customerdb;host=customerdbhost',
    User => '',
    Password => '',
    Table => 'customer_user',

    # CaseSensitive will control if the SQL statements need LOWER()
    # function calls to work case insensitively. Setting this to
    # 1 will improve performance dramatically on large databases.
    CaseSensitive => 0,
  },
}
# customer unique id
```

```

CustomerKey => 'login',

# customer #
CustomerID => 'customer_id',
CustomerValid => 'valid_id',
  CustomerUserListFields => ['first_name', 'last_name', 'email'],
  CustomerUserSearchFields => ['login', 'last_name', 'customer_id'],
  CustomerUserSearchPrefix => '',
  CustomerUserSearchSuffix => '*',
  CustomerUserSearchListLimit => 250,
  CustomerUserPostMasterSearchFields => ['email'],
  CustomerUserNameFields => ['title', 'first_name', 'last_name'],
  CustomerUserEmailUniqCheck => 1,
# # show not own tickets in customer panel, CompanyTickets
# CustomerUserExcludePrimaryCustomerID => 0,
# # generate auto logins
# AutoLoginCreation => 0,
# AutoLoginCreationPrefix => 'auto',
# # admin can change customer preferences
# AdminSetPreferences => 1,
# # cache time to live in sec. - cache any database queries
# CacheTTL => 0,
# # just a read only source
# ReadOnly => 1,
  Map => [
    # note: Login, Email and CustomerID needed!
    # var, frontend, storage, shown (1=always,2=lite), required, storage-type, http-
link, readonly, http-link-target, link class(es)
    [ 'UserTitle',      'Title',      'title',      1, 0, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserFirstname', 'Firstname', 'first_name', 1, 1, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserLastname',  'Lastname',  'last_name',  1, 1, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserLogin',     'Username',  'login',     1, 1, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserPassword',  'Password',  'pw',        0, 0, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserEmail',     'Email',     'email',     1, 1, 'var', '', 0 ],
#    [ 'UserEmail',     Translatable('Email'), 'email',     1, 1, 'var', '[%
Env("CGIHandle") %]?Action=AgentTicketCompose;ResponseID=1;TicketID=[% Data.TicketID | uri
%];ArticleID=[% Data.ArticleID | uri %]', 0, '', 'AsPopup OTRSPopup_TicketAction' ],
    [ 'UserCustomerID', 'CustomerID', 'customer_id', 0, 1, 'var', '', 0 ],
#    [ 'UserCustomerIDs', 'CustomerIDs', 'customer_ids', 1, 0, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserPhone',     'Phone',     'phone',     1, 0, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserFax',       'Fax',       'fax',       1, 0, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserMobile',    'Mobile',    'mobile',    1, 0, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserStreet',    'Street',    'street',    1, 0, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserZip',       'Zip',       'zip',       1, 0, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserCity',      'City',      'city',      1, 0, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserCountry',   'Country',   'country',   1, 0, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserComment',   'Comment',   'comments',  1, 0, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'ValidID',       'Valid',     'valid_id',  0, 1, 'int', '', 0 ],

    # Dynamic field example
#    [ 'DynamicField_Name_X', undef, 'Name_X', 0, 0, 'dynamic_field', undef, 0, undef,
undef, ],
  ],
  # default selections
  Selections => {
    UserTitle => {
      'Mr.' => 'Mr.',
      'Mrs.' => 'Mrs.',
    },
  },
};

```

Falls Sie die Kundendaten anpassen möchten, ändern Sie in der Datenbank die Tabellen-spalten oder fügen Sie weitere hinzu (im folgenden Beispiel wird ein Feld für die Raum-nummer hinzugefügt).

```

linux:~# mysql -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 116 to server version: 5.0.18-Debian_7-log

```



```
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the buffer.
```

```
mysql> use otrs;  
Reading table information for completion of table and column names  
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A
```

```
Database changed  
mysql> ALTER TABLE customer_user ADD room VARCHAR (250);  
Query OK, 1 rows affected (0.01 sec)  
Records: 1 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> quit  
Bye  
linux:~#
```

*Skript: Ein Feld zur Tabelle customer\_user hinzufügen.*

Danach fügen Sie Ihre eigenen Spalten dem MAP Array in der Datei Kernel/Config.pm hinzu:

```
# var, frontend, storage, shown (1=always,2=lite), required, storage-type, http-link,  
readonly, http-link-target, link class(es)  
[...]  
[ 'UserRoom',      'Room',      'room',      0, 1, 'var', '', 0 ],
```

*Skript: Hinzufügen eines Feldes in Kernel/Config.pm file.*

Es ist auch möglich, diese Kundeninformationen über den Kundenlink im Agent-Interface zu bearbeiten.

## Anmerkung

Please note that you may omit `http-link-target` and `link class` keys in map array elements, if they are not to be used. These keys add `target=""` and `class=""` attributes to the HTTP link element, respectively. They are ignored if `http-link` is not set.

### 5.2.1.1. Kundenbenutzer mit mehreren Kundennummern

Es ist möglich, einem Kunden mehr als nur eine Kundennummer zuzuweisen. Dies kann z. B. dann sinnvoll sein, wenn ein Kunde auf Tickets anderer Kunden zugreifen muss, z. B. der Abteilungsleiter auf die Tickets der Mitarbeiter seiner Abteilung. Hat ein Kunde Zugriff auf Tickets anderer Kunden, verwendet man in OTRS das sog. Firmen Ticket Feature. Im Kunden-Interface können diese Tickets über den "Firmen-Ticket" Link eingesehen werden.

Um Firmen-Tickets zu verwenden, muss die customer\_user Tabelle in der OTRS Datenbank um eine Spalte erweitert werden, in die später die Kundennummern eingetragen werden, auf die ein Kunde zusätzlich zu den eigenen Tickets Zugriff haben soll.

```
linux:~# mysql -p  
Enter password:  
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.  
Your MySQL connection id is 124 to server version: 5.0.18-Debian_7-log  
  
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the buffer.  
  
mysql> use otrs;  
Reading table information for completion of table and column names  
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A  
  
Database changed  
mysql> ALTER TABLE customer_user ADD customer_ids VARCHAR (250);  
Query OK, 1 rows affected (0.02 sec)  
Records: 1 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0  
  
mysql> quit
```

```
Bye
linux:~#
```

*Skript: Hinzufügen eines Feldes `customer_ids` zur Tabelle `customer_user`.*

Danach fügen Sie die neue Spalte dem MAP Array in der Datei `Kernel/Config.pm` hinzu.

```
# var, frontend, storage, shown (1=always,2=lite), required, storage-type, http-link,
readonly, http-link-target, link class(es)
[...]
[ 'UserCustomerIDs', 'CustomerIDs', 'customer_ids', 1, 0, 'var', '', 0 ],
```

*Skript: Hinzufügen des Feldes `UserCustomerIDs` zu `Kernel/Config.pm`.*

Die Spalte für die Multi-Kundennummern kann ab nun über das Admin-Interface bzw. über die Kundenverwaltung gepflegt werden.

To ensure that one customer can access the tickets of other customers, add the IDs of these other users into the new field for the multiple customer IDs. Each ID has to be separated by a semicolon (see Example below).

### Beispiel 4.8. Using Company Tickets with a DB Backend

Angenommen es sind die Kunden A, B und C im System angelegt. A soll mit Hilfe von Firmen Tickets über das Kunden-Interface Zugriff auf die Tickets von B und C haben, B und C sollen jedoch jeweils nur ihre eigenen Tickets einsehen und bearbeiten können.

Um dieses Setup zu realisieren, ändern Sie wie oben beschrieben die `customer_user` Tabelle in der OTRS Datenbank und das Mapping in `Kernel/Config.pm`. Anschließend laden Sie über die Kundenverwaltung die Einstellungen des Kunden A und tragen bei "Kundennummern" die Werte "B;C;" ein.

## 5.2.2. LDAP

If you have an LDAP directory with your customer data, you can use it as the customer backend with OTRS, as shown in Example below.

### Beispiel 4.9. Konfiguration eines LDAP Kunden-Backends

```
# CustomerUser
# (customer ldap backend and settings)
$self->{CustomerUser} = {
  Name => 'LDAP Data Source',
  Module => 'Kernel::System::CustomerUser::LDAP',
  Params => {
    # ldap host
    Host => 'bay.csuhayward.edu',
    # ldap base dn
    BaseDN => 'ou=seas,o=csuh',
    # search scope (one|sub)
    SSCOPE => 'sub',
    # The following is valid but would only be necessary if the
    # anonymous user does NOT have permission to read from the LDAP tree
    UserDN => '',
    UserPw => '',
    # in case you want to add always one filter to each ldap query, use
    # this option. e. g. AlwaysFilter => '(mail=*)' or AlwaysFilter =>
    '(objectclass=user)'
    AlwaysFilter => '',
    # if the charset of your ldap server is iso-8859-1, use this:
    SourceCharset => 'iso-8859-1',
  },
};

#
# Net::LDAP new params (if needed - for more info see perl doc Net::LDAP)
Params => {
  port => 389,
  timeout => 120,
```

```

        async => 0,
        version => 3,
    },
},
# customer unique id
CustomerKey => 'uid',
# customer #
CustomerID => 'mail',
CustomerUserListFields => ['cn', 'mail'],
CustomerUserSearchFields => ['uid', 'cn', 'mail'],
CustomerUserSearchPrefix => '',
CustomerUserSearchSuffix => '*',
CustomerUserSearchListLimit => 250,
CustomerUserPostMasterSearchFields => ['mail'],
CustomerUserNameFields => ['givenname', 'sn'],
# show not own tickets in customer panel, CompanyTickets
CustomerUserExcludePrimaryCustomerID => 0,
# add an ldap filter for valid users (expert setting)
# CustomerUserValidFilter => '(!description=locked)',
# administrator can't change customer preferences
AdminSetPreferences => 0,
# # cache time to live in sec. - cache any database queries
# CacheTTL => 0,
Map => [
    # note: Login, Email and CustomerID are mandatory!
    # var, frontend, storage, shown (1=always,2=lite), required, storage-type, http-
link, readonly, http-link-target, link class(es)
    [ 'UserTitle',      'Title',      'title',          1, 0, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserFirstname', 'Firstname', 'givenname',     1, 1, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserLastname',  'Lastname',  'sn',            1, 1, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserLogin',     'Username',  'uid',           1, 1, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserEmail',     'Email',     'mail',          1, 1, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserCustomerID', 'CustomerID', 'mail',          0, 1, 'var', '', 0 ],
#    [ 'UserCustomerIDs', 'CustomerIDs', 'second_customer_ids', 1, 0, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserPhone',     'Phone',     'telephonenumber', 1, 0, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserAddress',   'Address',   'postaladdress',  1, 0, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserComment',   'Comment',   'description',    1, 0, 'var', '', 0 ],
],
};

```

Falls Sie in Ihrem LDAP Verzeichnis weitere Informationen zu Ihren Kunden gespeichert haben und mit OTRS darauf zugreifen möchten, erweitern Sie das MAP Array in Kernel/Config.pm bzw. entfernen nicht gewünschte Einträge.

```

# var, frontend, storage, shown (1=always,2=lite), required, storage-type, http-link,
readonly, http-link-target, link class(es)
[...]
[ 'UserPhone',      'Phone',      'telephonenumber', 1, 0, 'var', '', 0 ],

```

*Skript: Hinzufügen neuer Felder zu Kernel/Config.pm.*

### 5.2.2.1. Kundenbenutzer mit mehreren Kundennummern

Um Firmentickets mit einem LDAP zu nutzen, muss ein Feld zum LDAP-Verzeichnis hinzugefügt werden, welches die IDs enthält, die für einen Kunden zugänglich sein sollen.

Wenn das neue Feld erstellt wurde, muss es zum MAP Array in Kernel/Config.pm hinzugefügt werden.

```

# var, frontend, storage, shown (1=always,2=lite), required, storage-type, http-link,
readonly
[...]
[ 'UserCustomerIDs', 'CustomerIDs', 'customer_ids', 1, 0, 'var', '', 0 ],

```

*Skript: Hinzufügen eines neuen Feldes in Kernel/Config.pm.*

Das Feld muss direkt im LDAP-Verzeichnis bearbeitet werden, weil OTRS von LDAP nur lesen kann, nicht jedoch darauf schreiben.

To ensure access by a customer to the tickets of other customers, add the customer IDs of the customers whose tickets should be accessed to the new field in your LDAP directory. Each ID has to be separated by a semicolon (see Example below).

### Beispiel 4.10. Verwendung von Firmentickets mit einem LDAP-Backend

Angenommen es sind die Kunden A, B und C im System angelegt. A soll mit Hilfe von Firmen Tickets über das Kunden-Interface Zugriff auf die Tickets von B und C haben, B und C sollen jedoch jeweils nur ihre eigenen Tickets einsehen und bearbeiten können.

Um dieses Setup zu realisieren, ändern Sie wie oben beschrieben das LDAP Verzeichnis und das Mapping in `Kernel/Config.pm`. Anschließend tragen Sie im LDAP Verzeichnis innerhalb der Einstellungen für den Kunden A für `CustomerIDs` die Werte "B;C;" ein.

## 5.2.3. Using More than One Customer Backend with OTRS

If you want to utilize more than one customer data source used with OTRS (e.g. an LDAP and a database backend), the `CustomerUser` config parameter should be expanded with a number, e.g. "CustomerUser1", "CustomerUser2" (see Example below).

### Beispiel 4.11. Gleichzeitige Einbindung mehrerer verschiedener Kunden Backends

In der folgenden Konfiguration verwendet OTRS gleichzeitig ein Datenbank- und ein LDAP-Kunden-Backend.

```
# 1. Customer user backend: DB
# (customer database backend and settings)
$self->{CustomerUser1} = {
    Name => 'Customer Database',
    Module => 'Kernel::System::CustomerUser::DB',
    Params => {
        # if you want to use an external database, add the
        # required settings
        DSN => 'DBI:odbc:yourdsn',
        Type => 'mssql', # only for ODBC connections
        DSN => 'DBI:mysql:database=customerdb;host=customerdbhost',
        User => '',
        Password => '',
        Table => 'customer_user',
    },
    # customer unique id
    CustomerKey => 'login',
    # customer #
    CustomerID => 'customer_id',
    CustomerValid => 'valid_id',
    CustomerUserListFields => ['first_name', 'last_name', 'email'],
    CustomerUserSearchFields => ['login', 'last_name', 'customer_id'],
    CustomerUserSearchPrefix => '',
    CustomerUserSearchSuffix => '*',
    CustomerUserSearchListLimit => 250,
    CustomerUserPostMasterSearchFields => ['email'],
    CustomerUserNameFields => ['title', 'first_name', 'last_name'],
    CustomerUserEmailUniqCheck => 1,
    # # show not own tickets in customer panel, CompanyTickets
    CustomerUserExcludePrimaryCustomerID => 0,
    # generate auto logins
    AutoLoginCreation => 0,
    AutoLoginCreationPrefix => 'auto',
    # admin can change customer preferences
    AdminSetPreferences => 1,
    # cache time to live in sec. - cache any database queries
    CacheTTL => 0,
```

```

# # just a read only source
# ReadOnly => 1,
# Map => [
    # note: Login, Email and CustomerID needed!
    # var, frontend, storage, shown (1=always,2=lite), required, storage-type, http-
link, readonly, http-link-target
    [ 'UserTitle',      'Title',      'title',      1, 0, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserFirstname', 'Firstname',  'first_name', 1, 1, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserLastname',  'Lastname',  'last_name',  1, 1, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserLogin',     'Username',  'login',      1, 1, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserPassword',  'Password',  'pw',         0, 0, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserEmail',     'Email',     'email',      1, 1, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserCustomerID', 'CustomerID', 'customer_id', 0, 1, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserPhone',     'Phone',     'phone',      1, 0, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserFax',       'Fax',       'fax',        1, 0, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserMobile',    'Mobile',    'mobile',     1, 0, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserStreet',    'Street',    'street',     1, 0, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserZip',       'Zip',       'zip',        1, 0, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserCity',      'City',      'city',       1, 0, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserCountry',   'Country',   'country',    1, 0, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserComment',   'Comment',   'comments',   1, 0, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'ValidID',       'Valid',     'valid_id',   0, 1, 'int', '', 0 ],
],
# default selections
Selections => {
    UserTitle => {
        'Mr.' => 'Mr.',
        'Mrs.' => 'Mrs.',
    },
},
};

# 2. Customer user backend: LDAP
# (customer ldap backend and settings)
$self->{CustomerUser2} = {
    Name => 'LDAP Datasource',
    Module => 'Kernel::System::CustomerUser::LDAP',
    Params => {
        # ldap host
        Host => 'bay.csuhayward.edu',
        # ldap base dn
        BaseDN => 'ou=seas,o=csuh',
        # search scope (one|sub)
        SSCOPE => 'sub',
        # The following is valid but would only be necessary if the
        # anonymous user does NOT have permission to read from the LDAP tree
        UserDN => '',
        UserPw => '',
        # in case you want to add always one filter to each ldap query, use
        # this option. e. g. AlwaysFilter => '(mail=*)' or AlwaysFilter =>
        '(objectclass=user)'
        AlwaysFilter => '',
        # if the charset of your ldap server is iso-8859-1, use this:
        SourceCharset => 'iso-8859-1',

        # Net::LDAP new params (if needed - for more info see perldoc Net::LDAP)
        Params => {
            port => 389,
            timeout => 120,
            async => 0,
            version => 3,
        },
    },
    # customer unique id
    CustomerKey => 'uid',
    # customer #
    CustomerID => 'mail',
    CustomerUserListFields => ['cn', 'mail'],
    CustomerUserSearchFields => ['uid', 'cn', 'mail'],
    CustomerUserSearchPrefix => '',
    CustomerUserSearchSuffix => '*',

```

```

CustomerUserSearchListLimit => 250,
CustomerUserPostMasterSearchFields => ['mail'],
CustomerUserNameFields => ['givenname', 'sn'],
# show not own tickets in customer panel, CompanyTickets
CustomerUserExcludePrimaryCustomerID => 0,
# add a ldap filter for valid users (expert setting)
# CustomerUserValidFilter => '(!description=locked)',
# admin can't change customer preferences
AdminSetPreferences => 0,
Map => [
  # note: Login, Email and CustomerID needed!
  # var, frontend, storage, shown (1=always,2=lite), required, storage-type, http-
link, readonly
  [ 'UserTitle',      'Title',      'title',          1, 0, 'var', '', 0 ],
  [ 'UserFirstname', 'Firstname', 'givenname',     1, 1, 'var', '', 0 ],
  [ 'UserLastname',  'Lastname',  'sn',            1, 1, 'var', '', 0 ],
  [ 'UserLogin',     'Username',  'uid',           1, 1, 'var', '', 0 ],
  [ 'UserEmail',     'Email',     'mail',          1, 1, 'var', '', 0 ],
  [ 'UserCustomerID', 'CustomerID', 'mail',          0, 1, 'var', '', 0 ],
#   [ 'UserCustomerIDs', 'CustomerIDs', 'second_customer_ids', 1, 0, 'var', '', 0 ],
  [ 'UserPhone',     'Phone',     'telephonenumber', 1, 0, 'var', '', 0 ],
  [ 'UserAddress',   'Address',   'postaladdress',  1, 0, 'var', '', 0 ],
  [ 'UserComment',   'Comment',   'description',    1, 0, 'var', '', 0 ],
],
};

```

Es können bis zu 10 Kunden Back-ends gleichzeitig eingebunden werden. Über die Kundenverwaltung in OTRS ist der Zugriff auf die verschiedenen Back-ends möglich.

## 5.2.4. Storing CustomerUser Data in Dynamic Fields

Manchmal kann es von Vorteil sein Kundendaten direkt in einem dynamischen Feld innerhalb eines Ticket zu speichern, um z.B. spezielle Statistiken zu erzeugen.

The dynamic field values are set when a ticket is created or when the customer of a ticket is changed. The values of the dynamic fields are taken from the customer data. This works for all backends, but is especially useful for LDAP-backends.

To activate this optional feature of OTRS, please activate the settings `Ticket::EventModulePost###950-DynamicFieldFromCustomerUser` and `DynamicFieldFromCustomerUser::Mapping`. The latter setting contains the configuration of which `CustomerUser` field entry should be stored in which ticket dynamic field. The fields must be present in the system and should be enabled for `AgentTicketFreeText`, so that they can be set manually. They mustn't be enabled for `AgentTicketPhone`, `AgentTicketEmail` and `AgentTicketCustomer`. If they were, they would have precedence over the automatically set values.

## 5.3. Backends to Authenticate Agents and Customers

OTRS bietet die Möglichkeit Agenten und Kunden über verschiedene Back-ends zu authentifizieren.

### 5.3.1. Authentifizierungs-Backends für Agenten

#### 5.3.1.1. Datenbank (Standard)

The backend to authenticate agents which is used by default is the OTRS database. Agents can be added and edited via the agent management interface in the Admin page (see Example below).

#### Beispiel 4.12. Agentenauthentifizierung gegen ein Datenbank-Backend

---

```
$Self->{'AuthModule'} = 'Kernel::System::Auth::DB';
```

### 5.3.1.2. LDAP

If an LDAP directory has all your agent data stored, you can use the LDAP module to authenticate your users in OTRS (see Example below). This module has only read access to the LDAP tree, which means that you cannot edit your user data via the agent management interface.

#### Beispiel 4.13. Agentenauthentifizierung gegen ein LDAP Backend

```
# This is an example configuration for an LDAP auth. backend.
# (Make sure Net::LDAP is installed!)
$Self->{'AuthModule'} = 'Kernel::System::Auth::LDAP';
$Self->{'AuthModule::LDAP::Host'} = 'ldap.example.com';
$Self->{'AuthModule::LDAP::BaseDN'} = 'dc=example,dc=com';
$Self->{'AuthModule::LDAP::UID'} = 'uid';

# Check if the user is allowed to auth in a posixGroup
# (e. g. user needs to be in a group xyz to use otrs)
$Self->{'AuthModule::LDAP::GroupDN'} = 'cn=otrsallow,ou=posixGroups,dc=example,dc=com';
$Self->{'AuthModule::LDAP::AccessAttr'} = 'memberUid';
# for ldap posixGroups objectclass (just uid)
# $Self->{'AuthModule::LDAP::UserAttr'} = 'UID';
# for non ldap posixGroups objectclass (with full user dn)
# $Self->{'AuthModule::LDAP::UserAttr'} = 'DN';

# The following is valid but would only be necessary if the
# anonymous user do NOT have permission to read from the LDAP tree
$Self->{'AuthModule::LDAP::SearchUserDN'} = '';
$Self->{'AuthModule::LDAP::SearchUserPw'} = '';

# in case you want to add always one filter to each ldap query, use
# this option. e. g. AlwaysFilter => '(mail=*)' or AlwaysFilter => '(objectclass=user)'
$Self->{'AuthModule::LDAP::AlwaysFilter'} = '';

# in case you want to add a suffix to each login name, then
# you can use this option. e. g. user just want to use user but
# in your ldap directory exists user@domain.com
# $Self->{'AuthModule::LDAP::UserSuffix'} = '@domain.com';

# Net::LDAP new params (if needed - for more info see perldoc Net::LDAP)
$Self->{'AuthModule::LDAP::Params'} = {
    port => 389,
    timeout => 120,
    async => 0,
    version => 3,
};
```

Mit den folgenden Konfigurationsparametern können die Benutzerdaten der Agenten aus dem LDAP in die lokale OTRS Datenbank synchronisiert werden. Dies reduziert die Zugriffe auf ihr LDAP Verzeichnis, entlastet den Server mit den LDAP Daten und beschleunigt die Anmeldung an OTRS. Die Synchronisierung der Daten findet bei der ersten Anmeldung des Agenten statt, trotz der synchronisierten Daten bleibt ihr LDAP Verzeichnis die letzte Instanz bei der Anmeldung. D.h. wird ein User im LDAP Verzeichnis gelöscht oder deaktiviert, klappt die Anmeldung an OTRS nicht. Ebenfalls müssen die Daten für einen Agenten weiterhin direkt im LDAP Verzeichnis gepflegt werden.

```
# defines AuthSyncBackend (AuthSyncModule) for AuthModule
# if this key exists and is empty, there won't be a sync.
# example values: AuthSyncBackend, AuthSyncBackend2
$Self->{'AuthModule::UseSyncBackend'} = 'AuthSyncBackend';

# agent data sync against ldap
$Self->{'AuthSyncModule'} = 'Kernel::System::Auth::Sync::LDAP';
$Self->{'AuthSyncModule::LDAP::Host'} = 'ldap://ldap.example.com/';
```

```

$Self->{'AuthSyncModule::LDAP::BaseDN'} = 'dc=otrs, dc=org';
$Self->{'AuthSyncModule::LDAP::UID'} = 'uid';
$Self->{'AuthSyncModule::LDAP::SearchUserDN'} = 'uid=sys, ou=user, dc=otrs, dc=org';
$Self->{'AuthSyncModule::LDAP::SearchUserPw'} = 'some_pass';
$Self->{'AuthSyncModule::LDAP::UserSyncMap'} = {
  # DB -> LDAP
  UserFirstname => 'givenName',
  UserLastname  => 'sn',
  UserEmail     => 'mail',
};
[...]

# AuthSyncModule::LDAP::UserSyncInitialGroups
# (sync following group with rw permission after initial create of first agent
# login)
$Self->{'AuthSyncModule::LDAP::UserSyncInitialGroups'} = [
  'users',
];

```

*Skript: Synchronisation der Benutzerdaten aus dem LDAP-Verzeichnis in die OTRS-Datenbank.*

Alternatively, you can use LDAP groups to determine group memberships or roles in OTRS. For more information and examples, see `Kernel/Config/Defaults.pm`. Here is an example for synchronizing from LDAP into OTRS groups.

```

# Attributes needed for group syncs
# (attribute name for group value key)
$Self->{'AuthSyncModule::LDAP::AccessAttr'} = 'memberUid';
# (select the attribute for type of group content UID/DN for full ldap name)
# $Self->{'AuthSyncModule::LDAP::UserAttr'} = 'UID';
# $Self->{'AuthSyncModule::LDAP::UserAttr'} = 'DN';

AuthSyncModule::LDAP::UserSyncGroupsDefinition
# (If "LDAP" was selected for AuthModule and you want to sync LDAP
# groups to otrs groups, define the following.)
$Self->{'AuthSyncModule::LDAP::UserSyncGroupsDefinition'} = {
  # your ldap group
  'cn=agent,o=otrs' => {
    # otrs group(s)
    'admin' => {
      # permission
      rw => 1,
      ro => 1,
    },
    'faq' => {
      rw => 0,
      ro => 1,
    },
  },
  'cn=agent2,o=otrs' => {
    'users' => {
      rw => 1,
      ro => 1,
    },
  },
};

```

### 5.3.1.3. HTTPBasicAuth für Agenten

If you want to implement a "single sign on" solution for all your agents, you can use HTTP basic authentication (for all your systems) and the HTTPBasicAuth module for OTRS (see Example below).

#### Beispiel 4.14. Agentenauthentifizierung über HTTPBasic



```
# This is an example configuration for an apache ($ENV{REMOTE_USER})
# auth. backend. Use it if you want to have a single login through
# apache http-basic-auth
$self->{'AuthModule'} = 'Kernel::System::Auth::HTTPBasicAuth';

# Note:
#
# If you use this module, you should use as fallback
# the following configuration settings if the user is not authorized
# apache ($ENV{REMOTE_USER})
$self->{'LoginURL'} = 'http://host.example.com/not-authorized-for-otrs.html';
$self->{'LogoutURL'} = 'http://host.example.com/thanks-for-using-otrs.html';
```

### 5.3.1.4. Radius

The configuration parameters shown in Example below can be used to authenticate agents against a Radius server.

#### Beispiel 4.15. Agentenauthentifizierung gegen ein Radius-Backend

```
# This is example configuration to auth. agents against a radius server
$self->{'AuthModule'} = 'Kernel::System::Auth::Radius';
$self->{'AuthModule::Radius::Host'} = 'radiushost';
$self->{'AuthModule::Radius::Password'} = 'radiussecret';
```

## 5.3.2. Authentication Backends for Customers

### 5.3.2.1. Datenbank (Standard)

The default user authentication backend for customers in OTRS is the OTRS database. With this backend, all customer data can be edited via the web interface of OTRS (see Example below).

#### Beispiel 4.16. Kundenauthentifizierung gegen ein Datenbank-Backend

```
# This is the auth. module against the otrs db
$self->{'Customer::AuthModule'} = 'Kernel::System::CustomerAuth::DB';
$self->{'Customer::AuthModule::DB::Table'} = 'customer_user';
$self->{'Customer::AuthModule::DB::CustomerKey'} = 'login';
$self->{'Customer::AuthModule::DB::CustomerPassword'} = 'pw';
#$self->{'Customer::AuthModule::DB::DSN'} =
"DBI:mysql:database=customerdb;host=customerdbhost";
#$self->{'Customer::AuthModule::DB::User'} = "some_user";
#$self->{'Customer::AuthModule::DB::Password'} = "some_password";
```

### 5.3.2.2. LDAP

If you have an LDAP directory with all your customer data, you can use the LDAP module to authenticate your customers to OTRS (see Example below). Because this module has only read-access to the LDAP backend, it is not possible to edit the customer data via the OTRS web interface.

#### Beispiel 4.17. Kundenauthentifizierung gegen ein LDAP Backend

```
# This is an example configuration for an LDAP auth. backend.
# (make sure Net::LDAP is installed!)
$self->{'Customer::AuthModule'} = 'Kernel::System::CustomerAuth::LDAP';
$self->{'Customer::AuthModule::LDAP::Host'} = 'ldap.example.com';
```

```

$Self->{'Customer::AuthModule::LDAP::BaseDN'} = 'dc=example,dc=com';
$Self->{'Customer::AuthModule::LDAP::UID'} = 'uid';

# Check if the user is allowed to auth in a posixGroup
# (e. g. user needs to be in a group xyz to use otrs)
$Self->{'Customer::AuthModule::LDAP::GroupDN'} =
  'cn=otrsallow,ou=posixGroups,dc=example,dc=com';
$Self->{'Customer::AuthModule::LDAP::AccessAttr'} = 'memberUid';
# for ldap posixGroups objectclass (just uid)
$Self->{'Customer::AuthModule::LDAP::UserAttr'} = 'UID';
# for non ldap posixGroups objectclass (full user dn)
#$Self->{'Customer::AuthModule::LDAP::UserAttr'} = 'DN';

# The following is valid but would only be necessary if the
# anonymous user does NOT have permission to read from the LDAP tree
$Self->{'Customer::AuthModule::LDAP::SearchUserDN'} = '';
$Self->{'Customer::AuthModule::LDAP::SearchUserPw'} = '';

# in case you want to add always one filter to each ldap query, use
# this option. e. g. AlwaysFilter => '(mail=*)' or AlwaysFilter => '(objectclass=user)'
$Self->{'Customer::AuthModule::LDAP::AlwaysFilter'} = '';

# in case you want to add a suffix to each customer login name, then
# you can use this option. e. g. user just want to use user but
# in your ldap directory exists user@domain.com
#$Self->{'Customer::AuthModule::LDAP::UserSuffix'} = '@domain.com';

# Net::LDAP new params (if needed - for more info see perldoc Net::LDAP)
$Self->{'Customer::AuthModule::LDAP::Params'} = {
  port => 389,
  timeout => 120,
  async => 0,
  version => 3,
};

```

### 5.3.2.3. HTTPBasicAuth for Customers

If you want to implement a "single sign on" solution for all your customer users, you can use HTTPBasic authentication (for all your systems) and use the HTTPBasicAuth module with OTRS (no login is needed with OTRS any more). See Example below.

#### Beispiel 4.18. Kundenauthentifizierung über HTTPBasic

```

# This is an example configuration for an apache ($ENV{REMOTE_USER})
# auth. backend. Use it if you want to have a single login through
# apache http-basic-auth
$Self->{'Customer::AuthModule'} = 'Kernel::System::CustomerAuth::HTTPBasicAuth';

# Note:
# If you use this module, you should use the following
# config settings as fallback, if user isn't login through
# apache ($ENV{REMOTE_USER})
$Self->{'CustomerPanelLoginURL'} = 'http://host.example.com/not-authorized-for-otrs.html';
$Self->{'CustomerPanelLogoutURL'} = 'http://host.example.com/thanks-for-using-otrs.html';

```

### 5.3.2.4. Radius

The settings shown in Example below can be used to authenticate your customers against a Radius server.

#### Beispiel 4.19. Kundenauthentifizierung gegen ein Radius-Backend

```

# This is a example configuration to auth. customer against a radius server
$Self->{'Customer::AuthModule'} = 'Kernel::System::Auth::Radius';
$Self->{'Customer::AuthModule::Radius::Host'} = 'radiushost';
$Self->{'Customer::AuthModule::Radius::Password'} = 'radiussecret';

```

## 5.4. Customizing the Customer Self-Registration

Es ist möglich, die Kunden-Selbstregistrierung für neue Kunden über "customer.pl" anzupassen. Somit können Sie mehr optionale oder benötigte Felder (z. B. Adresse, Ort, Telefonnummer) hinzufügen.

In folgenden Beispiel wird ein benötigtes Feld für die Raumnummer hinzugefügt.

### 5.4.1. Customizing the Web Interface

To display the new field for the room number in the customer.pl web interface, the .tt file responsible for the layout in this interface has to be modified. Edit the Kernel/Output/HTML/Templates/Standard/CustomerLogin.tt file, adding the new field around line 130 (see Script below).

```
[...]
<div class="NewLine">
  <label for="Room">[% Translate("Room{CustomerUser}") | html %]</label>
  <input title="[% Translate("Room Number") | html %]" name="Room" type="text"
    id="UserRoom" maxlength="50" />
</div>
[...]
```

*Skript: Anzeigen eines neuen Feldes in der Weboberfläche.*

### 5.4.2. Customer Mapping

Zusätzlich muss das Kunden-Mapping um den Eintrag für die Raumnummer erweitert werden. Dazu werden zuerst die Einstellungen für "CustomerUser" aus der Datei Kernel/Config/Defaults.pm in die Datei Kernel/Config.pm übertragen. Anschließend wird das Kunden-Mapping um das Raumnummer-Feld erweitert.

```
# CustomerUser
# (customer database backend and settings)
$self->{CustomerUser} = {
  Name => 'Database Backend',
  Module => 'Kernel::System::CustomerUser::DB',
  Params => {
    # if you want to use an external database, add the
    # required settings
    DSN => 'DBI:odbc:yourdsn',
    Type => 'mssql', # only for ODBC connections
    DSN => 'DBI:mysql:database=customerdb;host=customerdbhost',
    User => '',
    Password => '',
    Table => 'customer_user',
  },
  # customer unique id
  CustomerKey => 'login',
  # customer #
  CustomerID => 'customer_id',
  CustomerValid => 'valid_id',
  CustomerUserListFields => ['first_name', 'last_name', 'email'],
  # CustomerUserListFields => ['login', 'first_name', 'last_name', 'customer_id', 'email'],
  CustomerUserSearchFields => ['login', 'last_name', 'customer_id'],
  CustomerUserSearchPrefix => '',
  CustomerUserSearchSuffix => '*',
  CustomerUserSearchListLimit => 250,
  CustomerUserPostMasterSearchFields => ['email'],
  CustomerUserNameFields => ['title', 'first_name', 'last_name'],
  CustomerUserEmailUniqCheck => 1,
  # # show not own tickets in customer panel, CompanyTickets
```

```

# CustomerUserExcludePrimaryCustomerID => 0,
# # generate auto logins
# AutoLoginCreation => 0,
# AutoLoginCreationPrefix => 'auto',
# # admin can change customer preferences
# AdminSetPreferences => 1,
# # cache time to live in sec. - cache database queries
# CacheTTL => 0,
# # just a read only source
# ReadOnly => 1,
# Map => [

    # note: Login, Email and CustomerID needed!
    # var, frontend, storage, shown (1=always,2=lite), required, storage-type, http-
link, readonly, http-link-target
    [ 'UserTitle',      'Title',      'title',      1, 0, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserFirstname', 'Firstname',  'first_name', 1, 1, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserLastname',  'Lastname',  'last_name',  1, 1, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserLogin',     'Username',  'login',      1, 1, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserPassword',  'Password',  'pw',         0, 0, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserEmail',     'Email',     'email',      1, 1, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserCustomerID', 'CustomerID', 'customer_id', 0, 1, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserPhone',     'Phone',     'phone',      1, 0, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserFax',       'Fax',       'fax',        1, 0, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserMobile',    'Mobile',    'mobile',     1, 0, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserRoom',      'Room',      'room',       1, 0, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserStreet',    'Street',    'street',     1, 0, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserZip',       'Zip',       'zip',        1, 0, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserCity',      'City',      'city',       1, 0, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserCountry',   'Country',   'country',    1, 0, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'UserComment',   'Comment',   'comments',   1, 0, 'var', '', 0 ],
    [ 'ValidID',       'Valid',     'valid_id',   0, 1, 'int', '', 0 ],
],
# default selections
Selections => {
    UserTitle => {
        'Mr.' => 'Mr.',
        'Mrs.' => 'Mrs.',
    },
},
};

```

*Skript: Anpassung des MAP-Arrays.*

### 5.4.3. Customizing the customer\_user Table in the OTRS DB

Abschließend muss eine neue Spalte zur "customer\_user" Tabelle in der OTRS Datenbank hinzugefügt werden, in der die Raumnummer gespeichert werden kann.

```

linux:~# mysql -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 6 to server version: 5.0.18-Debian_7-log

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the buffer.

mysql> use otrs;
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A

Database changed
mysql> ALTER TABLE customer_user ADD room VARCHAR (200);
Query OK, 3 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Records: 3 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> quit
Bye
linux:~#

```

---

*Skript: Hinzufügen einer neuen Spalte zur Tabelle customer\_user.*

Now the new field for the room should be displayed in the Customer Information panel if filled, and in the Customer User administration screens. Also, new customers should have to insert their room number if they register a new account.

## 6. Ticket-Einstellungen

### 6.1. Ticket Status

#### 6.1.1. Vordefinierte Ticket-Status

OTRS erlaubt es Ihnen, die Ticket-Status zu verändern oder neue Status hinzuzufügen. Hierbei gibt es zwei wichtige Optionen: den Namen des Status und Typ des Status.

Die standardmäßig voreingestellten Status lauten: 'neu', 'offen', 'erfolgreich geschlossen', 'erfolglos geschlossen', 'merged', 'entfernt', 'warten auf erfolgreich schließen', 'warten auf erfolglos schließen' und 'warten zur Erinnerung'.

##### 6.1.1.1. Neu

Tickets sind normalerweise nur in diesem Status, wenn sie von eingehenden E-Mails neu erzeugt werden.

##### 6.1.1.2. Öffnen

Der Standardstatus für Tickets, die Queues und Agents zugeordnet sind.

##### 6.1.1.3. Warten zur Erinnerung

Nachdem die Wartezeit abgelaufen ist, erhält der Ticketbesitzer eine E-Mail zu dem Ticket. Wenn es nicht gesperrt ist, wird die Erinnerung an alle Agenten der Queue verschickt. Erinnerungs-Benachrichtigungen werden nur innerhalb der Arbeitszeiten versendet, und werden alle 24 Stunden wiederholt, bis der Status des Tickets vom Agenten verändert wird. Die Zeit, die dieses Ticket in diesem Status verbringt, wird dennoch bei der Berechnung der Eskalationszeiten einbezogen.

##### 6.1.1.4. Warten auf erfolglos schließen

Wenn die Wartezeit abgelaufen ist, wird das Ticket auf "erfolglos geschlossen" gesetzt. Die Zeit, die dieses Ticket in diesem Status verbringt, wird dennoch bei der Berechnung der Eskalationszeiten einbezogen.

##### 6.1.1.5. Warten auf erfolgreich schließen

Wenn die Wartezeit abgelaufen ist, wird das Ticket auf "erfolgreich geschlossen" gesetzt. Die Zeit, die dieses Ticket in diesem Status verbringt, wird dennoch bei der Berechnung der Eskalationszeiten einbezogen.

##### 6.1.1.6. Zusammengefügt

Status von Tickets, die mit anderen Tickets zusammengefügt wurden.

##### 6.1.1.7. Removed

This is the state for tickets that have been removed by the customer. Tickets will not really be deleted, they are just no longer shown as open. In order to enable this state in the

customer interface you need to add the state type "removed" to the sysconfig setting "Ticket::Frontend::CustomerTicketZoom###StateType".

### 6.1.1.8. Erfolgreich geschlossen

Endstatus für Tickets, die erfolgreich gelöst werden konnten. Je nach Konfiguration kann es unmöglich sein, geschlossene Tickets wieder zu eröffnen.

### 6.1.1.9. Erfolglos geschlossen

Endstatus für Tickets, die NICHT erfolgreich gelöst werden konnten. Je nach Konfiguration kann es unmöglich sein, geschlossene Tickets wieder zu eröffnen.

## 6.1.2. Anpassen von Ticket-Status

Every state has a name (state-name) and a type (state-type). Click on the States link on the Admin page and press the button "Add state" to create a new state. You can freely choose the name of a new state. The state types can not be changed via the web interface. The database has to be directly modified if you want to add new types or change existing names. The default state types should typically not be modified as this can yield unpredictable results. For instance, escalation calculations and the unlock feature are based on specific state types.

Im Admin-Interface können Sie innerhalb der Einstellungen für "Status" neue Status für die vorhandenen Statustypen hinzufügen oder ändern. Beachten Sie, dass Sie bei Änderungen am Status "neu - new" auch die entsprechenden Änderungen in der Konfigurationsdatei `Kernel/Config.pm` bzw. mit Hilfe des grafischen Konfigurations-Front-End vornehmen müssen. Folgende Änderungen müssen für einen geänderten "neu"-Status vorgenommen werden:

```
[...]
# PostmasterDefaultState
# (The default state of new tickets.) [default: new]
$self->{PostmasterDefaultState} = 'new';

# CustomerDefaultState
# (default state of new customer tickets)
$self->{CustomerDefaultState} = 'new';
[...]
```

*Skript: Anpassung der Einstellungen von Kernel/Config.pm.*

Möchten Sie einen neuen Statustyp hinzufügen, müssen Sie zuerst die `ticket_status-type`-Tabelle in der OTRS Datenbank mit Hilfe eines entsprechenden Datenbankclient anpassen.

```
linux:~# mysql -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 23 to server version: 5.0.16-Debian_1-log

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the buffer.

mysql> use otrs;
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A

Database changed
mysql> insert into ticket_state_type (name,comments) values ('own','Own
state type');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> quit
Bye
linux:~#
```

*Skript: Anpassung der Statustypen.*

Nun können Sie den neuen Statustyp verwenden. Nachdem ein Status mit diesem Statustyp verknüpft wurde, muss auch die OTRS-Konfiguration angepasst werden, damit der neue Status korrekt verwendet werden kann. Passen Sie die Folgenden Optionen in der SysConfig an:

Frontend::Agent::Ticket::ViewPhoneNew > AgentTicketPhone###StateDefault - to define the default next state for new phone tickets.

Frontend::Agent::Ticket::ViewPhoneNew > AgentTicketPhone###StateType - to define the available next states for new phone tickets.

Frontend::Agent::Ticket::ViewEmailNew > AgentTicketEmail###StateDefault - to define the default next state for new email tickets.

Frontend::Agent::Ticket::ViewEmailNew > AgentTicketEmail###StateType - to define the available next states for new email tickets.

Frontend::Agent::Ticket::ViewPhoneOutbound > AgentTicketPhoneOutbound###State - to define the default next state for new phone articles.

Frontend::Agent::Ticket::ViewPhoneOutbound > AgentTicketPhoneOutbound###StateType - to define the available next states for new phone articles.

Frontend::Agent::Ticket::ViewMove > AgentTicketMove###State - to define the default next state for moving a ticket.

Frontend::Agent::Ticket::ViewMove > AgentTicketMove###StateType - to define the available next states for moving a ticket.

Frontend::Agent::Ticket::ViewBounce > StateDefault - to define the default next state after bouncing a ticket.

Frontend::Agent::Ticket::ViewBounce > StateType - to define the available next states in the bounce screen.

Frontend::Agent::Ticket::ViewBulk > StateDefault - to define the default next state in a bulk action.

Frontend::Agent::Ticket::ViewBulk > StateType - to define the available next states in the bulk action screen.

Frontend::Agent::Ticket::ViewClose > StateDefault - to define the default next state after closing a ticket.

Frontend::Agent::Ticket::ViewClose > StateType - to define the available next states in the close screen.

Frontend::Agent::Ticket::ViewCompose > StateDefault - to define the default next state in the Compose (reply) screen.

Frontend::Agent::Ticket::ViewCompose > StateType - to define the available next states in the Compose (reply) screen.

Frontend::Agent::Ticket::ViewForward > StateDefault - to define the default next state after forwarding a ticket.

Frontend::Agent::Ticket::ViewForward > StateType - to define the available next states in the Forward screen.

Frontend::Agent::Ticket::ViewForward > StateDefault - to define the default next state of a ticket in the free text screen.

Frontend::Agent::Ticket::ViewForward > StateType - to define the available next states in the free text screen.

Core::PostMaster > PostmasterDefaultState - to define the state of tickets created from emails.

Core::PostMaster > PostmasterFollowUpState - to define the state of tickets after a follow-up has been received.

Core::PostMaster > PostmasterFollowUpStateClosed - to define the state of tickets after a follow-up has been received on an already closed ticket.

Core::Ticket > ViewableStateType - to define the state types that are displayed at various places in the system, for example in the Queueview.

Core::Ticket > UnlockStateType - to define the state types for unlocked tickets.

Core::Ticket > PendingReminderStateType - to define the state type for reminder tickets.

Core::Ticket > PendingAutoStateType - to define the state type for Pending Auto tickets.

Core::Ticket > StateAfterPending - to define the state a ticket is set to after the Pending Auto timer of the configured state has expired.

## 6.2. Ticket Priorities

OTRS enthält 5 vordefinierte Ticketprioritäten, die mit dem "Prioritäten"-Modul im Administrationsbereich verwaltet werden können. Wenn Sie eine angepasste Prioritätenliste erstellen, bedenken Sie bitte, dass diese in der Prioritätsauswahl-Liste alphabetisch sortiert dargestellt werden. In der Queue-Ansicht ordnet OTRS die Prioritäten nach internen Datenbank-IDs.

### Anmerkung

In OTRS können Prioritäten deaktiviert, aber nicht gelöscht werden. Wenn Sie eine Priorität deaktivieren wollen, setzen Sie den Wert für "Gültig" auf "ungültig" oder "ungültig-temporär".

### Wichtig

Wenn eine Priorität hinzugefügt oder geändert wurde, müssen Sie ggf. einige Werte in der SysConfig anpassen:

- Core::Postmaster::PostmasterDefaultPriority - defines the default priority for all incoming emails.
- Frontend::Agent::Ticket::ViewPhoneNew:Priority - defines the default priority in the New Phone Ticket screen for agents.
- Frontend::Agent::Ticket::ViewEmailNew:Priority - defines the default priority in the New Email Ticket screen for agents.
- ExternalFrontend::TicketCreate###PriorityDefault - defines the default priority in the New Ticket screen in the external frontend.



## 6.3. Ticket-Verantwortlicher und Beobachten von Tickets

Seit OTRS 2.1 kann zusätzlich zum Besitzer ein Verantwortlicher für das Ticket festgelegt werden. Zudem können alle Aktivitäten rund um das Ticket auch von jemand anderem als dem Besitzer beobachtet werden. Diese beiden Funktionalitäten sind mit den TicketResponsible- und dem TicketWatcher-Funktionen implementiert, und erleichtern das Zuweisen von Aufgaben und die Arbeit in hierarchischen Teamstrukturen.

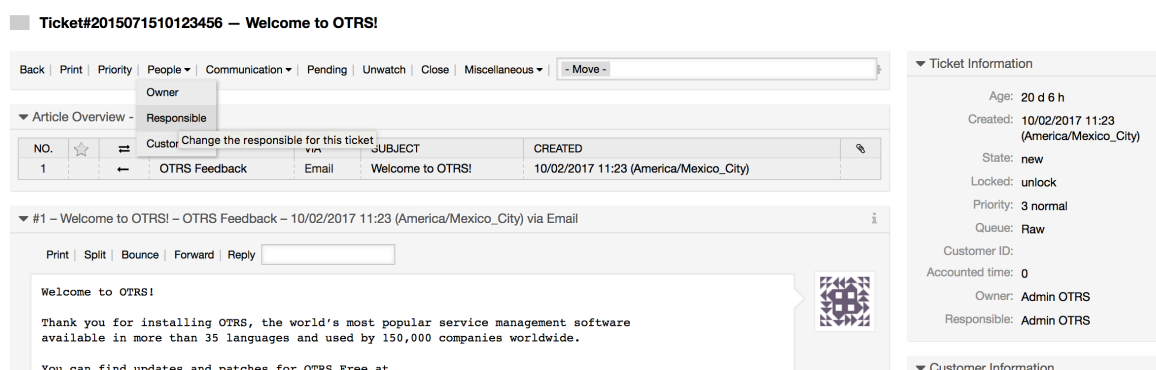
### 6.3.1. Ticket-Verantwortlicher

The ticket responsibility feature facilitates the complete processing of a ticket by an agent other than the ticket owner. Thus an agent who has locked a ticket can pass it on to another agent, who is not the ticket owner, in order for the second to respond to a customer request. After the request has been dealt with, the first agent can withdraw the ticket responsibility from the second agent.

With the configuration parameter Ticket::Responsible, the ticket responsibility feature can be activated. This will cause 3 new links to appear in the ticket activities menu of a zoomed ticket in the agent interface.

Die Ticketverantwortung kann übergeben werden, indem das Ticket aufgerufen und die Funktion "Verantwortlicher" in der Aktionsleiste genutzt wird.

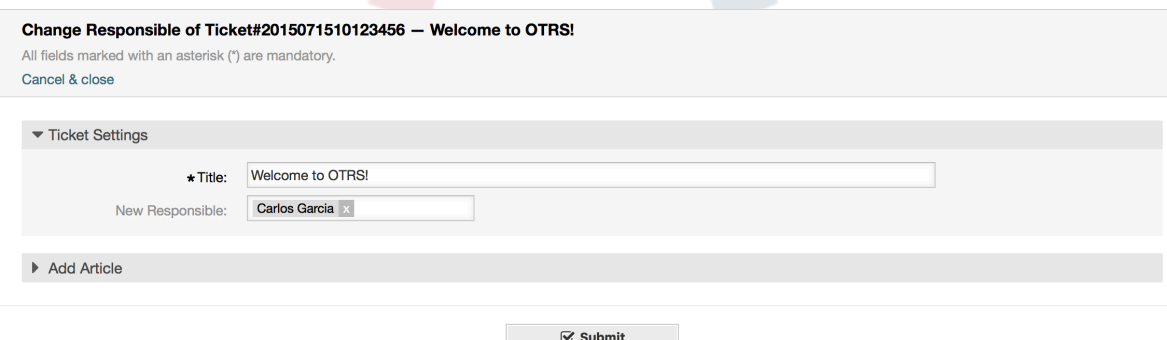
#### Abbildung 4.82. Changing the Responsibility of a ticket in its zoomed view



The screenshot shows the OTRS interface for ticket #2015071510123456. The title bar reads "Ticket#2015071510123456 – Welcome to OTRS!". The main content area displays the ticket details, including a table with columns for NO., SUBJECT, and CREATED. A dropdown menu is open over the "Responsible" field, showing options like "Owner" and "Responsible". The "Responsible" option is highlighted. The ticket information panel on the right shows details such as Age (20 d 6 h), Created (10/02/2017 11:23), State (new), Locked (unlock), Priority (3 normal), Queue (Raw), Customer ID, Accounted time (0), Owner (Admin OTRS), and Responsible (Admin OTRS).

After clicking on "Responsible", a pop-up dialog to change the responsibility of that ticket will open (see figure below). This dialog can also be used to send a message to the new responsible agent.

#### Abbildung 4.83. Pop-up dialog to change a ticket's responsibility



The screenshot shows the "Change Responsible of Ticket#2015071510123456 – Welcome to OTRS!" dialog. It includes a warning: "All fields marked with an asterisk (\*) are mandatory." and a "Cancel & close" button. The "Ticket Settings" section contains a "Title" field with "Welcome to OTRS!" and a "New Responsible" field with "Carlos Garcia" selected. There is an "Add Article" button and a "Submit" button at the bottom.

Die Liste aller Tickets, für die ein Benutzer verantwortlich ist, kann durch die Ansicht "Verantwortliche Tickets" eingesehen werden. Diese kann über 3 Icons in der Toolbar aufgerufen werden, sobald das TicketResponsible-Feature aktiviert wird.

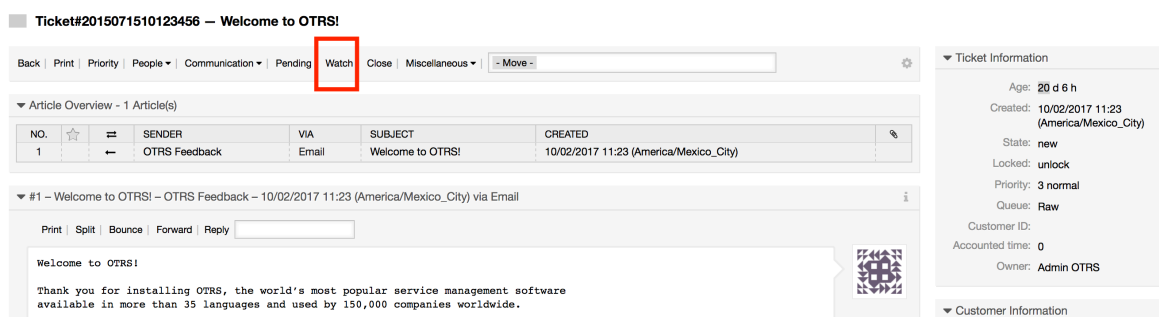
### 6.3.2. Tickets beobachten

Sollen innerhalb des Ticket-Systems lediglich bestimmte Tickets z. B. von einem Abteilungsleiter beobachtet und nicht selbst bearbeitet werden, so kann dies seit OTRS 2.1 mit Hilfe des TicketWatcher-Features realisiert werden.

The TicketWatcher feature can be activated with the configuration parameter Ticket::Watcher which adds new links to your actions toolbar. Using Ticket::WatcherGroup, one or more user groups with permission to watch tickets can also be defined.

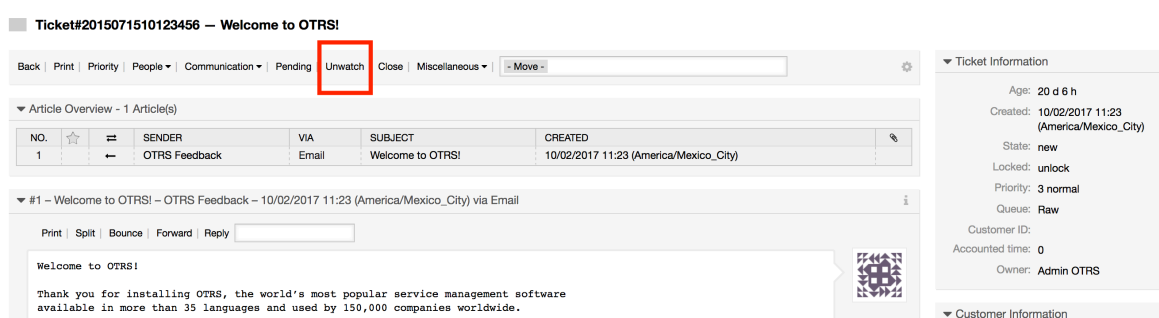
In order to watch a ticket, go to its zoomed view and click on the "Subscribe" link in the ticket activities menu (see figure below).

#### Abbildung 4.84. Subscribing to watching a ticket in its zoomed view



If you no longer want to watch a specific ticket, go to its zoomed view and click on the "Unsubscribe" link in the ticket activities menu (see figure below).

#### Abbildung 4.85. Unsubscribing from watching a ticket in its zoomed view



The list of all watched tickets can be accessed through the Watched view of the OTRS agent interface (see figure below), as soon as the ticket watcher feature gets activated.

#### Abbildung 4.86. Watched tickets view



## 7. Date and Time Related Functions

### 7.1. Arbeitszeiten, Feiertage und Zeitzonen für das System festlegen

Some functions in OTRS, like escalations and automatic unlocking of tickets, depend on a proper configuration of business hours, time zones and holidays. You can define these via the SysConfig interface, in `Core::Time`. You can also specify different sets of business hours, holidays and time zones as separate 'Calendars' in `Core::Time::Calendar1` through `Core::Time::Calendar9`. Calendars can be defined by queue settings, or on SLA levels. This means that, for example, you can specify a calendar with 5 x 8 business hours for your 'standard' SLA, but create a separate calendar with 7 x 24 support for your 'gold' SLA; as well as set a calendar for your 'Support-USA' queue with a different time window than your 'Support-Japan' queue. OTRS can handle up to 99 different calendars.

#### 7.1.1. Time zones

OTRS needs to know which time zone should be used to store date and time related data in the database. You can set this in `Core::Time:OTRSTimeZone`. The default is UTC and if you set up a new OTRS it is strongly recommended to leave it at this. If you updated from an OTRS older than version 6, you must ensure that `OTRSTimeZone` is being set to a time zone that matches your previous setup. Otherwise new data will be stored with a different time zone than your existing data. Once you decided on a time zone and data was stored (tickets, etc.), you shouldn't change the time zone anymore because otherwise you would end up with data stored in different time zones.

You can set a default time zone for new agents and customer users via `Core::Time:User-DefaultTimeZone`. This time zone will be used for all users that don't have selected a time zone in their preferences.

#### 7.1.2. Arbeitszeiten

Set up the working hours for your system in SysConfig `Core::Time:TimeWorkingHours`, or for your specific calendar in the calendar's configuration. OTRS can handle a granularity of one hour. Checking the marks in the boxes 8, 9, 10 ... 17 corresponds with business hours of 8:00 AM - 6:00 PM.

Nur während dieser Stunden können Tickets eskalieren, Benachrichtigungen zu Erinnerungstickets versendet oder Tickets automatisch freigegeben werden. Weiterhin werden auch nur diese Stunden in die Berechnung der Eskalationszeit und der Zeit für die automatische Freigabe mit einbezogen.

#### 7.1.3. Fixed Date Holidays

Holidays that are on a fixed date every year, such as New Year's Day or the Fourth of July, can be specified in `TimeVacationDays`, or in the corresponding section for the calendars 1-9.

Während der hier festgelegten Tage werden keine zeitabhängigen Aktionen oder Berechnungen auf Tickets im System ausgeführt.

#### **Anmerkung**

In OTRS sind die *deutschen* Feiertage voreingestellt.

## 7.1.4. Floating Holidays

Holidays such as Easter that do not have a yearly fixed date but instead vary each year, can be specified in `TimeVacationDaysOneTime`.

Während der hier festgelegten Tage werden keine zeitabhängigen Aktionen oder Berechnungen auf Tickets im System ausgeführt.

### Anmerkung

OTRS hat für diese Feiertage keine Voreinstellung. Sie müssen diese, wie z. B. Ostern, dem System also selbst bekannt machen.

## 7.2. Automatische Ticket-"Freigabe" (unlock)

Gesperrte Tickets können automatisch vom System freigegeben werden. Diese Funktion kann z. B. dann nützlich sein, wenn sich ein Agent im Urlaub befindet und noch Tickets gesperrt hat, die bearbeitet werden sollen / müssen. Dieses Feature entsperrt Tickets nach einer bestimmten Zeit, um sicherzustellen, dass gesperrte Tickets nicht vergessen werden und andere Agenten darauf zugreifen können.

The amount of time before a ticket is unlocked can be specified in the queue settings for every queue. The command `bin/otrs.Console.pl Maint::Ticket::Unlock`, which is executed periodically as a cron job, performs the automated unlocking of tickets.

Benachrichtigungen für entsperrte Tickets werden nur zu den Benutzern versendet, die die jeweilige Queue in "Meine Queues" eingetragen und die Benachrichtigung für entsperrte Tickets in ihren persönlichen Einstellungen aktiviert haben.

Tickets werden entsperrt wenn folgende Bedingungen zutreffen:

- In der Queue des Tickets ist ein *Freigabe-Zeitintervall* definiert.
- Das Ticket ist *gesperrt*.
- Der Status des Tickets ist *offen*.

Die Freigabezeit wird zurückgesetzt, wenn ein Agent einen neuen externen Artikel zum Ticket hinzufügt. Das kann einer der folgenden Artikeltypen sein: *email-external*, *phone*, *fax*, *sms*, or *note-external*.

Die Freigabezeit wird auch zurückgesetzt, wenn der letzte Artikel von einem Agent stammt und dann der Kunde einen hinzufügt, per E-Mail oder Weboberfläche.

Zuletzt wird die Freigabezeit auch dann zurückgesetzt, wenn das Ticket einem anderen Agenten zugewiesen wird.

## 8. Customizing the PDF Output

Dieser Abschnitt behandelt die Einstellungen für die PDF-Druckausgabe von OTRS.

If you use the Print action from anywhere within the OTRS interface, it will generate a formatted PDF file.

You can adjust the look of the files generated by OTRS by creating your own logo and adding it to `PDF::LogoFile`. You can use `PDF::PageSize` to define the standard page size of the generated PDF file (DIN-A4 or Letter), and also `PDF::MaxPage` to specify the maximum

number of pages for a PDF file, which is useful if a user generates a huge output file by mistake.

## 9. Reporting

OTRS has an extensible reporting mechanism that allows to define a customized operational statistics and generate custom reports associated with OTRS usage. The OTRS system uses the term "statistic" generically to refer to a single report presenting various indicators, while "report" refers to a collection of several statistics in one PDF document that can be easily configured and automatically generated and distributed.

### 9.1. Statistiken

Proper configuration of the OTRS statistics module is associated with a multitude of requirements and considerations. These include the various OTRS modules to be evaluated, user permission settings, indicators to be calculated and their complexity levels, ease of configuration of the statistics module, speed and efficiency of calculations, and support of a rich set of output variants.

Statistical elements, i.e. files which supplement the functionality of the statistics module for specific requirements, can be integrated for calculating complex statistics.

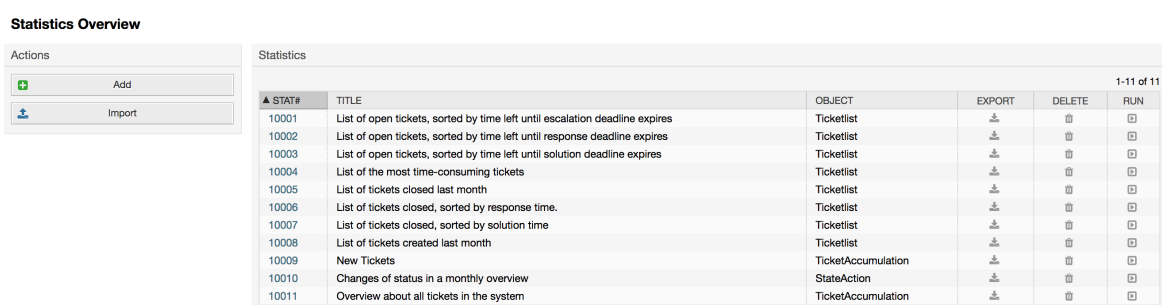
#### 9.1.1. Statistics Configuration and Usage

When signed on as an agent, the statistics module can be opened by selecting "Reports" and then "Statistics" in the main menu.

##### 9.1.1.1. Übersicht

Selecting the "Statistics" link in the navigation bar, and then the sub-menu link "Statistics", calls up the Overview screen. The Overview screen presents a list of all pre-configured reports an agent can use (see figure below).

**Abbildung 4.87. Overview of the standard statistics.**



STAT#	TITLE	OBJECT	EXPORT	DELETE	RUN
10001	List of open tickets, sorted by time left until escalation deadline expires	Ticketlist			
10002	List of open tickets, sorted by time left until response deadline expires	Ticketlist			
10003	List of open tickets, sorted by time left until solution deadline expires	Ticketlist			
10004	List of the most time-consuming tickets	Ticketlist			
10005	List of tickets closed last month	Ticketlist			
10006	List of tickets closed, sorted by response time.	Ticketlist			
10007	List of tickets closed, sorted by solution time	Ticketlist			
10008	List of tickets created last month	Ticketlist			
10009	New Tickets	TicketAccumulation			
10010	Changes of status in a monthly overview	StateAction			
10011	Overview about all tickets in the system	TicketAccumulation			

When the statistics module is installed, it comes preloaded with a few sample statistics imported into the system. These are shown as a list on the overview page. If the overview list extends to more than a single page, the agent can browse through the different pages. The list of statistics can be sorted as desired, by clicking the desired column header in the list. To generate a particular statistic, click on the statistic's "Run now" link.

##### 9.1.1.2. Generation

The View screen provides the display for statistic's configuration settings (see figure below).

## Abbildung 4.88. Viewing a specific statistic.

**Statistics » View Stat#10001 – List of open tickets, sorted by time left until escalation deadline expires**

**Actions**

Go to overview

Edit

---

**Statistic Information**

Created: 12/14/2015 09:32:45

Created by: test1450081960626627533  
test1450081960626627533

Changed: 12/14/2015 09:32:45

Changed by: test1450081960626627533  
test1450081960626627533

Sum rows: No

Sum columns: No

Show as: No

dashboard widget:

Cache: No

Validity: valid

**Settings**

Object: Ticketlist

Description: List of open tickets, sorted by time left until escalation deadline expires. NOTE: Please check the output and configuration of the statistics carefully to make sure that it produces the results you expect. If necessary, change the configuration before using the statistics in a production environment.

Format:

---

**X-axis**

Attributes to be printed: Number, Ticket#, Age, Title, Created, Changed, Close Time, Queue, State, Priority, Customer User, CustomerID, Service...

---

**Y-axis**

Order by: EscalationTimeWorkingTime

Sort sequence: ascending

---

**Filter**

State: new, open, pending auto close+, pending auto close-, pending reminder

or Cancel

Configuration settings for a particular statistic can be set within the range of options in the View screen. Either the statistic creator or any others with the appropriate permissions can change the settings.

Pressing the "Start" button (at the bottom of the screen) is the last step to generate the statistic.


### 9.1.1.3. Konfiguration

Agents with write rights can edit an existing report configuration by calling up the edit screen of the statistics module. Alternately, they may create a new report.

There are four possible steps in the configuration of a statistic: the general specification data, configuring the x-axis, y-axis and possible data filters for the reported data (or restrictions). Let's create a new statistic as an example by clicking the "Add" button in the overview screen. Our goal will be to get an overview of how many tickets with very high priority are in every queue (x-axis) and state (y-axis).


## Abbildung 4.89. Adding a new statistic, first step.

**Add New Statistic**




**Dynamic Matrix**

Tabular reporting data where each cell contains a singular data point (e. g. the number of tickets).



**Dynamic List**

Tabular reporting data where each row contains data of one entity (e. g. a ticket).



**Static**

Complex statistics that cannot be configured and may return non-tabular data.

At the beginning we have to select the type of statistic we want to add. Three types are available:

### Dynamic Matrix Statistics

This type of statistics will generate a matrix of computed values (e.g. new tickets per day of month and queue). All value cells in the matrix have the same type (number, average time, etc). Values are computed from entities in the system (e.g. tickets).

Some matrix statistics support a summation column and/or row (only useful for certain data).

### Dynamic List Statistics

This kind of statistic will generate a table where every line (not cell) represents an entity in the system (e.g. a ticket). The columns in this row are usually configurable (x-axis, see below) and contain the data of this object (e.g. ticket attributes). All value cells in one column have the same type.

### Static Statistics

This kind of statistic is not very much configurable and usually used for very special and/or complex computations.

So let's select "Dynamic Matrix" for our example. Then the "General Specifications" configuration will appear below the statistic type selection.

### Abbildung 4.90. Adding a new statistic, second step.

**General Specification**

★ Title:

★ Description:

★ Object type:

★ Permissions:   
You can select one or more groups to define access for different agents.

★ Result formats:

Create summation row:   
Generate an additional row containing sums for all data columns.

Create summation column:   
Generate an additional column containing sums for all data rows.

Cache results:   
Stores statistics result data in a cache to be used in subsequent views with the same configuration.

Validity:   
If set to invalid end users can not generate the stat.

---

**Create Statistic**

or

After providing a title and description for the new statistic, we have to select the statistics backend that we want to use. This is the actual backend module which is responsible to collect and analyze the data for our statistic. In our case we'll select "TicketAccumulation".

By configuring permission groups, we can facilitate a restriction of the groups (and therefore, agents) who can later view and generate the pre-configured statistics. Thus the various statistics can be allocated to the different departments and work groups who need them. It is possible to allocate one statistic to various groups.

### Beispiel 4.20. Default statistics permission group

The "stats" group was selected. The report is viewable for all users having at least RO rights for the "stats" group. This access is available by default.

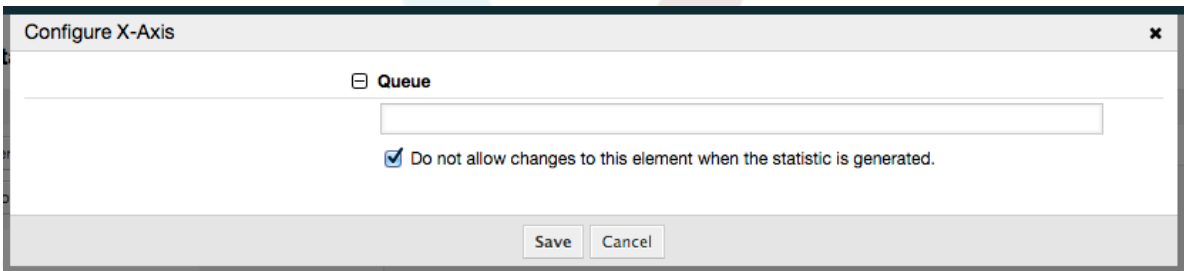
## Beispiel 4.21. Customized statistics permission group

A group named "sales" was selected. All users with RO rights for the "sales" group can see the stat in the view mode and generate it. However, the statistic will not be available for viewing by other users.

Additionally, possible output formats can be selected. Here we can just keep all output formats and choose the one to use when actually generating the statistic. Let's save the statistic now.

The next screen will indicate the next step with a highlighted button: we should configure the x-axis. By clicking the button, a dialog will appear where we can select the element to be used for the x-axis. In our case that will be the queue:

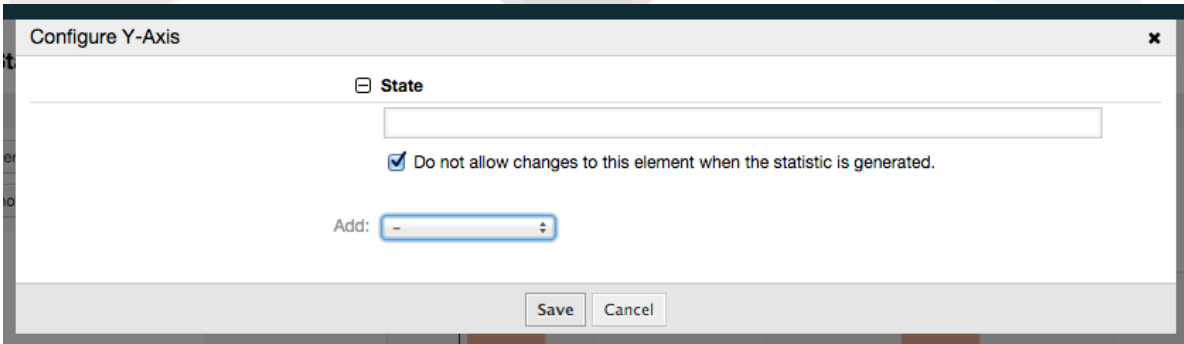
### Abbildung 4.91. Configuring the x-axis of a statistic.



We can optionally limit the queues to be shown by selecting some in the queue field. With the checkbox we can control if the agent who generates the statistic can make changes to the queue selection. We'll keep the defaults and press "Save".

Now we can configure the y-axis in the same way: select the state field.

### Abbildung 4.92. Configuring the y-axis of a statistic.

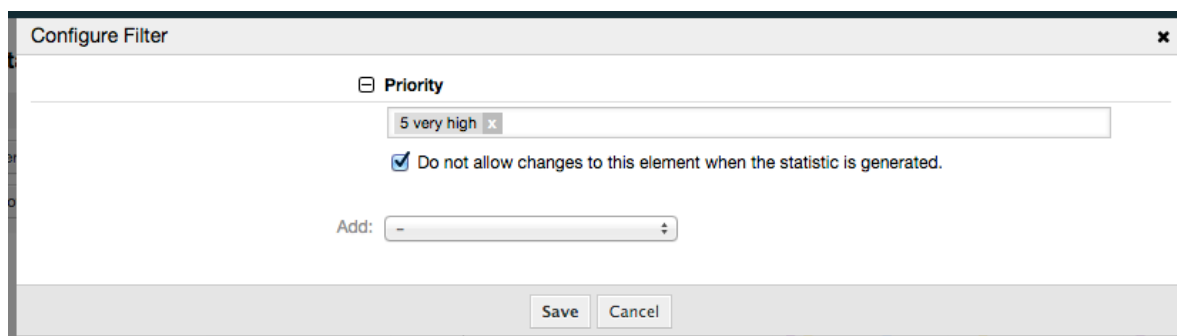


Here it is possible to select one element or two. In the first case, every value of the element will be one element on the y-axis. If two elements are selected, their permutations will be the elements on the value series. For example you could select "state" and "priority", and the resulting elements will be "new - 1 very low", "new - 2 low", ... "open - 1 very low" and so on. Let's just use the state and press "Save".

Now in the last step we could add data filters to only include tickets belonging to a certain customer, with certain priorities and so on. We'll add a filter for very high priority tickets:



**Abbildung 4.93. Configuring the data filter of a statistic.**



Now press "Save" again. The configuration is finished.

You may already have noted that in the configuration dialog there is a preview area where we can check the effect of our configuration settings.

**Abbildung 4.94. Configuring the data filter of a statistic.**



### Anmerkung

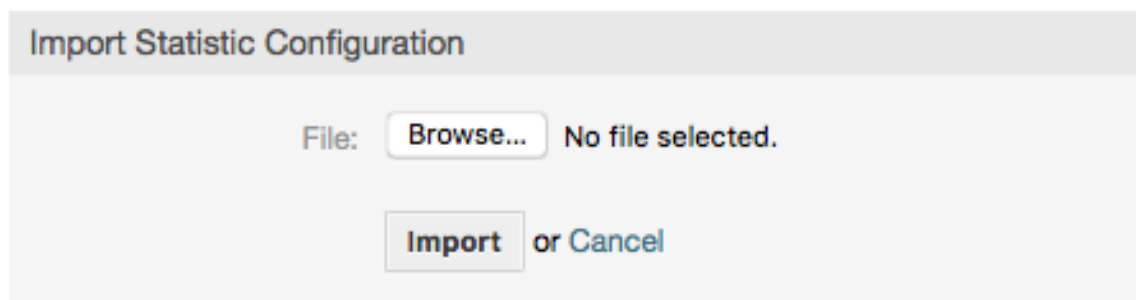
Bitte beachten Sie, dass die Vorschau Zufallsdaten verwendet und keine Datenfilter berücksichtigt.

The statistic is configured. By pressing the "Run now" button we can go to the View screen where the desired output format can be selected and the statistic can be generated in the different formats.

#### 9.1.1.4. Importieren

The Import screen can be accessed by pressing the "Import" button on the Overview screen. RW permissions for the statistics module are required.

## Abbildung 4.95. Statistics import



Import screen facilitates the importing of statistics, and when combined with the export function of the module, is a very handy functionality. Statistics can be created and tested conveniently on test systems, then imported into the production system.

### 9.1.2. Statistics System Administration

In diesem Abschnitt werden die Aufgaben und Möglichkeiten des OTRS-Administrators in Bezug auf das Statistikmodul angesprochen.

#### 9.1.2.1. Rechte, Gruppen und Queues

The default configuration of the module registration gives all agents with "stats" group permissions access to the statistics module.

Zugangsmöglichkeiten aufgrund der Rechte:

- *rw*. Allows configuring statistics.
- *ro*. Permits generating pre-configured statistics.

The OTRS administrator decides whether agents with the permission to generate pre-configured statistics are allocated RO rights in the "stats" group, or if their respective groups are added in the module registration in SysConfig.

#### 9.1.2.2. SysConfig Settings

The SysConfig groups Core::Stats and Frontend::Agent::View::Stats contain all configuration parameters for the basic set-up of the statistics module. Moreover, the configuration parameter `$Self->{'Frontend::Module'}->{'AgentStats'}` controls the arrangement and registration of the modules and icons within the statistics module.

#### 9.1.2.3. Generating Statistics on the Command Line

Statistics can be generated on the command line with the command `bin/otrs.Console.pl Maint::Stats::Generate`. As an example, see the command line call in the following script.

```
shell> bin/otrs.Console.pl Maint::Stats::Generate --number 10004 --target-directory /tmp
Generating statistic number 10004...
  Writing file /tmp/List_of_the_most_time-consuming_tickets_Created_2015-09-08_14-51.csv.
Done.
```

A view from the statistic configuration "Stat#10004" is generated and saved as a CSV file in the /tmp directory.

The generated statistic can also be sent as an e-mail. More information can be called up with the command in the script below.

```
shell> bin/otrs.Console.pl Maint::Stats::Generate --help
```

It usually does not make sense to generate statistics manually via the command line, as the statistics module has a convenient graphical user interface. However, generating statistics manually does make sense when combined with a cron job.

Imagine the following scenario: On the first day of every month, the heads of department want to receive a statistic for the past month. By combining a cron job and a command line call the statistics can be sent to them automatically by e-mail. For more complex scenarios where more the one statistic is needed to be sent and/or if a more professional and executive look and feel is needed, please consider to use The Report Generator.

## 9.2. The Report Generator

The report generator allows to combine multiple statistics for sending/downloading. Reports can be configured to be sent automatically on specified times or run manually.

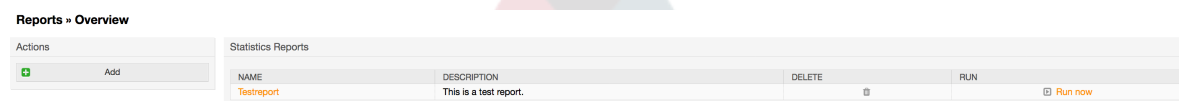
### 9.2.1. Report Generation Configuration and Usage

The Report Generator can be opened by selecting "Reports" and then "Reports" in the main menu.

#### 9.2.1.1. Übersicht

Selecting the "Reports" link in the navigation bar, and then the sub-menu link "Reports", calls up the Overview screen. The Overview screen presents a list of all user defined reports the agent can use (see figure below).

**Abbildung 4.96. Overview of the defined reports.**



By default the system does not have any defined reports, it is a task for the administrators to create such reports. To start with the process, click on the "Add" action button located in the sidebar.

#### 9.2.1.2. Creating Reports

After you've entered title and description for your report in the first step, you'll be able to set up your report.

##### 9.2.1.2.1. General Settings

Set up title, description and validity of the report. This information will not be visible in the report.

## Abbildung 4.97. Automatic generation settings

**General settings**

\* Name:

\* Description:

\* Valid:

### 9.2.1.2.2. Automatic Generation Settings

If the report should be generated automatically (e.g. once per day), you can set up subject, text and recipients for the email which is going to be sent and which will contain the report as an attachment. You'll also need to add information on how often the report should be sent. The configuration format is taken from the cron mechanism of UNIX-based operating systems. For more information on which settings are possible, please refer to official cron documentation sources or [wikipedia](http://wikipedia).

## Abbildung 4.98. Automatic generation settings

**Automatic generation settings**

Automatic generation times (cron):

Specify when the report should be automatically generated in cron format, e. g. "10 1 \* \* \*" for every day at 1:10 am.

Automatic generation language:

The language to be used when the report is automatically generated.

Email subject:

Specify recipient email addresses (comma separated).

Email body:

Specify the text for the automatically generated email.

Email recipients:

Specify recipient email addresses (comma separated).

### 9.2.1.2.3. Output Settings

In this section, you can set up additional information which should be contained in the report (e.g. a preamble or an epilogue). This could be used for adding copyright or data protection information.

## Abbildung 4.99. Output settings

**Output settings**

Headline:

Title:

Caption for preamble:

Preamble:

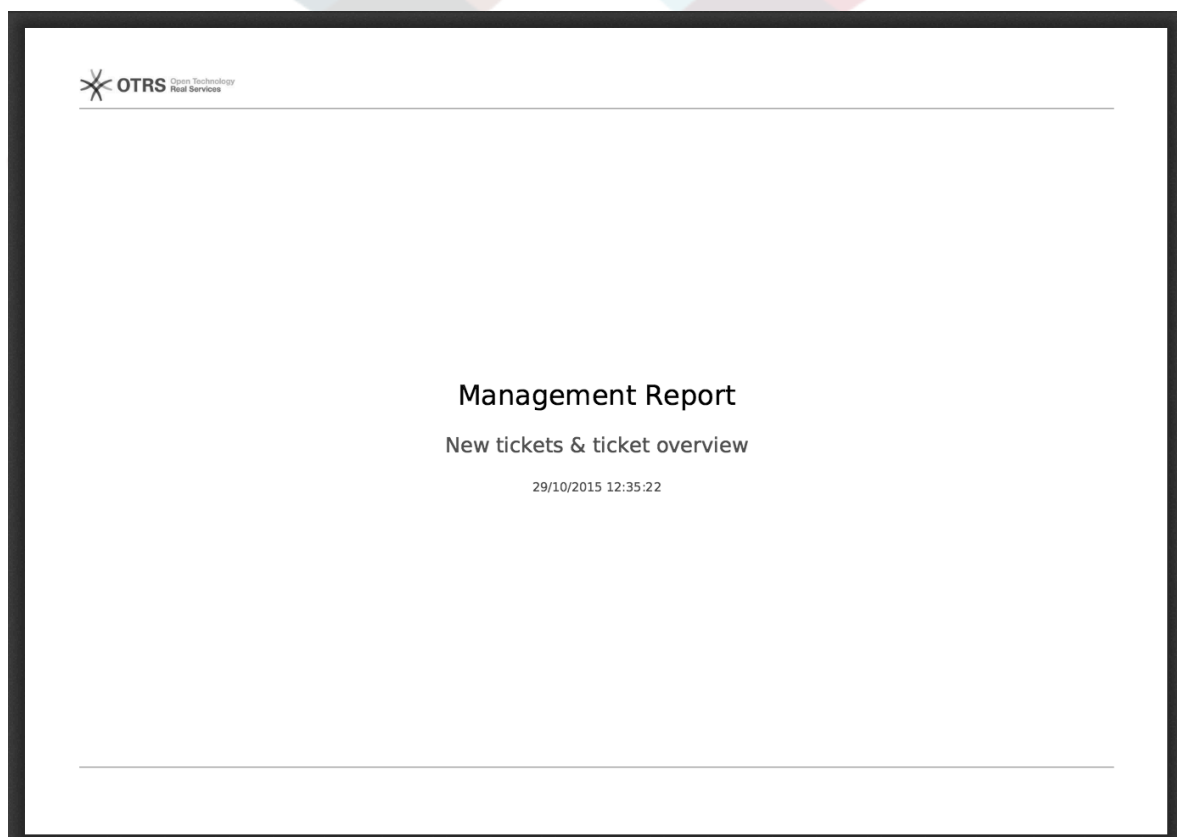
Caption for epilogue:

Epilogue:

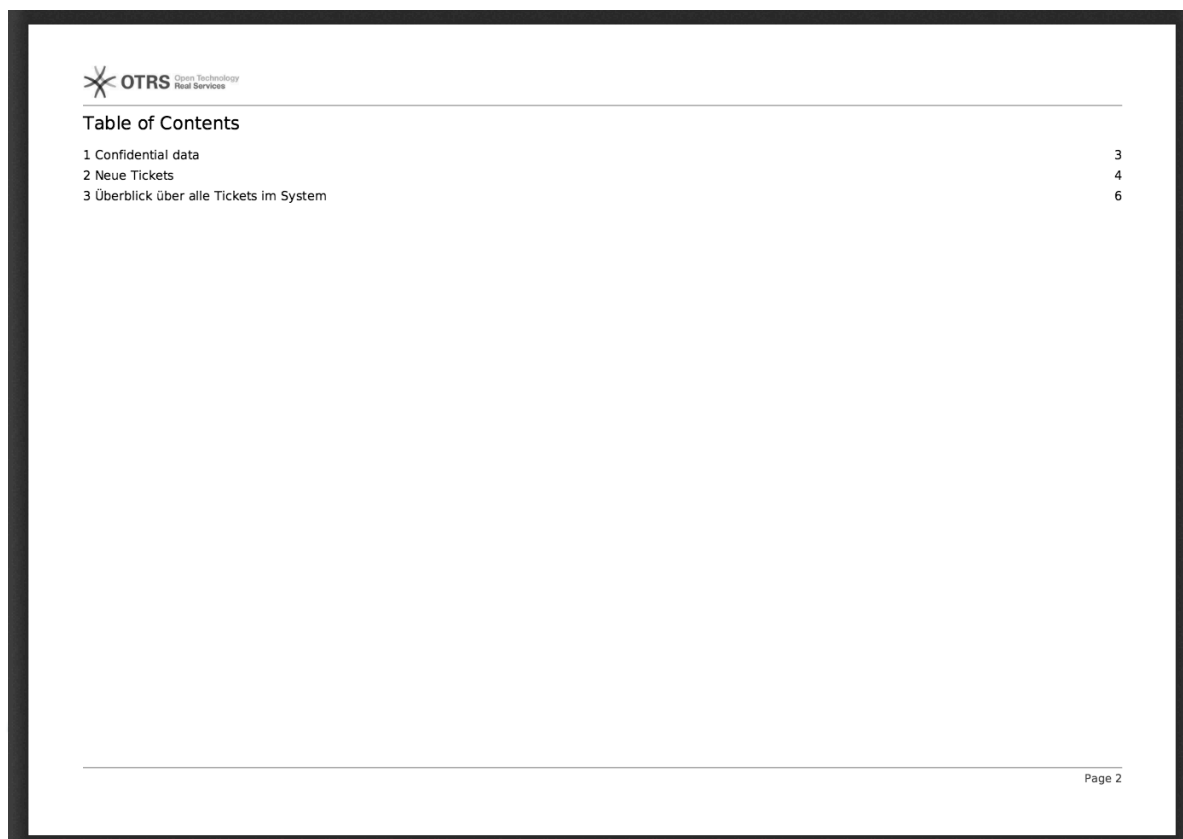
### 9.2.1.3. Manually Generating Reports

To generate a report, you can use the *Run now* button from the reports overview. You'll be asked for confirmation and afterwards the report will be created and sent immediately. Please find screenshots of a generated report below.

### Abbildung 4.100. Report: Front page



## Abbildung 4.101. Report: Table of contents

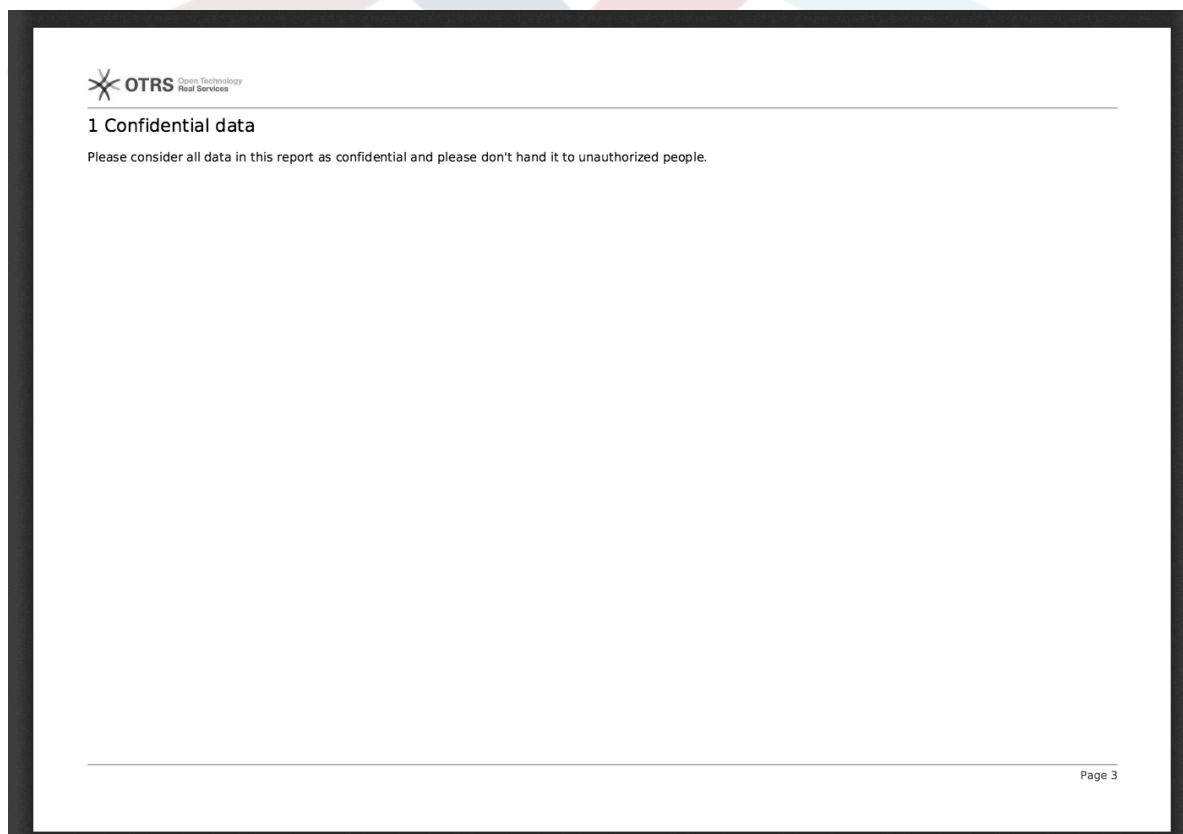


The screenshot shows the 'Table of Contents' page from an OTRS report. At the top left is the OTRS logo with the text 'Open Technology Real Services'. Below the logo is the title 'Table of Contents'. A horizontal line separates the title from the table. The table lists three items: '1 Confidential data' with page number 3, '2 Neue Tickets' with page number 4, and '3 Überblick über alle Tickets im System' with page number 6. At the bottom right of the page, it says 'Page 2'.

<b>Table of Contents</b>	
1 Confidential data	3
2 Neue Tickets	4
3 Überblick über alle Tickets im System	6

Page 2

## Abbildung 4.102. Report: Preamble



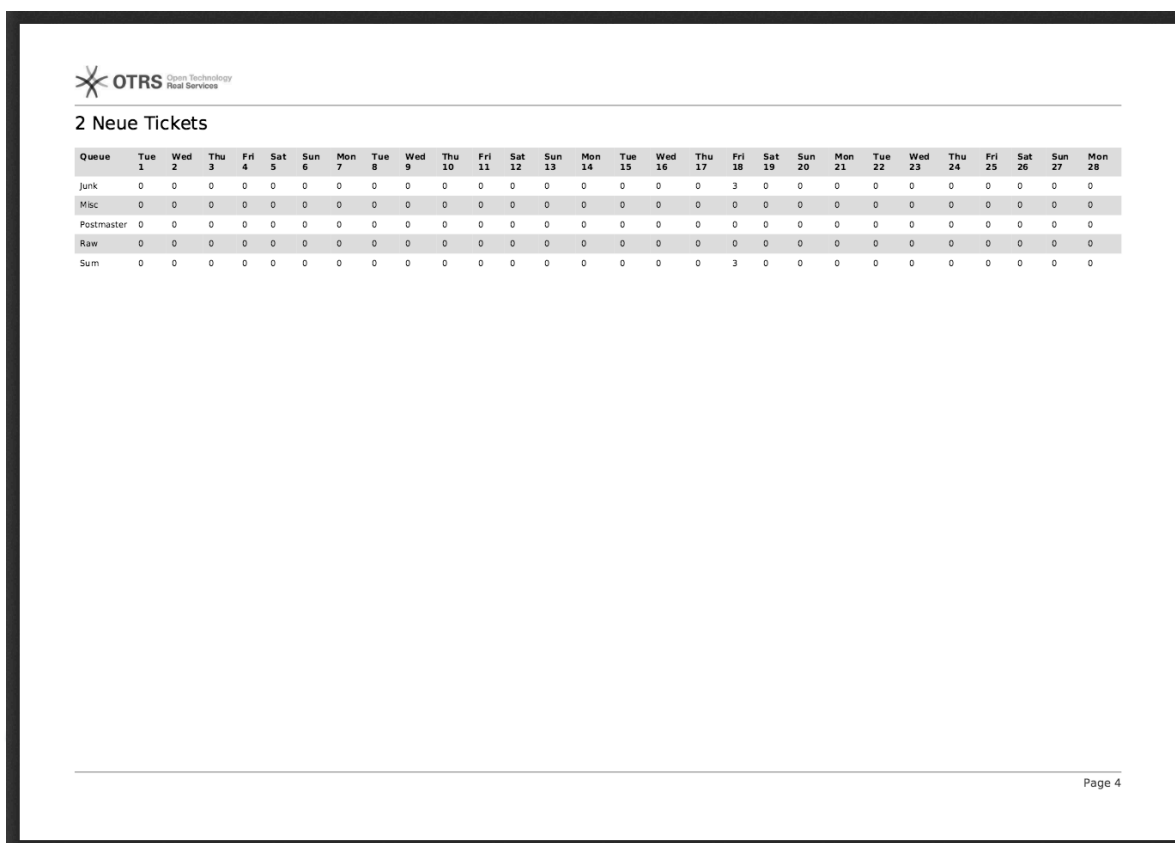
The screenshot shows the 'Preamble' page from an OTRS report. At the top left is the OTRS logo with the text 'Open Technology Real Services'. Below the logo is the title '1 Confidential data'. A horizontal line separates the title from the main text. The main text reads: 'Please consider all data in this report as confidential and please don't hand it to unauthorized people.' At the bottom right of the page, it says 'Page 3'.

**1 Confidential data**

Please consider all data in this report as confidential and please don't hand it to unauthorized people.

Page 3

## Abbildung 4.103. Report: Statistics



OTRS Open Technology Real Services

2 Neue Tickets

Queue	Tue 1	Wed 2	Thu 3	Fri 4	Sat 5	Sun 6	Mon 7	Tue 8	Wed 9	Thu 10	Fri 11	Sat 12	Sun 13	Mon 14	Tue 15	Wed 16	Thu 17	Fri 18	Sat 19	Sun 20	Mon 21	Tue 22	Wed 23	Thu 24	Fri 25	Sat 26	Sun 27	Mon 28
Junk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Misc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Postmaster	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Raw	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Page 4

## 9.2.2. Report Generation Administration

This section provides information about the tasks and responsibilities of the OTRS administrator dealing with the report generator module.

### 9.2.2.1. Permission settings and Groups

The default configuration of the module registration gives all agents with "stats" group permissions access to the report generator module.

Zugangsmöglichkeiten aufgrund der Rechte:

- *rw*. Allows configuring, adding and deleting reports.
- *ro*. Permits generating already defined reports.

### 9.2.2.2. SysConfig Settings

The SysConfig navigation group Core::Stats::Reports contains all configuration parameters for the basic set-up of reports.

### 9.2.2.3. Generating reports manually on the Command Line

Reports can be generated on the command line with the command `bin/otrs.Console.pl Maint::Stats::Reports::Generate`. As an example, see the command line call in the following script.

```
shell> bin/otrs.Console.pl Maint::Stats::Reports::Generate --report-name Testreport --target-path /tmp/Testreport.pdf
Generating report...
```

```
Done.
```

The report "Testreport" is generated and saved as "Testreport.pdf" file in the /tmp directory.

### 9.2.2.4. Generating reports automatically on the Command Line

Usually OTRS daemon will generate and send by email all reports that are configured for that on their 'Automatic Generation Settings' using their preferred schedule, however if for any reason this is needed to be done at an arbitrary moment, OTRS administrators can use the command line with the command `bin/otrs.Console.pl Maint::Stats::Reports::GenerateCron`. As an example, see the command line call below:

```
shell> bin/otrs.Console.pl Maint::Stats::Reports::GenerateCron
Generating reports...
  New tickets & ticket overview...
    Sent email to someone@otrs.com.
Done.
```

## 10. Dynamische Felder

### 10.1. Einführung

Ein dynamisches Feld ist ein ein spezielles Feld in OTRS um die am Ticket oder Artikel gespeicherten Informationen zu erweitern. Diese Felder werden nicht fix im System festgelegt und sind nur in bestimmten Oberflächen sichtbar, sie können verpflichtend sein oder nicht und ihre Darstellung in Oberflächen ist abhängig vom Feldtyp, der während der Erstellung gewählt wurde. Zum Beispiel gibt es Felder, um einen Text, ein Datum, usw. eine Auswahl zu erfassen.

Dynamic fields are the evolution of TicketFreeText, TicketFreeKey, TicketFreeTime, ArticleFreeText and ArticleFreeKey fields that were commonly used in OTRS 3.0 and before. The limitation of these "Free Fields" was that they can be defined up to 16 (text or dropdown) fields and 6 time fields for a ticket and 3 (text or dropdown) fields for each article only, not more.

Now with dynamic fields the limitation in the number of fields per ticket or article is removed, you can create as many dynamic fields you like either for ticket or articles. And beyond that, the framework behind the dynamic fields is prepared to handle custom fields for other objects rather than just ticket and articles.

This new framework that handles the dynamic fields is built using a modular approach, where each kind of dynamic field can be seen as a plug-in module for the framework. This means that the variety of dynamic fields can be easily extended by public OTRS modules, OTRS Feature Add-ons, OTRS custom developments, and other custom developments.

Die folgenden dynamischen Feldtypen sind in diesem Release inbegriffen:

- Text (eine Zeile)
- Textfeld (mehrere Zeilen Text)
- Kontrollkästchen
- Einfachauswahl (eine Auswahl, mehrere Auswahlmöglichkeiten)
- Mehrfachauswahl (mehrere Auswahlmöglichkeiten)
- Datum



- Datum / Zeit

## 10.2. Konfiguration

By default, a clean installation of OTRS comes with two pre-installed internal dynamic fields, which cannot be removed. If you plan to use such fields in tickets, articles, customer users or customer companies you need to create new, custom dynamic fields.

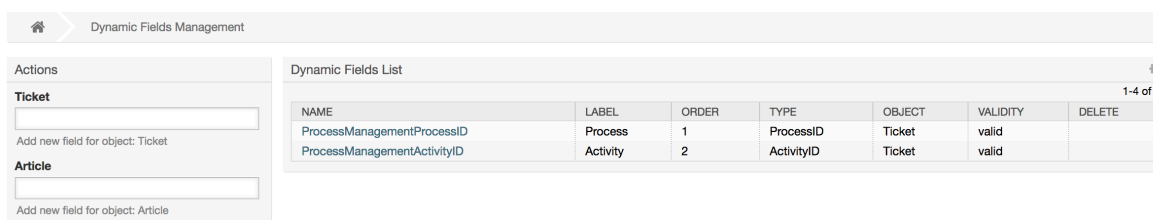
Please note that dynamic fields for customer users and companies need to be configured accordingly in the CustomerUser and CustomerCompany mapping, usually to find in Kernel/Config.pm of your OTRS installation. Examples for configuring them can be found in Kernel/Config/Defaults.pm.

Die Konfiguration dynamischer Felder teilt sich in zwei Bereiche auf. Um ein dynamisches Feld hinzuzufügen oder ein bereits existierendes zu editieren navigieren Sie im Admin-Interface auf den Link "Dynamische Felder". Um ein dynamisches Feld als verpflichtend zu setzen oder um es in den Oberflächen zu verstecken, müssen Sie die benötigten Einstellungen in der "Sysconfig" vornehmen.

### 10.2.1. Hinzufügen eines dynamischen Feldes

Click on the "Admin" button located in the navigation bar, then click on the "Dynamic Fields" link inside "Ticket Settings" box located in the lower center of the screen. The dynamic fields overview will display as follows:

**Abbildung 4.104. Dynamic fields overview screen.**



NAME	LABEL	ORDER	TYPE	OBJECT	VALIDITY	DELETE
ProcessManagementProcessID	Process	1	ProcessID	Ticket	valid	
ProcessManagementActivityID	Activity	2	ActivityID	Ticket	valid	

Beachten Sie das sich diese Übersicht ändern wird, wenn Sie dynamische Felderhinzufügen. Diese Übersicht könnte bereits einige dynamische Felder anzeigen, wenn die Installation von einer älteren OTRS Version geupdatet wurde.

The Actions in the side bar at the left of the screen describes four possibilities: Article, Ticket, CustomerUser and CustomerCompany, each one has its own dropdown selection of dynamic fields.

### Anmerkung

Die Installation eines OTRS-Paketes kann mehrere Objekte zur SideBar hinzufügen.

Der allgemeine Ablauf um dynamische Felder zu erstellen ist:

- Click on the desired dynamic field object dropdown in the Actions side bar.
- Klicken Sie auf den Typ des dynamischen Feldes, den Sie aus der Liste hinzufügen wollen.
- füllen der Konfiguration.
- Speichern.

Der Konfigurationsdialoge für die dynamischen Felder sind in zwei Bereiche unterteilt. Der obere Teil ist für alle Felder gleich und der untere Teil ist für jeden Feldtyp unterschiedlich.

Allgemeine Einstellungen für dynamische Felder:

- Name: verpflichtend, einmalig, es sind nur Buchstaben und Zahlen erlaubt.

Das ist der interne Name des Feldes um zum Beispiel ein Feld in einer Oberfläche anzeigen oder verstecken zu lassen. Jede Veränderung eines Feldnamens (nicht empfohlen) benötigt ebenfalls einen manuellen Eingriff in den "Sysconfig"-Einstellungen, in denen das Feld referenziert wird.

- Bezeichnung: verpflichtend.

Dieser Name wird auf den Bildschirmen angezeigt, auf denen dieses Feld aktiv ist, es werden Übersetzungen unterstützt.

### Anmerkung

Übersetzungen der Beschriftungen müssen Sie manuell zu den Übersetzungsdateien hinzufügen.

- Feldreihenfolge: verpflichtend.

Definiert die relative Reihenfolge, in der das Feld in Oberflächen angezeigt wird. Standardmäßig werden neue Felder an der letzten Position angezeigt. Wird diese Einstellung geändert, betrifft das ebenfalls die Reihenfolge anderer dynamischen Felder.

- Gültigkeit: verpflichtend.

Ein ungültiges dynamisches Feld wird in keiner Oberfläche angezeigt, gan egal ob es als sichtbar konfiguriert ist.

- Feldtyp: verpflichtet, nur lesend.

Zeigt den aktuell ausgewählten Feldtyp an.

- Objekttyp: verpflichtend, nur lesend.

Zeigt den Geltungsbereich des Feldes.

### Anmerkung

Um die spezifischen Feldeinstellungen zu verdeutlichen, werden einige dynamische Felder in unserem Beispiel hinzugefügt. Diese neuen dynamischen Felder werden in späteren Abschnitten referenziert.

For the following examples all the dynamic fields will be created for the Ticket object. If you need to create a dynamic field for Article object, just choose the field from the Article dropdown list.

**Tabelle 4.6. Die folgenden Felder werden zu dem System hinzugefügt:**

Name	Beschriftung	Typ
Feld1	Mein Feld 1	Text
Feld2	Mein Feld 2	Textfeld
Feld3	Mein Feld 3	Kontrollkästchen
Feld4	Mein Feld 4	Einfachauswahl
Feld5	Mein Feld 5	Mehrfachauswahl
Feld6	Mein Feld 6	Datum
Feld7	My Field 7	Datum / Zeit

## 10.2.2. Konfiguration der Textzeilen in dynamischen Feldern

dynamische Felder vom Typ Text wird benutzt und Einfachzeilen zu speichern.

Einstellungen für Texte in dynamischen Feldern:

- Standardwert: Optional

Dieser Wert wird standardmäßig in den Editieroberflächen angezeigt (wie Neues Telefenticket oder Verfassen).

- Link anzeigen: Optional.

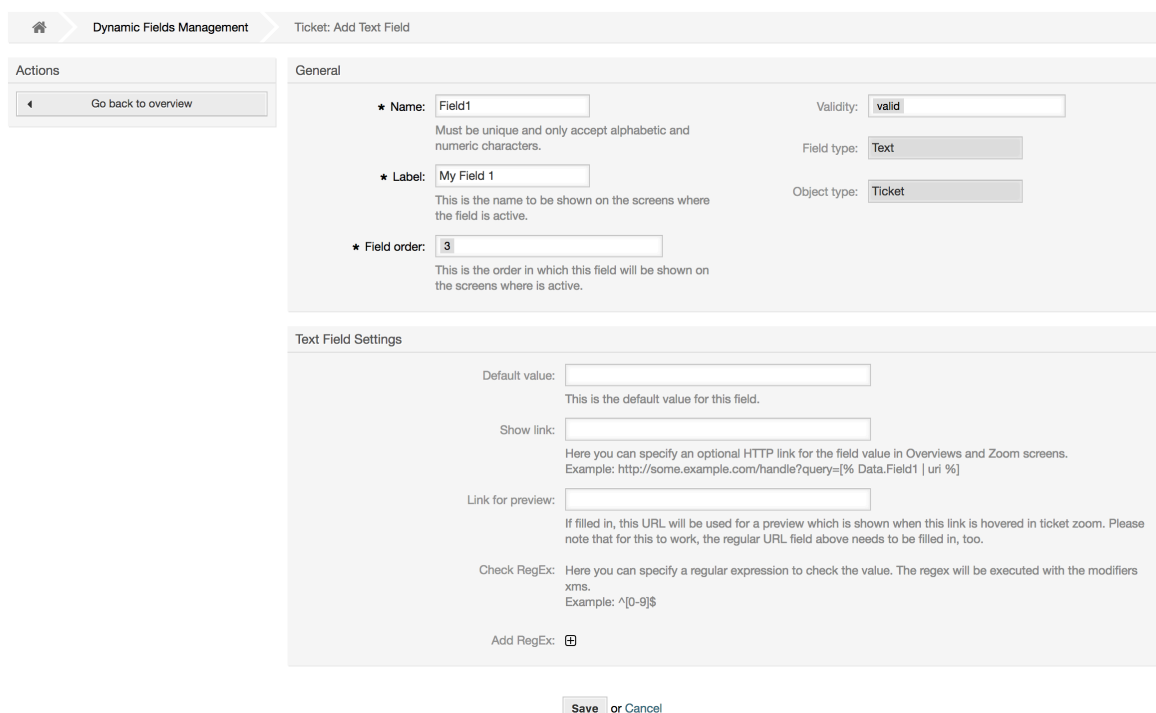
Wenn gesetzt, wird der Feldwert in einen klickbaren Link in den Oberflächen konvertiert (wie TicketZoom oder Übersichten).

Zum Beispiel, wenn "Show link" auf "http://www.otrs.com" gesetzt ist, wird ein klick auf diesen Wert die OTRS-Webseite in Ihrem Browser aufrufen.

### Anmerkung

The use of [% Data.NameX | uri %] in the Set link value, where NameX is the name of the field, will add the field value as part of the link reference.

### Abbildung 4.105. Konfigurationsdialog für Textfelder in dynamischen Feldern



Dynamic Fields Management Ticket: Add Text Field

Actions  
Go back to overview

General

\* Name:  Validity:   
Must be unique and only accept alphabetic and numeric characters.

\* Label:  Field type:   
This is the name to be shown on the screens where the field is active.

\* Field order:  Object type:   
This is the order in which this field will be shown on the screens where is active.

Text Field Settings

Default value:   
This is the default value for this field.

Show link:   
Here you can specify an optional HTTP link for the field value in Overviews and Zoom screens. Example: http://some.example.com/handle?query=% Data.Field1 | uri %]

Link for preview:   
If filled in, this URL will be used for a preview which is shown when this link is hovered in ticket zoom. Please note that for this to work, the regular URL field above needs to be filled in, too.

Check RegEx:   
Here you can specify a regular expression to check the value. The regex will be executed with the modifiers xms. Example: ^[0-9]\$

Add RegEx:

Save or Cancel

## 10.2.3. Konfiguration von Textfeldern in dynamischen Feldern

dynamische Felder vom Typ Textbereich werden verwendet um Mehrfachzeilen zu speichern.

Einstellungen für Textfelder in dynamischen Feldern:

- Anzahl der Zeilen: Optional, Zahl.

Verwendet, um die Höhe des Feldes in den Editier-Oberflächen (wie Neues Telefonticket oder TicketCompose) zu definieren.

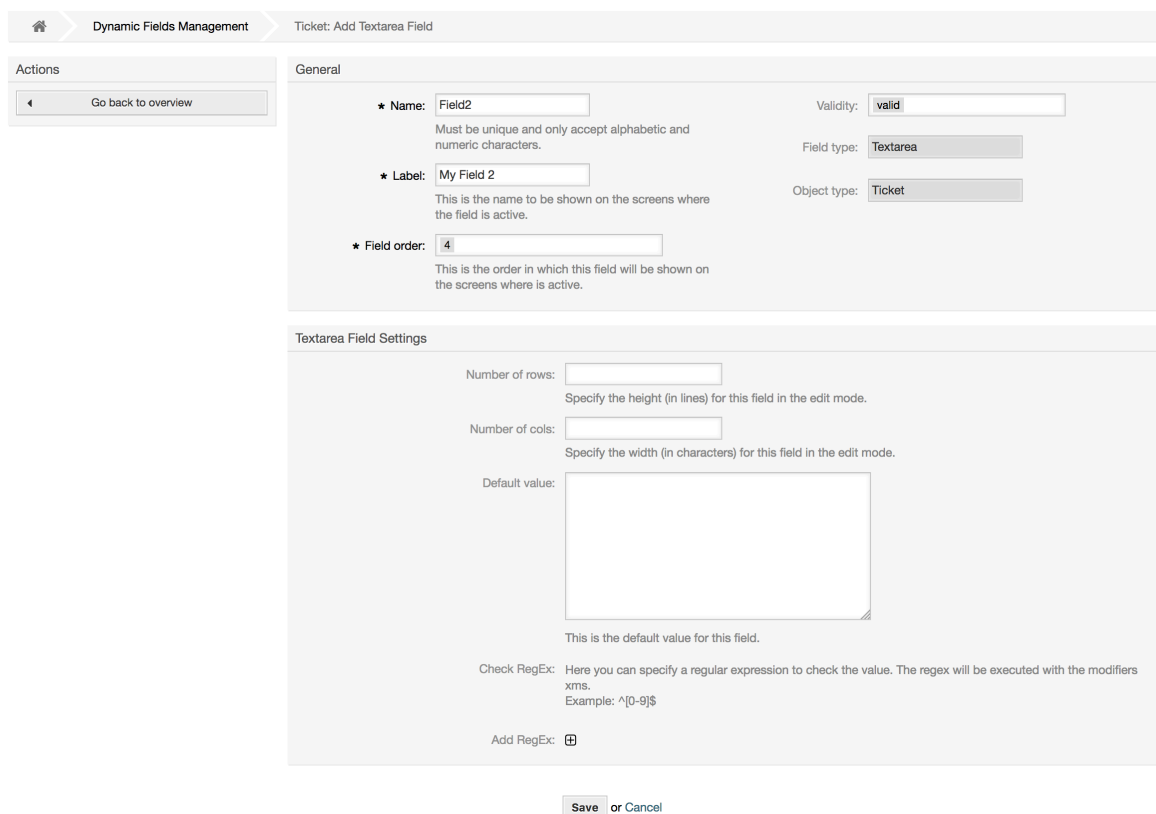
- Anzahl der Spalten: Optional, Integer.

Dieser Wert wird verwendet, um die Breite des Feldes in den Editier-Oberflächen zu definieren.

- Standardwert: Optional

Dies ist der Wert, der standardmäßig in den Editier-Oberflächen angezeigt wird (kann ein mehrzeiliges Textfeld sein).

## Abbildung 4.106. Konfigurationsdialog für Textfelder in dynamischen Feldern



The screenshot shows the 'Dynamic Fields Management' interface for configuring a 'Textarea Field'. The main window is titled 'Ticket: Add Textarea Field' and contains several sections:

- Actions:** A button labeled 'Go back to overview'.
- General:**
  - Name:** 'Field2' (with a note: 'Must be unique and only accept alphabetic and numeric characters.')
  - Label:** 'My Field 2' (with a note: 'This is the name to be shown on the screens where the field is active.')
  - Field order:** '4' (with a note: 'This is the order in which this field will be shown on the screens where is active.')
  - Validity:** 'valid'
  - Field type:** 'Textarea'
  - Object type:** 'Ticket'
- Textarea Field Settings:**
  - Number of rows:** (input field) with note: 'Specify the height (in lines) for this field in the edit mode.'
  - Number of cols:** (input field) with note: 'Specify the width (in characters) for this field in the edit mode.'
  - Default value:** (large text area) with note: 'This is the default value for this field.'
  - Check RegEx:** 'Here you can specify a regular expression to check the value. The regex will be executed with the modifiers xms. Example: ^[0-9]\$'.
  - Add RegEx:** (input field with a plus icon).

At the bottom, there are 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons.

### 10.2.4. Konfiguration von Checkboxes in dynamischen Feldern

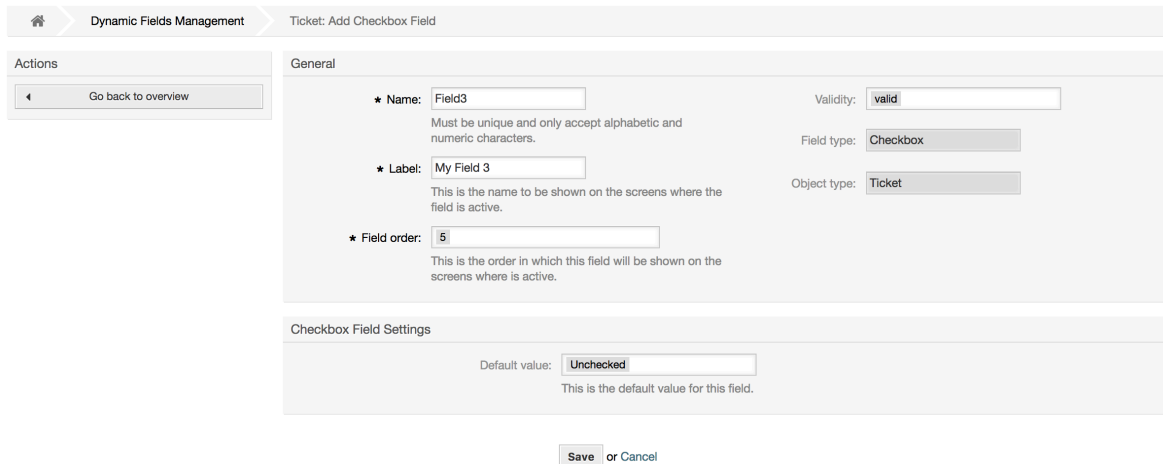
Checkbox in dynamischen Feldern werden verwendet, um wahre oder falsche Werte, dargestellt durch ein aktiviertes oder deaktiviertes Kontrollkästchen, zu speichern.

Einstellungen für Checkboxes in dynamischen Feldern:

- Standardwert: Verpflichtend.

Dies ist der Wert, der standardmäßig in den Editier-Oberflächen angezeigt wird (kann ein mehrzeiliges Textfeld sein), der Standard-Wert für dieses Feld kann 'Aktiviert' oder 'Deaktiviert' sein.

## Abbildung 4.107. Konfigurationsdialog für Checkboxen in dynamischen Feldern



### 10.2.5. Konfiguration von Einfachauswahlen in dynamischen Feldern

Dynamische Felder vom Typ Einfachauswahl werden verwendet um einen einfachen Wert, aus einer Liste, zu speichern.

Einstellungen für Einfachauswahl in dynamischen Feldern:

- Mögliche Werte: Verbindlich.

Liste aus Werten, die ausgewählt werden können. Soll ein zusätzliches Listen-Item hinzugefügt werden, ist es nötig den Key (interner Wert) und den Wert (angezeigter Wert) anzugeben.

- Standardwert: Optional

Dies ist der Wert, der standardmäßig in den Editier-Oberflächen angezeigt wird (wie Neues Telefenticket oder Verfassen), der Standard-Wert für dieses Feld kann aus den definierten Werten vorgegeben werden.

- Hinzufügen eines leeren Wertes: Verpflichtend, (Ja / Nein).

Wenn diese Option aktiviert ist, wird ein extra Wert hinzugefügt, der als "-" in der Liste der möglichen Werte angezeigt wird. Dieser spezielle Wert ist intern als leer gekennzeichnet.

- Wertübersetzung: Verpflichtend, (Ja / Nein).

Diese Einstellung wird verwendet um die möglichen Werte dieses Feldes zu übersetzen. Es werden jedoch nur die angezeigten Werte übersetzt, die internen Werte sind nicht davon betroffen. Die Übersetzung der Werte müssen manuell in den Übersetzungsdateien hinzugefügt werden.

- Link anzeigen: Optional.

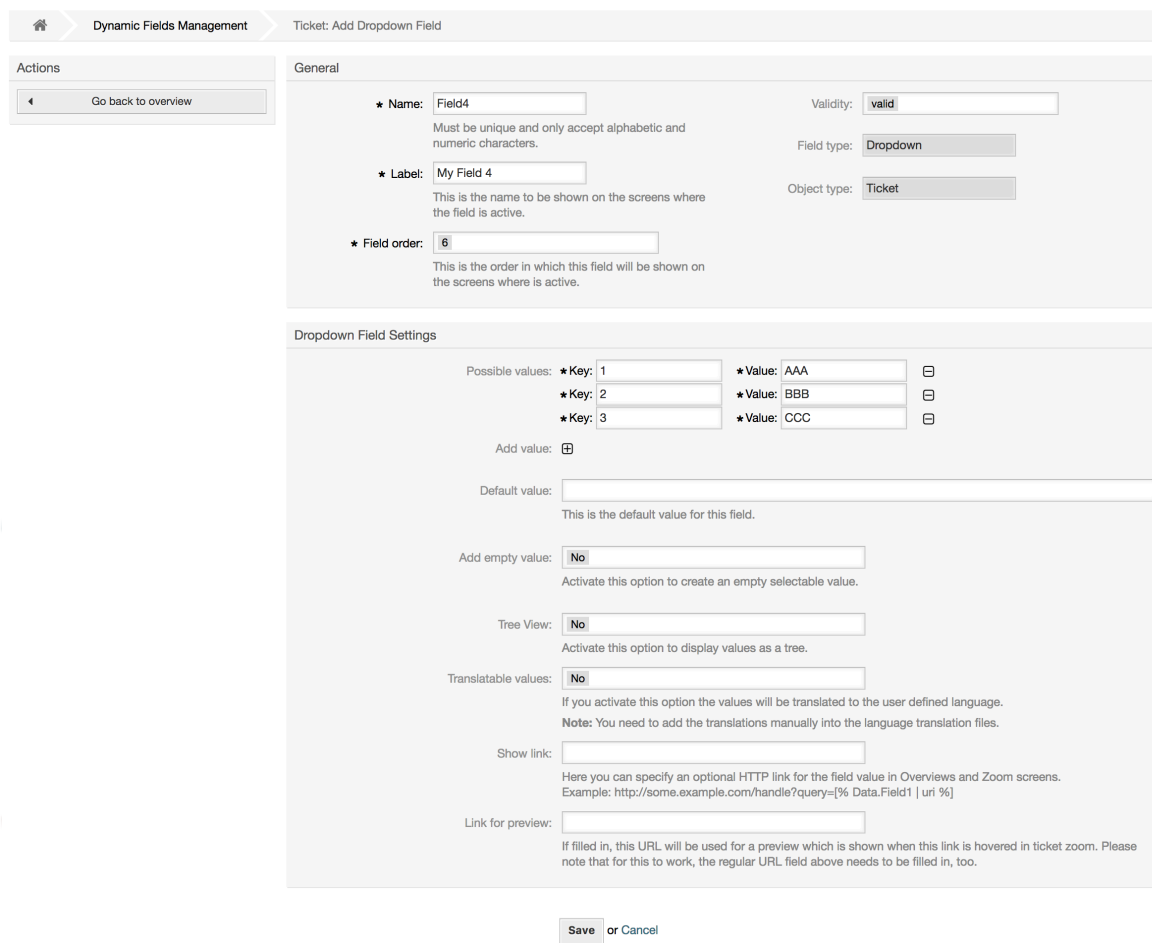
Wenn gesetzt, wird der Feldwert in einen klickbaren Link in den Oberflächen konvertiert (wie TicketZoom oder Übersichten).

Zum Beispiel, wenn "Show link" auf "http://www.otrs.com" gesetzt ist, wird ein klick auf diesen Wert die OTRS-Webseite in Ihrem Browser aufrufen.

## Anmerkung

The use of [% Data.NameX | uri %] in the Set link value, where NameX is the name of the field, will add the field value as part of the link reference.

### Abbildung 4.108. Konfigurationsdialog für Einfachauswahl in dynamischen Feldern



The screenshot shows the 'Dynamic Fields Management' interface for adding a dropdown field. The 'General' section includes fields for Name (Field4), Label (My Field 4), Field order (6), Validity (valid), Field type (Dropdown), and Object type (Ticket). The 'Dropdown Field Settings' section includes 'Possible values' (Key/Value pairs: 1/AAA, 2/BBB, 3/CCC), 'Add value' button, 'Default value' field, 'Add empty value' (No), 'Tree View' (No), 'Translatable values' (No), 'Show link' field, and 'Link for preview' field. A 'Save or Cancel' button is at the bottom.

## 10.2.6. Konfiguration der Mehrfachauswahl in dynamischen Feldern

Dynamische Felder vom Typ Mehrfachauswahl werden verwendet um mehrere Werte aus einer definierten Liste zu speichern.

Einstellungen für dynamische Felder vom Typ Mehrfachauswahl:

- Mögliche Werte: Verbindlich.

Liste aus Werten, die ausgewählt werden können. Soll ein zusätzliches Listen-Item hinzugefügt werden, ist es nötig den Key (interner Wert) und den Wert (angezeigter Wert) anzugeben.

- Standardwert: Optional

Dies ist der Wert, der standardmäßig in den Editier-Oberflächen angezeigt wird (wie Neues Telefonticket oder Verfassen), der Standard-Wert für dieses Feld kann aus den definierten Werten vorgegeben werden.

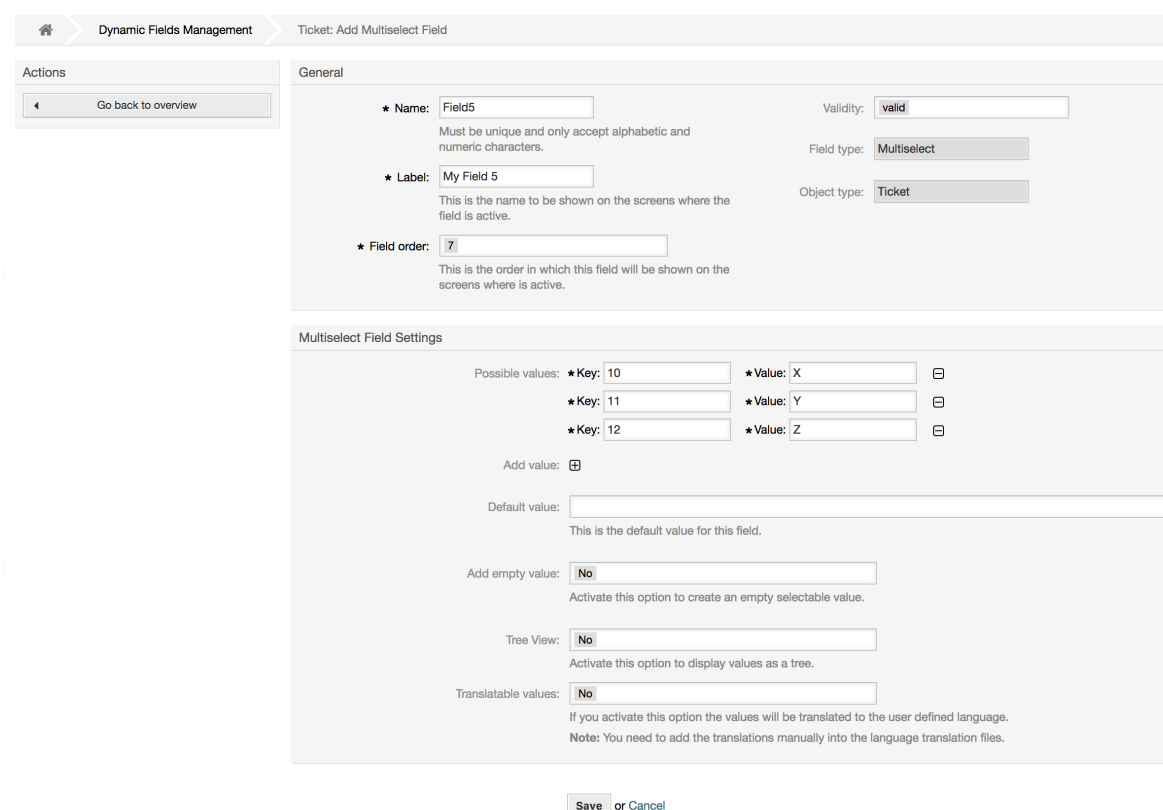
- Hinzufügen eines leeren Wertes: Verpflichtend, (Ja / Nein).

Wenn diese Option aktiviert ist, wird ein extra Wert hinzugefügt, der als "-" in der Liste der möglichen Werte angezeigt wird. Dieser spezielle Wert ist intern als leer gekennzeichnet.

- Wertübersetzung: Verpflichtend, (Ja / Nein).

Diese Einstellung wird verwendet um die möglichen Werte dieses Feldes zu übersetzen. Es werden jedoch nur die angezeigten Werte übersetzt, die internen Werte sind nicht davon betroffen. Die Übersetzung der Werte müssen manuell in den Übersetzungsdateien hinzugefügt werden.

### Abbildung 4.109. Konfigurationsdialog für Mehrfachauswahlen in dynamischen Feldern



The screenshot shows the 'Dynamic Fields Management' interface with the 'Ticket: Add Multiselect Field' dialog open. The dialog is divided into two main sections: 'General' and 'Multiselect Field Settings'.

**General Section:**

- Name:** Field5 (Must be unique and only accept alphabetic and numeric characters.)
- Label:** My Field 5 (This is the name to be shown on the screens where the field is active.)
- Field order:** 7 (This is the order in which this field will be shown on the screens where is active.)
- Validity:** valid
- Field type:** Multiselect
- Object type:** Ticket

**Multiselect Field Settings Section:**

- Possible values:** A table with three rows:
 

* Key: 10	* Value: X	<input type="checkbox"/>
* Key: 11	* Value: Y	<input type="checkbox"/>
* Key: 12	* Value: Z	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Add value:**
- Default value:** (Empty text field) (This is the default value for this field.)
- Add empty value:**  No (Activate this option to create an empty selectable value.)
- Tree View:**  No (Activate this option to display values as a tree.)
- Translatable values:**  No (If you activate this option the values will be translated to the user defined language. Note: You need to add the translations manually into the language translation files.)

At the bottom of the dialog, there are 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons.

## 10.2.7. Konfiguration von Datumsfeldern in dynamischen Feldern

Dynamische Felder vom Typ Datum werden verwendet um ein Datum zu speichern. (Tag, Monat und Jahr).

Einstellungen für Datumsfelder in dynamischen Feldern:

- Standard-Datumsunterschied: Optional, Integer.

Sekunden (positiv oder negativ) zwischen dem aktuellen Datum und dem gewählten Datum, dass standardmäßig in Editieroberflächen gewählt sein soll (wie Neues Telefenticket oder Verfassen).

- Define years period: Mandatory, (Yes / No).

Used to set a defined number of years in the past and the future based on the current date of the year select for this field. If set to Yes the following options are available:

- Jahre in der Vergangenheit: Optional, positive Zahlen.

Definiert die Anzahl der Jahre in der Vergangenheit die angezeigt werden sollen, ausgehend vom aktuellen Datum.

- Jahre in der Zukunft: Optional, positive Zahlen

Definiert die Anzahl der Jahre in der Zukunft die angezeigt werden sollen, ausgehend vom aktuellen Datum.

- Link anzeigen: Optional.

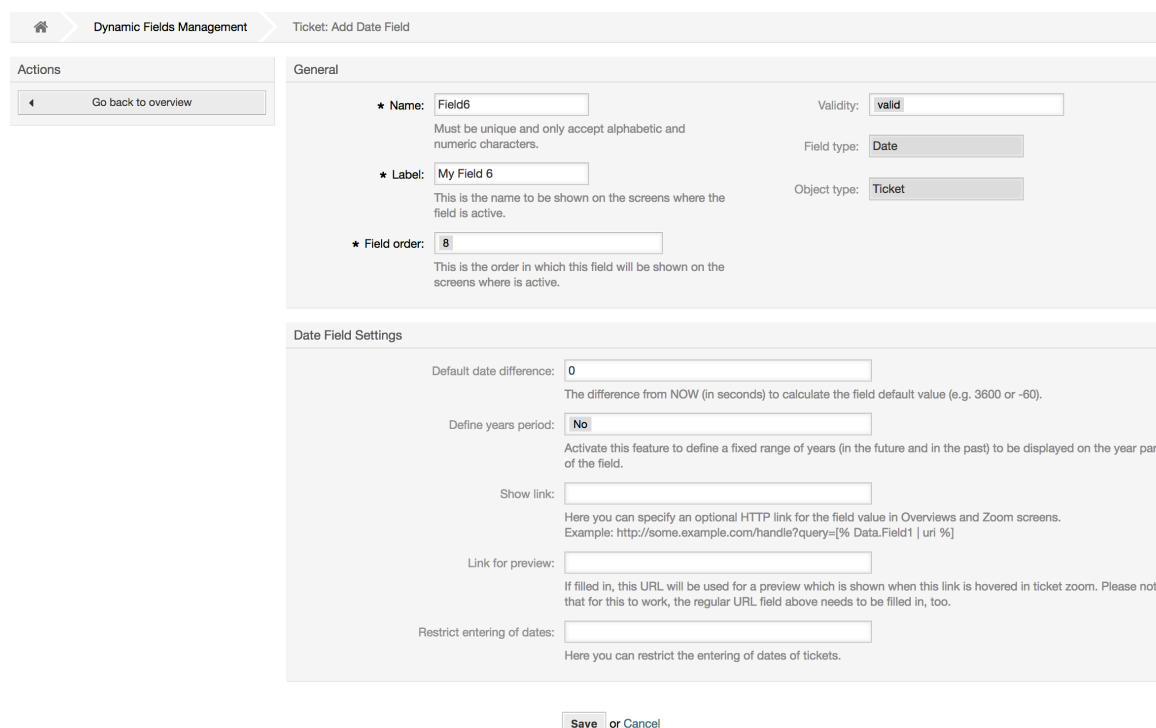
Wenn gesetzt, wird der Feldwert in einen klickbaren Link in den Oberflächen konvertiert (wie TicketZoom oder Übersichten).

For example, if "Show link" is set to "http://www.otrs.com", clicking on the filed value will make your browser to open the OTRS web page.

## Anmerkung

The use of [% Data.NameX | uri %] in the Set link value, where NameX is the name of the field will add the field value as part of the link reference.

## Abbildung 4.110. Konfigurationsdialog für Datum in dynamischen Feldern.



The screenshot shows the 'Dynamic Fields Management' interface for configuring a 'Date' field. The main window is titled 'Ticket: Add Date Field' and contains two main sections: 'General' and 'Date Field Settings'.

**General Section:**

- Name:** Field6 (Must be unique and only accept alphabetic and numeric characters.)
- Label:** My Field 6 (This is the name to be shown on the screens where the field is active.)
- Field order:** 8 (This is the order in which this field will be shown on the screens where is active.)
- Validity:** valid
- Field type:** Date
- Object type:** Ticket

**Date Field Settings Section:**

- Default date difference:** 0 (The difference from NOW (in seconds) to calculate the field default value (e.g. 3600 or -60).)
- Define years period:** No (Activate this feature to define a fixed range of years (in the future and in the past) to be displayed on the year part of the field.)
- Show link:** (Here you can specify an optional HTTP link for the field value in Overviews and Zoom screens. Example: http://some.example.com/handle?query=[% Data.Field1 | uri %])
- Link for preview:** (If filled in, this URL will be used for a preview which is shown when this link is hovered in ticket zoom. Please note that for this to work, the regular URL field above needs to be filled in, too.)
- Restrict entering of dates:** (Here you can restrict the entering of dates of tickets.)

At the bottom of the dialog, there are 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons.



## 10.2.8. Konfiguration von Datum / Zeit in dynamischen Feldern

Dynamische Felder vom Typ Datum / Zeit werden verwendet um ein Datum und eine Zeit zu speichern. (Minute, Stunde, Tag, Monat und Jahr).

Einstellung für Datum- / Zeitfelder in dynamischen Feldern:

- Standard-Datumsunterschied: Optional, Integer.

Sekunden (positiv oder negativ) zwischen dem aktuellen Datum und dem gewählten Datum, dass standardmäßig in Editieroberflächen gewählt sein soll (wie Neues Telefongespräch oder Verfassen).

- Define years period: Mandatory, (Yes / No).

Used to set a defined number of years in the past and the future based on the current date of the year select for this field. If set to Yes the following options are available:

- Jahre in der Vergangenheit: Optional, positive Zahlen.

Definiert die Anzahl der Jahre in der Vergangenheit die angezeigt werden sollen, ausgehend vom aktuellen Datum.

- Jahre in der Zukunft: Optional, positive Zahlen

Definiert die Anzahl der Jahre in der Zukunft die angezeigt werden sollen, ausgehend vom aktuellen Datum.

- Link anzeigen: Optional.

Wenn gesetzt, wird der Feldwert in einen klickbaren Link in den Oberflächen konvertiert (wie TicketZoom oder Übersichten).

For example, if "Show link" is set to "http://www.otrs.com", clicking on the filed value will make your browser to open the OTRS web page.

### Anmerkung

The use of [% Data.NameX | uri %] in the Set link value, where NameX is the name of the field will add the field value as part of the link reference.

## Abbildung 4.111. Konfigurationsdialog für Datum / Zeit in dynamischen Feldern

Dynamic Fields Management Ticket: Add Date / Time Field

Actions

General

★ Name:  Validity:   
Must be unique and only accept alphabetic and numeric characters.

★ Label:  Field type:   
This is the name to be shown on the screens where the field is active.

★ Field order:  Object type:   
This is the order in which this field will be shown on the screens where is active.

Date / Time Field Settings

Default date difference:   
The difference from NOW (in seconds) to calculate the field default value (e.g. 3600 or -60).

Define years period:   
Activate this feature to define a fixed range of years (in the future and in the past) to be displayed on the year part of the field.

Show link:   
Here you can specify an optional HTTP link for the field value in Overviews and Zoom screens.  
 Example: http://some.example.com/handle?query=[% Data.Field1 | uri %]

Link for preview:   
If filled in, this URL will be used for a preview which is shown when this link is hovered in ticket zoom. Please note that for this to work, the regular URL field above needs to be filled in, too.

Restrict entering of dates:   
Here you can restrict the entering of dates of tickets.

or

### 10.2.9. Editieren eines dynamischen Feldes

Eine gefüllte Übersichtsseite der dynamischen Feldern (mit den vorherigen Beispielen) sollte so aussehen:

## Abbildung 4.112. Übersichtsseite der dynamischen Felder mit Beispieldaten

Dynamic Fields Management

Actions

**Ticket**  
  
 Add new field for object: Ticket

**Article**  
  
 Add new field for object: Article

**Customer**  
  
 Add new field for object: CustomerCompany

**Customer User**  
  
 Add new field for object: CustomerUser

Filter for Dynamic Fields

Hint  
 To add a new field, select the field type from one of the object's list, the object defines the boundary of the field and it can't be changed after the field creation.

Dynamic Fields List 1-9 of 9

NAME	LABEL	ORDER	TYPE	OBJECT	VALIDITY	DELETE
ProcessManagementProcessID	Process	1	ProcessID	Ticket	valid	
ProcessManagementActivityID	Activity	2	ActivityID	Ticket	valid	
Field1	My Field 1	3	Text	Ticket	valid	<input type="button" value="🗑"/>
Field2	My Field 2	4	Textarea	Ticket	valid	<input type="button" value="🗑"/>
Field3	My Field 3	5	Checkbox	Ticket	valid	<input type="button" value="🗑"/>
Field4	My Field 4	6	Dropdown	Ticket	valid	<input type="button" value="🗑"/>
Field5	My Field 5	7	Multiselect	Ticket	valid	<input type="button" value="🗑"/>
Field6	My Field 6	8	Date	Ticket	valid	<input type="button" value="🗑"/>
Field7	My Field 7	9	Date / Time	Ticket	valid	<input type="button" value="🗑"/>

Um ein dynamisches Feld zu ändern oder zu editieren, muss mindestens ein dynamisches Feld definiert sein. Wählen Sie ein bereits bestehendes Feld aus der Übersichtsseite aus und aktualisieren Sie die Einstellungen.

## Anmerkung

Nicht alle Einstellungen von dynamischen Feldern können geändert werden. Der Feld- und Objekttyp können nicht verändert werden.

Es wird nicht empfohlen, den internen Feldnamen zu ändern, aber die Beschriftung kann jederzeit geändert werden. Wenn der interne Feldname geändert wird, müssen alle Einstellungen in der "SysConfig", die auf dieses Feld verweisen ebenfalls aktualisiert werden, genauso wie die Benutzereinstellungen (falls definiert).

### 10.2.10. Anzeigen eines dynamischen Feldern

Um ein dynamisches Feld auf einer Oberfläche anzuzeigen, sind zwei zwingende Voraussetzungen nötig:

1. Das dynamische Feld muss gültig sein.
2. Das dynamische Feld muss in der Konfiguration der Oberfläche auf 1 oder 2 gesetzt sein.

Folgen Sie diesen Schritten um ein dynamisches Feld in einer Oberfläche anzuzeigen

- Vergewissern Sie sich, dass das dynamische Wert auf gültig gesetzt ist. Sie sehen die Gültigkeit in der Übersichtsseite der dynamischen Felder. Setzen Sie, wenn nötig, das dynamische Feld auf gültig.
- Öffnen Sie die "Sysconfig" und wählen Sie in der Dropdownliste in der linken Aktionen-Sidebar "Ticket".

#### Anmerkung

Ebenfalls können Sie nach "DynamicField" oder nach dem Sysconfig-Schlüssel direkt suchen.

- Suchen Sie nach der Untergruppe für die Oberfläche, die Sie editieren wollen und klicken Sie darauf. Zum Beispiel: "Frontend::Agent::Ticket::ViewPhoneNew".
- Suchen Sie nach der Einstellung, die mit "###DynamicField" endet. Zum Beispiel: "Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPhone###DynamicField".
- Wenn die Einstellung leer ist oder nicht den benötigten Feldnamen besitzt, klicken Sie auf "+" um einen neuen Eintrag hinzuzufügen. Zum Beispiel: Field1, Content: 1.

Wenn diese Einstellung bereits das dynamische Feld anzeigt, vergewissern Sie sich das es auf "1" gesetzt ist, damit es angezeigt wird oder das es auf "2" gesetzt ist, damit es verpflichtend ist.

- Save the configuration by clicking on the "Update" button at the bottom of the screen and navigate to the screen where you want the field to be displayed.

#### 10.2.10.1. Beispiele

Die folgenden "SysConfig" Konfigurationen sind Beispiele um zu zeigen, wie dynamische Felder angezeigt oder versteckt werden können.

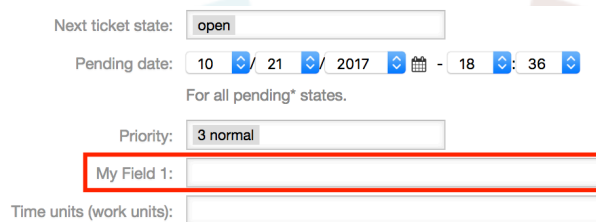
##### Beispiel 4.22. Feld1 im Dialog NewPhoneTicket anzeigen

- *Gruppe:* Ticket

- *Untergruppe:* Frontend::Agent::Ticket::ViewPhoneNew
- *Einstellung:* Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPhone###DynamicField
- *Wert:*

Schlüssel	Inhalt
Feld1	1

**Abbildung 4.113. Field1 in New Phone Ticket Screen**



Next ticket state:

Pending date:  /  /   :

For all pending\* states.

Priority:

**My Field 1:**

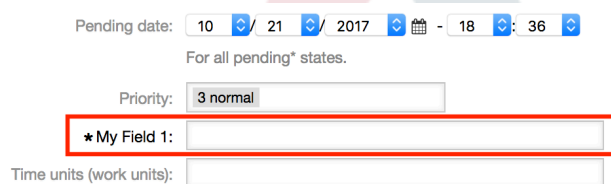
Time units (work units):

**Beispiel 4.23. Activate Field1 in New Phone Ticket Screen as mandatory. Feld1 als verpflichtend in Dialog NewPhoneTicket setzen.**

- *Gruppe:* Ticket
- *Untergruppe:* Frontend::Agent::Ticket::ViewPhoneNew
- *Einstellung:* Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPhone###DynamicField
- *Wert:*

Schlüssel	Inhalt
Feld1	2

**Abbildung 4.114. Field1 in New Phone Ticket Screen as mandatory**



Pending date:  /  /   :

For all pending\* states.

Priority:

**\* My Field 1:**

Time units (work units):

**Beispiel 4.24. Activate several fields in New Phone Ticket Screen.**

- *Gruppe:* Ticket
- *Untergruppe:* Frontend::Agent::Ticket::ViewPhoneNew
- *Einstellung:* Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPhone###DynamicField
- *Wert:*

Schlüssel	Inhalt
Feld1	1

Schlüssel	Inhalt
Feld2	1
Feld3	1
Feld4	1
Feld5	1
Feld6	1
Feld7	1

**Abbildung 4.115. Several fields in New Phone Ticket Screen as mandatory**

Next ticket state:

Pending date:  /  /   :

For all pending\* states.

Priority:

My Field 1:

My Field 2:

My Field 3:

My Field 4:

My Field 5:

My Field 6:   /  /   :

My Field 7:   /  /   :

Time units (work units):

**Beispiel 4.25. Deactivate some fields in New Phone Ticket Screen.**

- *Gruppe:* Ticket
- *Untergruppe:* Frontend::Agent::Ticket::ViewPhoneNew
- *Einstellung:* Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPhone###DynamicField
- *Wert:*

Schlüssel	Inhalt
Feld1	1
Feld2	0
Feld3	1
Feld4	0
Feld5	1
Feld6	0
Feld7	1

### Abbildung 4.116. Some deactivated fields in New Phone Ticket Screen as mandatory

Next ticket state:

Pending date:  -

For all pending\* states.

Priority:

My Field 1:

My Field 3:

My Field 5:

My Field 7:   -

Time units (work units):

### Beispiel 4.26. Aktiviert Feld1 in der TicketZoom-Oberfläche.

- *Gruppe:* Ticket
- *Sub-group:* Frontend::Agent::Ticket::ViewZoom
- *Setting:* Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketZoom###DynamicField
- *Wert:*

Schlüssel	Inhalt
Feld1	1

### Abbildung 4.117. Field1 in Ticket Zoom Screen

Article(s)

SENDER	VIA	SUBJECT	CREATED
Han Solo	Phone	Test ticket	10/20/2017 18:58 (America/Mexico_City)

1 Solo - 10/20/2017 18:58 (America/Mexico\_City) via Phone by Carlos Garcia

links in the following article, you might need to press Ctrl or Cmd or Shift key while clicking the link (depending on your browser and OS).

Forward | Reply

Age: 3 m

Created: 10/20/2017 18:58 (America/Mexico\_City)

Created by: Carlos Garcia

State: open

Locked: unlock

Priority: 3 normal

Queue: Junk

Customer ID: MyCompany

Accounted time: 0

Owner: Carlos Garcia

My Field 1: Text on my field 1

Customer Information

Title or salutation: Mr.

Firstname: Han

Lastname: Solo

### Beispiel 4.27. Activate Field1 in Ticket Overview Small Screens.

- *Gruppe:* Ticket
- *Sub-group:* Frontend::Agent::TicketOverview
- *Setting:* Ticket::Frontend::OverviewSmall###DynamicField
- *Wert:*

Schlüssel	Inhalt
Feld1	1

## Abbildung 4.118. Field1 in Ticket Overview Small Screen

QueueView: Junk

My Queues (0) Junk (3/2) Raw (1)											
All tickets 3 Available tickets 2											
Bulk 1-2 of 2 [S] [M] [L]											
<input type="checkbox"/>	TICKET#	▲ AGE	SENDER	TITLE	STATE	MY FIELD 1	LOCK	QUEUE	OWNER	CUSTOMER ID	
<input type="checkbox"/>	2017102060000013	49 m	Han Solo	Test ticket	open	Text on my field 1	unlock	Junk	Carlos Garcia	MyCompany	

Diese Einstellung betrifft: Eskalationsübersichten, Übersicht über gesperrte Tickets, Queue-Übersichten, Übersicht über Verantwortlichkeiten, Status-Übersichten und Beobachten-Übersichten.

### 10.2.11. Setting a Default Value by a Ticket Event Module

A ticket event (e.g. TicketCreate) can trigger a value set for a certain field, if the field does not have a value yet.

#### Anmerkung

By using this method this default value, is not seen in the edit screen (e.g. New Phone Ticket) since the value is set after the creation of the ticket.

To activate this feature it is necessary to enable the following setting: "Ticket::EventModulePost###TicketDynamicFieldDefault".

#### Beispiel 4.28. Activate Field1 in TicketCreate event.

- *Gruppe:* Ticket
- *Sub-group:* Core::TicketDynamicFieldDefault
- *Setting:* Ticket::TicketDynamicFieldDefault###Element1

#### Anmerkung

Diese Konfiguration kann in jeder der 16 Ticket::TicketDynamicFieldDefault###Element Einstellungen getätigt werden.

Werden mehr als 16 Felder benötigt, müssen Sie sich eine eigene XML erstellen und diese im Verzeichnis \$OTRS\_HOME/Kernel/Config/files ablegen, um dieses Feature zu erweitern.

- *Wert:*

Schlüssel	Inhalt
Ereignis	TicketCreate
Name	Feld1
Wert	Ein neuer Wert

### 10.2.12. Setzt die Standard-Einstellung abhängig von den Benutzereinstellungen

Der Standardwert der dynamischen Felder kann mit einem benutzerspezifischen Wert, der in den Benutzereinstellungen definiert ist, überschrieben werden

Bei Verwendung, wird der Standardwert des Feldes in jeder Oberfläche angezeigt, in der das Feld aktiviert ist (solange das Feld nicht bereits einen unterschiedlichen Wert besitzt).

Die "Sysconfig"-Einstellung "PreferencesGroups###DynamicField" ist in der Untergruppe "Frontend::Agent::Preferences" zu finden. Diese Einstellung ist ein Beispiel, wie man einen Eintrag in den Benutzereinstellungen erstellt, um einen exklusiven Standardwert des dynamischen Feldes für den ausgewählten Benutzer zu setzen. Die Einschränkung dieser Einstellung ist, dass nur die Verwendung ein dynamischen Feldes erlaubt ist. Wenn zwei oder mehr Felder dieses Feature verwenden, ist es notwendig eine benutzerdefinierte XML-Konfigurationsdatei zu erstellen, um weitere ähnliche Einstellungen wie diese hinzuzufügen.

## Anmerkung

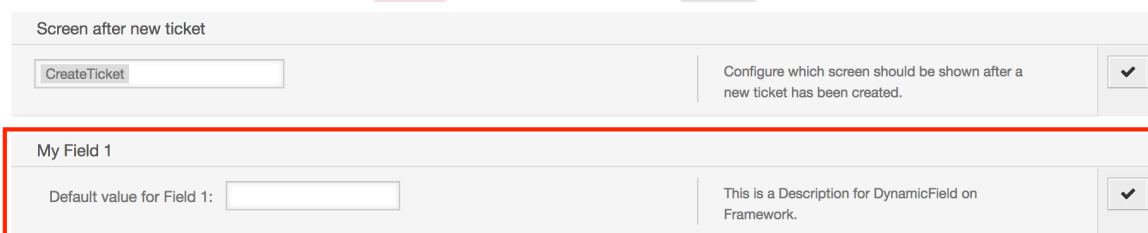
Remember, if more settings are added in a new XML each setting name needs to be unique in the system and different than "PreferencesGroups###DynamicField". For example: PreferencesGroups###101-DynamicField-Field1, PreferencesGroups###102-DynamicField-Field2, PreferencesGroups###My-Field1, PreferencesGroups###My-Field2, etc.

## Beispiel 4.29. Aktiviert Field1 in den Benutzereinstellungen

- *Gruppe:* Ticket
- *Sub-group:* Frontend::Agent::Preferences
- *Setting:* PreferencesGroups###101-DynamicField-Field1
- *Wert:*

Schlüssel	Inhalt
Ereignis	TicketCreate
Aktiv	1
Block	Eingabe
Spalte	Andere Einstellungen
Daten:	[% Env("UserDynamicField_Field1") %]
Schlüssel:	Mein Feld 1
Beschriftung:	Standardwert für: Mein Feld 1
Modul:	Kernel::Output::HTML::PreferencesGeneric
PrefKey:	UserDynamicField_Field1
Priorität:	7000

Abbildung 4.119. Field1 in User preferences screen



The screenshot shows a configuration interface for user preferences. It features two rows of settings. The first row is titled 'Screen after new ticket' and includes a 'CreateTicket' button and a dropdown menu with a checkmark. The second row, highlighted with a red border, is titled 'My Field 1' and includes a text input field for the 'Default value for Field 1' and a dropdown menu with a checkmark.

# 11. Generic Interface

The OTRS Generic Interface consists of a multiple layer framework that lets OTRS communicate with other systems via a web service. This communication could be bi-directional:



- *OTRS as Provider:* OTRS acts as a server listening to requests from the External System, processing the information, performing the requested action, and answering the request.
- *OTRS as Requester:* OTRS acts as a client collecting information, sending the request to the Remote System, and waiting for the response.

## 11.1. Generische Schnittstellenebenen

Generic Interface is build based on a layer model, to be flexible and easy to customize.

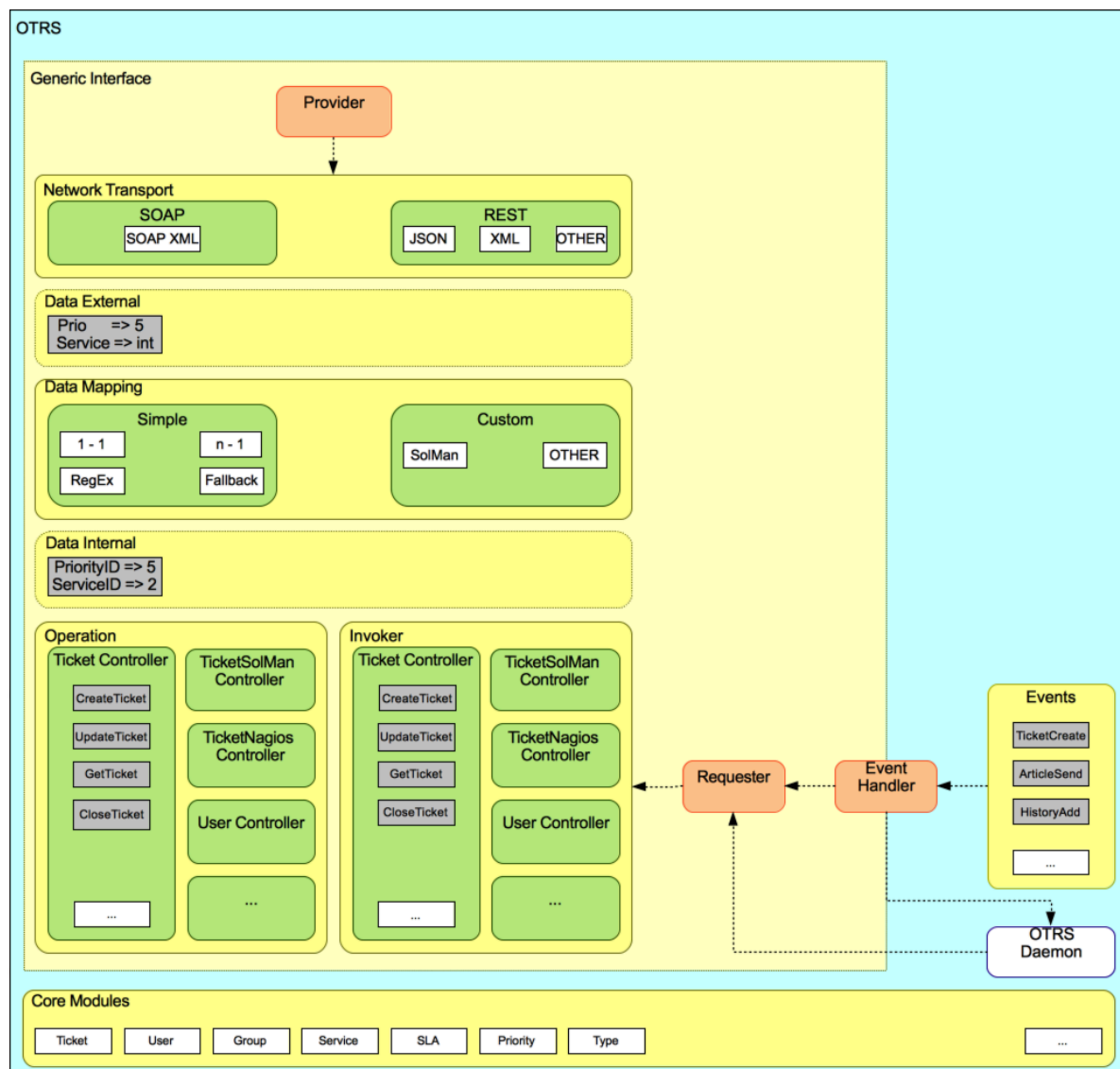
A layer is a set of files, which control how the Generic Interface performs different parts of a web service. Using the right configuration, one can build different web services for different External Systems without creating new modules.

### **Anmerkung**

If the Remote System does not support the current bundled modules of the Generic Interface, special modules need to be developed for that specific web service.

The list of provided Generic Interface modules shipped with OTRS will be updated and increased over time.

**Abbildung 4.120. The graphical interface layers**



### 11.1.1. Netzwerk-Transport

This layer is responsible for the correct communication with the Remote System. It receives requests and generates responses when acting as provider, and generates requests and receives responses when acting as requester.

Provider communication is handled by a new web server handle called "nph-genericinterface.pl".

Requester communication could be initiated during an event triggered by a Generic Interface module or any other OTRS module. This event is caught by the event handler and depending on the configuration the event will be processed directly by the requester object or delegated to the Scheduler (a separated daemon designed to process tasks asynchronously).

### 11.1.2. Data Mapping

This layer is responsible for translating data structures between OTRS and the Remote System (data internal and data external layers). Usually Remote Systems have different data structures than OTRS (including different values and names for those values), and

here resides the importance of the layer to change the received information into something that OTRS can understand and on the opposite way send the information to each Remote System using their data dictionaries.

*Example:* "Priority" (OTRS) might be called "Prio" in a remote system and it could be that value "1 Low" (OTRS) should be mapped to "Information" on the remote system.

### **11.1.3. Controller**

Controllers are collections of similar Operations or Invokers. For example, a Ticket controller might contain several standard ticket operations. Custom controllers can be implemented, for example a "TicketExternalCompany" controller which may contain similar functions as the standard Ticket controller, but with a different data interface, or function names (to adapt to the Remote System function names) or complete different code.

One application for Generic Interface could be to synchronize information with one Remote System that only can talk with another Remote System of the same kind. In this case new controllers needs to be developed and the Operations and Invokers has to emulate the Remote System behavior in such way that the interface that OTRS exposes is similar to the Remote System's interface.

### **11.1.4. Operation (OTRS als Provider)**

An Operation is a single action that can be performed within OTRS. All operations have the same programming interface, they receive the data into one specific parameter, and return a data structure with a success status, potential error message and returning data.

Normally operations uses the already mapped data (internal) to call core modules and perform actions in OTRS like: Create a Ticket, Update a User, Invalidate a Queue, Send a Notification, etc. An operation has full access to the OTRS API to perform the action.

### **11.1.5. Invoker (OTRS als Requester)**

An Invoker is an action that OTRS performs against a Remote System. Invokers use the OTRS Core modules to process and collect the needed information to create the request. When the information is ready it has to be mapped to the Remote System format in order to be sent to the Remote System, that will process the information execute the action and send the response back, to either process the success or handle errors.

## **11.2. Generic Interface Kommunikationsfluss**

Das Generic Interface hat einen definierten Fluss um Aktionen als Provider und Requester auszuführen.

Diese Flüsse sind wie folgt beschrieben:

### **11.2.1. OTRS als Provider**

#### **11.2.1.1. Entfernte Anfrage:**

1. HTTP-Anfrage

- OTRS empfängt HTTP-Anfragen und leitet sie durch die verschiedenen Schichten weiter.
- Die Provider-Modul ist für die Ausführung und Kontrolle dieser Maßnahmen vorhanden.

---

## 2. Netzwerk-Transport

- Das Netzwerktransportmodul dekodiert den Daten-Payload und trennt den Operationsnamen aus dem Rest der Daten.
- Der Operationsname und die Betriebsdaten werden an den Provider zurückgegeben

## 3. *externe Daten*

- Daten die vom Remote-System gesendet wurden (Das ist kein Modulbasierter Layer).

## 4. Mapping

- Die Daten wird aus dem Fremdsystem-Format in das interne OTRS Format, wie in der Mapping-Konfiguration für diesen Vorgang (Mapping für eingehende Anforderungsdaten) spezifiziert, umgewandelt.
- Die bereits transformierten Daten werden an den Provider zurückgegeben.

## 5. *interne Daten*

- Sobald die Daten, transformiert und aufbereitet wurden, werden diese an die Operation weitergeleitet. (Das ist kein Modulbasierter Layer).

## 6. Operation

- Empfängt und prüft Daten
- Führt eine Benutzerzugangskontrolle durch.
- Führt die Aktion aus.

### **11.2.1.2. OTRS-Antwort:**

#### 1. Operation

- Liefert das Ergebnis an den Provider.

#### 2. *interne Daten*

- Von der Operation zurückgegebene Daten.

#### 3. Mapping

- The data is transformed back to the Remote system format as specified in the mapping configuration (Mapping for outgoing response data).
- Die bereits transformierten Daten werden an den Provider zurückgegeben.

#### 4. *externe Daten*

- Data as transformed and prepared to be passed to Network Transport as response.

#### 5. Netzwerk-Transport

- Empfängt die Daten im Format des Remote-Systems.
- Constructs a valid response for this network transport type.

#### 6. HTTP-Antwort

- The response is sent back to the web service client.

- In the case of an error, an error response is sent to the remote system (e.g. SOAP fault, HTTP error, etc).

## 11.2.2. OTRS als Requester

### 11.2.2.1. OTRS Anfrage:

#### 1. Event-Trigger-Steuerungsprogramm

- Basierend auf der Konfiguration des Webservices wird entschieden ob der Request synchron oder asynchron ist.
  - synchron
    - A direct call to the Requester is made in order to create a new request and to pass it through the layers.
  - asynchron
    - Create a new Generic Interface (Requester) task for the OTRS Daemon (by delegating the request execution to the Scheduler Daemon, the user experience could be highly improved, otherwise all the time needed to prepare the request and the remote execution will be added to the OTRS Events that trigger those requests).
    - In its next cycle the OTRS daemon process reads the new task and creates a call to the Requester that will create a new request and then passes it through the layers.

#### 2. Invoker

- Empfängt Daten von dem Event.
- Überprüft empfangene Daten (wenn benötigt).
- Call core modules to complement the data (if needed).
- Return the request data structure or send a Stop Communication signal to the requester, to gracefully cancel the request.

#### 3. interne Daten

- Data as passed from the invoker (This is not a module based layer).

#### 4. Mapping

- The data is transformed to the Remote system format as specified in the mapping configuration (Mapping for outgoing response data).
- The already transformed data is returned to the requester.

#### 5. externe Daten

- Data as transformed and prepared for sending to the remote system.

#### 6. Netzwerk-Transport

- Receives the remote operation name and the data already transformed to the Remote System format from the requester.
- Konstruiert eine gültige Anfrage für die Netzwerkübertragung.

- Sends the request to the remote system and waits for the response.

#### **11.2.2.2. Remote Antwort:**

##### 1. Netzwerkübertragung

- Empfängt die Antwort und dekodiert den Daten-Payload.
- Sendet die Daten zurück zu dem Requester.

##### 2. externe Daten

- Data as received from the Remote System.

##### 3. Mapping

- Die Daten wird aus dem Fremdsystem-Format in das interne OTRS Format, wie in der Mapping-Konfiguration für diesen Vorgang (Mapping für eingehende Anforderungsdaten) spezifiziert, umgewandelt.
- The already transformed data is returned to the requester.

##### 4. interne Daten

- Sobald die Daten, transformiert und aufbereitet wurden, werden diese an die Requester zurückgeschickt.

##### 5. Invoker

- Empfängt die zurückgegebenen Daten.
- Verarbeitet die Daten als speziell von jedem Invoker benötigt werden (inklusive Fehlerbehandlung falls vorhanden).
- Gibt das Ergebnis und die Daten des Invokers an den Requester.

##### 6. Event Handler or OTRS Daemon

- Receives the data from the Requester. In the case of the OTRS Daemon this data might contain information to create a task in the future.

### **11.3. Web-Services**

A Web Service is a communication method between two systems, in our case OTRS and a Remote System.

The heart of the Web Service is its configuration, where it is defined what actions the web service can perform internally (Operation), what actions the OTRS request can perform Remote System (Invokers), how data is converted from one system to the other (Mapping), and over which protocol the communication will take place (Transport).

The Generic Interface is the framework that makes it possible to create Web Services for OTRS in a predefined way, using already made building blocks that are independent from each other and interchangeable.

### **11.4. Web Service - Grafische Oberfläche**

Die grafische Benutzeroberfläche (GUI) des Webservice ist ein Werkzeug, dass es erlaubt komplexe Webservice-Konfigurationen mit einer benutzerfreundlichen und komfortablen Oberfläche zu erstellen. Es erlaubt folgendes:

- Erstellen und Löschen von Webservices
- Importieren und Exportieren von Konfigurationen (im YAML Dateiformat) für existierende Webservices.
- Zeige, exportiere und setze alte Konfigurationen für existierende Webservices in der Web Service History - Anzeige zurück.
- Verfolge alle Kommunikations-Protokolle für alle Webservices in der Debugger-Anzeige.

### 11.4.1. Webdienstübersicht

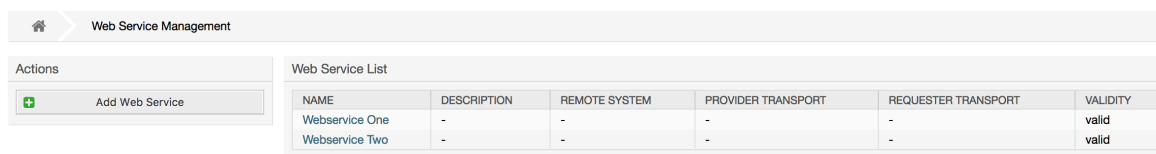
The *Web Services* link in the main screen of Admin Interface (in the System Administration box) leads to the web services overview screen, where you are able to manage your web service configurations. You can add new web services or change the configuration of the existing ones from this screen.

Every web service configuration screen has in the upper part of the screen a *bread crumbs* style navigation path. This navigation path is useful to know exactly in which part of the web service configuration we are, and also enables the user to jump back to any part of the configuration process at any time (this action will not save any changes).

#### Anmerkung

To create a new web service, press the button *Add web service*, and provide the required information.

#### Abbildung 4.121. Web services overview



Web Service Management		Web Service List					
Actions <input type="button" value="Add Web Service"/>		NAME	DESCRIPTION	REMOTE SYSTEM	PROVIDER TRANSPORT	REQUESTER TRANSPORT	VALIDITY
		Webservice One	-	-	-	-	valid
		Webservice Two	-	-	-	-	valid

### 11.4.2. Webservice hinzufügen

The only required field in this part is the web service *Name* that needs to be unique in the system and can not be left empty. Other fields are also necessary for the configuration like the *Debug Threshold* and *Validity* but these fields are already populated with the default value for each list.

The default value for *Debug Threshold* is *debug*. When configured in this manner all communication logs are registered in the database. Each subsequent *Debug Threshold* value is more restrictive and discards communication logs of lower order than the one set in the system.

#### Debug Threshold levels (from lower to upper)

- Debug
- Info
- Notiz
- Error

It is also possible to define the network transport protocol for *OTRS as Provider* and *OTRS as requester*.

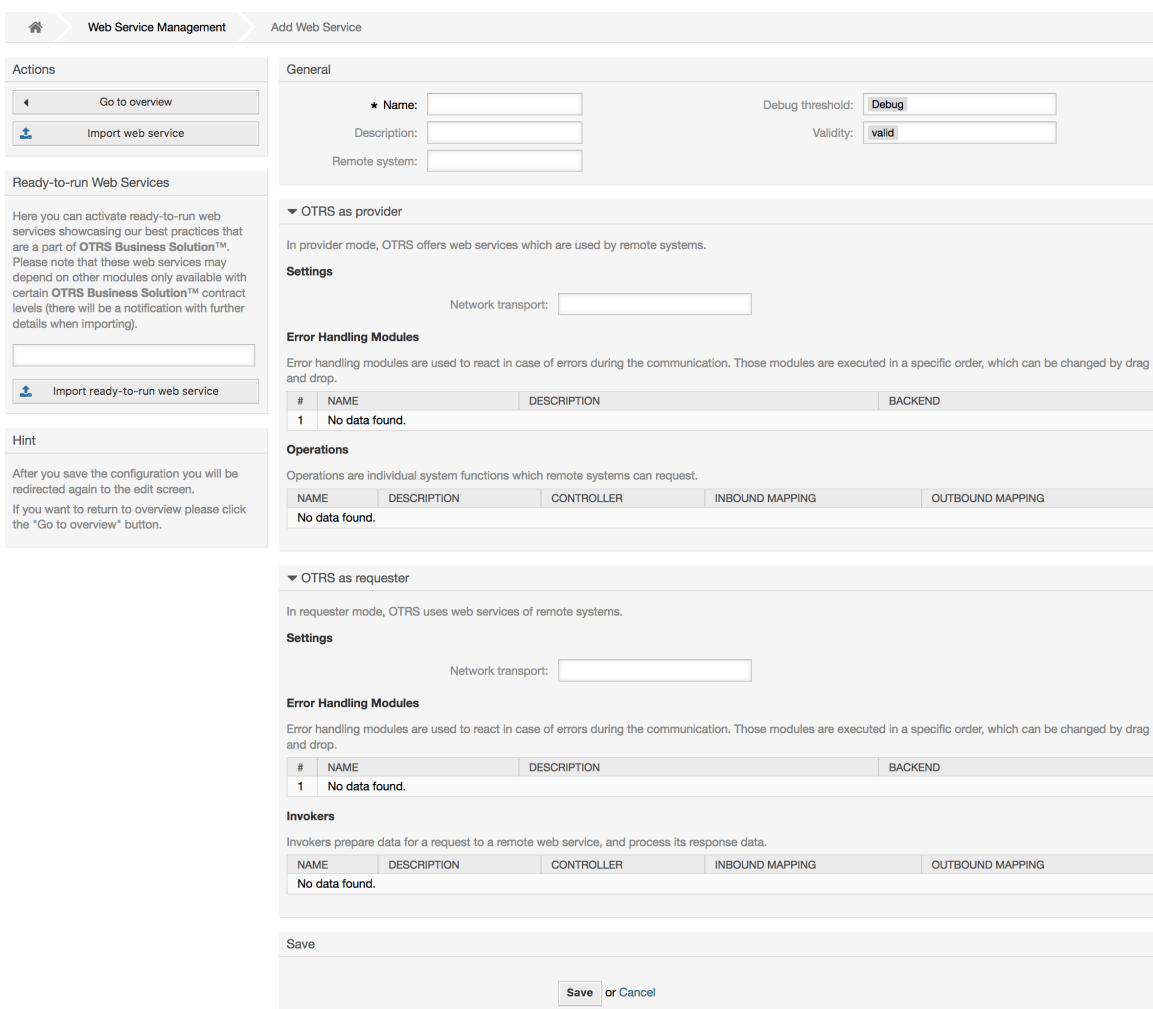
Click on the *Save* button to register the new web service in the database or click *Cancel* to discard this operation. You will now be returned to the web service overview screen.

If you already have a web service configuration file in YAML format you can click on the *Import web service* button on the left side of the screen. For more information on importing web services please check the next section *Web Service Change*.

## Anmerkung

To change or add more details to a web service, click on the web service name in the web service overview screen.

### Abbildung 4.122. Web services add



**Web Service Management** Add Web Service

**Actions**

Go to overview

Import web service

**Ready-to-run Web Services**

Here you can activate ready-to-run web services showcasing our best practices that are a part of OTRS Business Solution™. Please note that these web services may depend on other modules only available with certain OTRS Business Solution™ contract levels (there will be a notification with further details when importing).

Import ready-to-run web service

**Hint**

After you save the configuration you will be redirected again to the edit screen. If you want to return to overview please click the "Go to overview" button.

**General**

\* Name:  Debug threshold:

Description:  Validity:

Remote system:

**OTRS as provider**

In provider mode, OTRS offers web services which are used by remote systems.

**Settings**

Network transport:

**Error Handling Modules**

Error handling modules are used to react in case of errors during the communication. Those modules are executed in a specific order, which can be changed by drag and drop.

#	NAME	DESCRIPTION	BACKEND
1	No data found.		

**Operations**

Operations are individual system functions which remote systems can request.

NAME	DESCRIPTION	CONTROLLER	INBOUND MAPPING	OUTBOUND MAPPING
No data found.				

**OTRS as requester**

In requester mode, OTRS uses web services of remote systems.

**Settings**

Network transport:

**Error Handling Modules**

Error handling modules are used to react in case of errors during the communication. Those modules are executed in a specific order, which can be changed by drag and drop.

#	NAME	DESCRIPTION	BACKEND
1	No data found.		

**Invokers**

Invokers prepare data for a request to a remote web service, and process its response data.

NAME	DESCRIPTION	CONTROLLER	INBOUND MAPPING	OUTBOUND MAPPING
No data found.				

**Save**

Save or Cancel

### 11.4.3. Web Service Example Import

Did you know there are example web services available in the [OTRS Business Solution™](#)?

### 11.4.4. Webservice ändern

On this screen you have a complete set of functions to handle every part of a web service. On the left side in the action column you can find some buttons that allows you to perform all possible actions on a web service:

- Webservice kopieren



- Webservice exportieren
- Webservice importieren.
- Konfigurationschronik.
- Webservice löschen
- Debugger.

## Anmerkung

*Configuration history and Debugger will lead you to different screens.*

### 11.4.4.1. Webservice kopieren

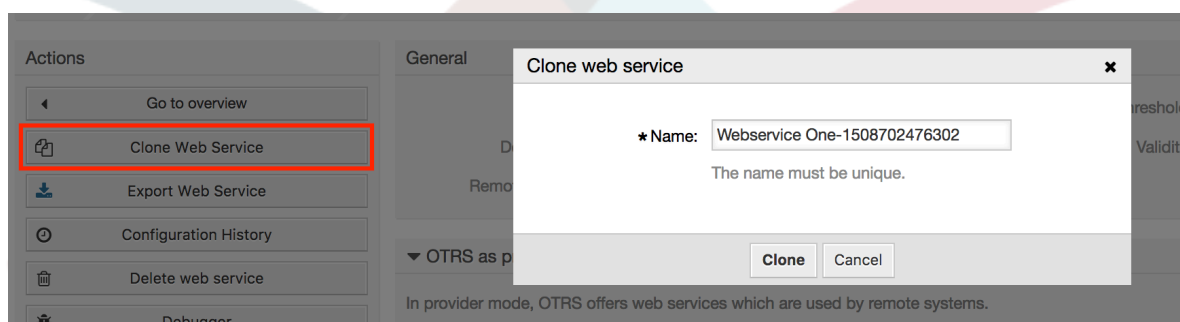
To clone a web service, you need to click on the *Clone web service* button. A dialog will be shown where you can use the default name or set a new name for the (cloned) web service.

## Anmerkung

*Remember* that the name of the web service must be unique within the system.

Click on *Clone* button to create the web service clone or *Cancel* to close the dialog.

### Abbildung 4.123. Webservice kopieren



### 11.4.4.2. Webservice exportieren

The *Export web service* button gives you the opportunity to dump the configuration of the current web service into a YAML file, to download it and to store it on your file system. This can be specially useful if you want to migrate the web service system from one server to another, for example from a testing environment to a production system.

## Warnung

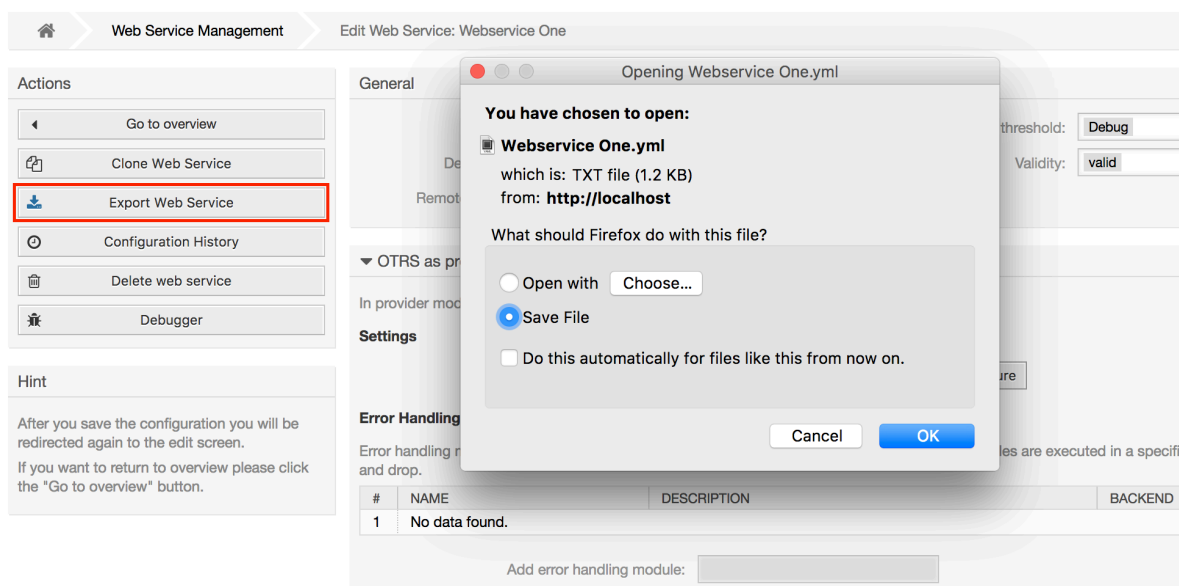
Alle in der Webservice-Konfiguration gespeicherten Passwörter werden im Klartext exportiert.

Right after clicking the *Export web service* button a save dialog of your browser will appear, just like when you click on a file download link on a web page.

## Anmerkung

Jeder Browser auf den verschiedenen Betriebssystemen hat seinen eigenen Speicher-Dialog und -Stil. Je nachdem welcher Browser mit welcher Konfiguration vorhanden ist, kann es sein, dass überhaupt kein Dialog angezeigt wird und die Datei direkt im Standard-Verzeichnis auf Ihrem Dateisystem gespeichert wird. Bitte überprüfen Sie Ihre Browser-Anleitung wenn Sie genauere Anweisungen benötigen.

## Abbildung 4.124. Web services export



### 11.4.4.3. Webservice importieren

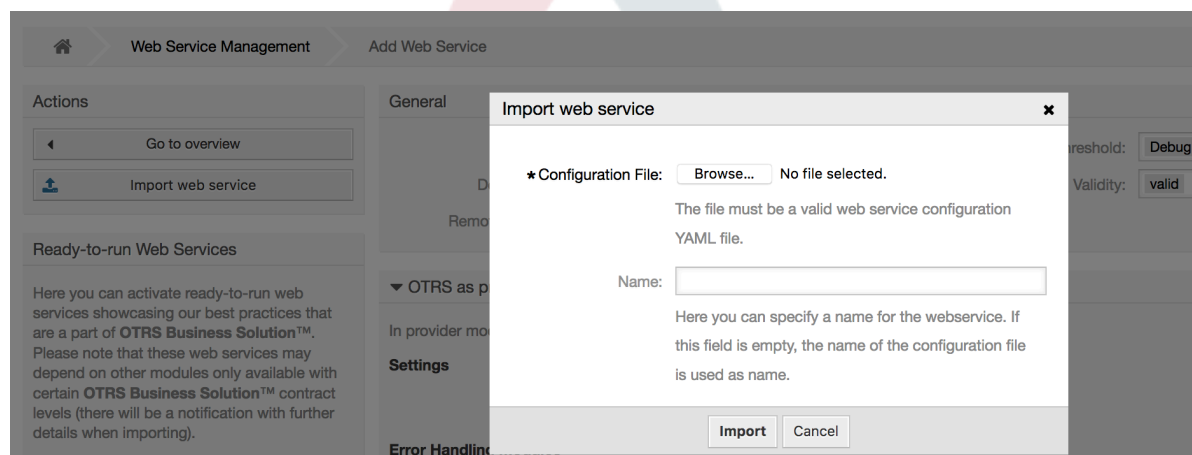
A valid web service configuration YAML file is required to use the import web service feature. Click on the *Import web service* button, browse for the configuration file or provide the complete path in the input box.

Click *Import* button to create a new web service from a file or "Cancel" to close the dialog.

### Anmerkung

The web service name will be taken from the configuration file name (e.g. if the file name is *MyWebservice.yml* the resulting web service will be named *MyWebservice*). If a web service is registered in the system with the same name as the web service that you want to import, the system will lead you to the web service change screen to let you change the name of the imported web service.

## Abbildung 4.125. Web services import



### 11.4.4.4. Webservice Historie

Every change to the web service configuration creates a new entry in the web service history (as a journal). The web service history screen displays a list of all configuration

versions for a web service. Each row (version) in the *Configuration History List* represents a single revision in the web service history.

Click on one of the rows to show the whole configuration as it was on that particular date / time. The configuration will be shown in the *History details* section of this screen. Here you are also able to export the selected web service configuration version or to restore that version into the current web service configuration.

The *Export web service configuration* behaves exactly as the "Export web service" feature in the web service change screen. For more information refer to that section.

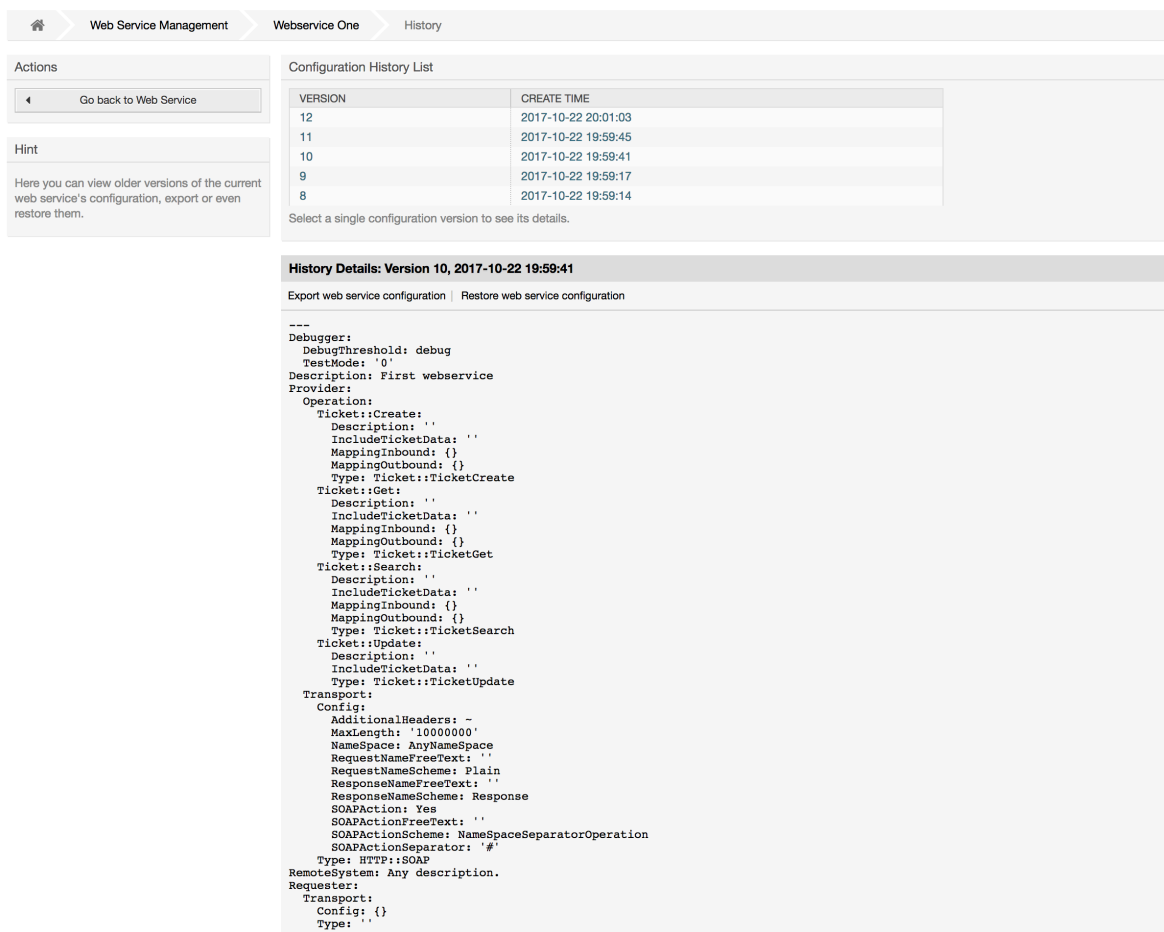
If changes to the current web service configuration do not work as expected and it is not easy to revert the changes manually, you can click on the *Revert web service configuration* button. This will open a dialog to ask you if you are sure to revert the web service configuration. Click *Revert web service configuration* in this dialog to replace the current configuration with the selected version, or click *Cancel* to close the dialog.

## Warnung

Remember that any passwords stored in the web service configuration will be exported in plain text format.

Please be careful when you restore a configuration because this process is irreversible.

## Abbildung 4.126. Web service history



The screenshot shows the 'Web Service Management' interface. The breadcrumb navigation is 'Web Service Management > Webservice One > History'. On the left, there are 'Actions' (Go back to Web Service) and a 'Hint' box stating: 'Here you can view older versions of the current web service's configuration, export or even restore them.' The main area is titled 'Configuration History List' and contains a table with the following data:

VERSION	CREATE TIME
12	2017-10-22 20:01:03
11	2017-10-22 19:59:45
10	2017-10-22 19:59:41
9	2017-10-22 19:59:17
8	2017-10-22 19:59:14

Below the table, it says 'Select a single configuration version to see its details.' The 'History Details' section for 'Version 10, 2017-10-22 19:59:41' is visible, showing options to 'Export web service configuration' and 'Restore web service configuration'. The details include a debugger section with the following configuration:

```

---
Debugger:
  DebugThreshold: debug
  TestMode: '0'
  Description: 'First webservice'
  Provider:
    Operation:
      Ticket::Create:
        Description: ''
        IncludeTicketData: ''
        MappingInbound: {}
        MappingOutbound: {}
      Ticket::Get:
        Description: ''
        IncludeTicketData: ''
        MappingInbound: {}
        MappingOutbound: {}
      Ticket::Search:
        Description: ''
        IncludeTicketData: ''
        MappingInbound: {}
        MappingOutbound: {}
      Ticket::Update:
        Description: ''
        IncludeTicketData: ''
    Transport:
      Config:
        AdditionalHeaders: -
        MaxLength: '1000000'
        Namespace: AnyNamespace
        RequestNameFreeText: ''
        ResponseNameFreeText: ''
        ResponseNameScheme: Response
        SOAPAction: Yes
        SOAPActionFreeText: ''
        SOAPActionScheme: NamespaceSeparatorOperation
        Type: HTTP::SOAP
  RemoteSystem: Any description.
  Requester:
    Transport:
      Config: {}
      Type: ''
  
```

### 11.4.4.5. Webservice löschen

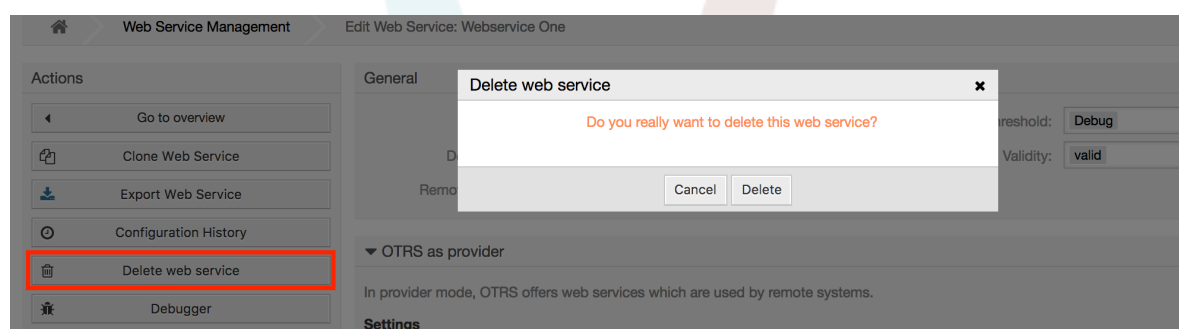
Sometimes it is necessary to delete a web service completely. To do this you can press on the *Delete web service* button and a new dialog will appear asking for confirmation.

Click on *Delete* to confirm the removal of the web service or on *Cancel* to close the dialog.

### Warnung

Deleting a web service can't be undone, please be careful when deleting a web service.

### Abbildung 4.127. Webservice löschen



### 11.4.4.6. Webservice Debugger

The Debugger stores the log of a web service. In the debugger screen you can track all the web service communications for either provider or requester types.

When this screen is shown the request list starts to load. After the list is fully filled you can choose one of the rows (that means a communication sequence) to check its details. This details will appear in a box below.

You can narrow the communication list using the filter on the right part of the screen. You can filter by:

- Kommunikationstyp (Provider oder Requester)
- Datum: vor und/oder nach einem bestimmten Datum
- Die Remote-IP-Adresse
- A combination of all

After filter settings are set, push the *Refresh* button and a new list will be displayed meeting your search criteria.

### Anmerkung

Depending on the search criteria for the filters the new list could return no results.

On the left part of the screen under the action column you can select *Go back to the web service* or clear the debugger log by pushing the *Clear* button. This will open a dialog that ask you to confirm erasing of the log. Click *Clear* in the dialog button to perform the action or click on *Cancel* to close this dialog.

In the *Request details* section you can see all the details for the selected communication. Here you can track the complete flow and check for possible errors or confirm success responses.

## Abbildung 4.128. Web service debugger

Web Service Management
Add Web Service

Actions

Go back to web service

Clear

Request List

Provider	2016-01-04 19:09:51	127.0.0.1
Provider	2016-01-04 19:10:57	127.0.0.1
Provider	2016-01-04 19:11:20	127.0.0.1
Provider	2016-01-04 19:11:20	127.0.0.1
Provider	2016-01-04 19:13:36	127.0.0.1
Provider	2016-01-04 19:14:14	127.0.0.1

Filter by type:

Filter from: 01 / 13 / 2015

Filter to: 01 / 04 / 2016

Filter by remote IP:

Limit: 100

Refresh

Select a single request to see its details.

Request Details

Communication sequence started (2016-01-04 19:14:14, debug)

Received data by provider from remote system (2016-01-04 19:14:14, debug)

```
<soapenv:Envelope xmlns:soapenv="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/" xmlns:tic="http://www.otrs.org/TicketConnector/">
  <soapenv:Header/>
  <soapenv:Body>
    <tic:TicketGet>
      <!--You have a CHOICE of the next 3 items at this level-->
      <!--Optional:-->
      <UserLogin></UserLogin>
      <!--Optional:-->
      <CustomerUserLogin?</CustomerUserLogin>
      <!--Optional:-->
      <SessionID>14j19y84EBwLGPpeEVCs81UON6kaeRpx</SessionID>
      <ChallengeToken>L0JUK0RgS76kDwYQTh5zTnrLdeYQG8yg</ChallengeToken>
      <!--Optional:-->
      <Password>test</Password>
      <!--1 or more repetitions:-->
      <TicketID>1</TicketID>

      <OperationType>TicketGet</OperationType>
      <!--Optional:-->
      <DynamicFields?</DynamicFields>
      <!--Optional:-->
      <Extended?</Extended>
      <!--Optional:-->
      <AllArticles?</AllArticles>
      <!--Optional:-->
      <ArticleSenderType?</ArticleSenderType>
      <!--Optional:-->
      <ArticleOrder?</ArticleOrder>
      <!--Optional:-->
      <ArticleLimit?</ArticleLimit>
      <!--Optional:-->
      <Attachments?</Attachments>
    </tic:TicketGet>
  </soapenv:Body>
</soapenv:Envelope>
```

Detected operation 'TicketGet' (2016-01-04 19:14:14, debug)

No data provided

Incoming data before mapping (2016-01-04 19:14:14, debug)

```
$VAR1 = {
  'AllArticles' => '?',
  'ArticleLimit' => '?',
  'ArticleOrder' => '?',
  'ArticleSenderType' => '?',
  'Attachments' => '?',
  'ChallengeToken' => 'L0JUK0RgS76kDwYQTh5zTnrLdeYQG8yg',
  'CustomerUserLogin' => '?',
  'DynamicFields' => '?',
  'Extended' => '?',
  'OperationType' => 'TicketGet',
  'Password' => 'test',
  'SessionID' => '14j19y84EBwLGPpeEVCs81UON6kaeRpx',
  'TicketID' => '1',
  'UserLogin' => ''
};
```

Outgoing data before mapping (2016-01-04 19:14:15, debug)

Returning provider data to remote system (HTTP Code: 200) (2016-01-04 19:14:15, debug)

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?><soap:Envelope soap:encodingStyle="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/encoding/" xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/">
```

### 11.4.4.7. Ändern der Webservice Konfiguration

Returning to the web service change screen, now we are going to review the right side of it. Here we have the possibility to modify all the general data for a web service such as name, description, debug threshold, etc. Also there are two more sections below that allows us to modify specific parameters for communication types *OTRS as Provider* and *OTRS as Requester*.

The web service configuration needs to be saved on each level. This means that if a setting is changed, links to other, deeper parts of the configuration will be disabled forcing you to save the current configuration level. After saving the disabled links will be re-enabled again allowing you to continue with the configuration.

On the *OTRS as provider* section it is possible to set or configure the network transport protocol. Only network transport back-ends that are registered are shown on the list. To

configure the network transport click on the *Configure* button. It is also possible to add new operations in this box. To do this select one of the available operations from the *Add Operation* list. This will lead you to the operation configuration screen. After saving the new operation it will be listed in the table above.

*OTRS as requester* is very similar to the previous one, but instead of *operations* you can add *invokers* here.

Click the *Save* button to save and continue configuring the web service, *Save and finish* to save and return to the web service overview screen, or *Cancel* to discard current configuration level changes and return to web service overview screen.

## Abbildung 4.129. Web services change

Web Service Management
Edit Web Service: Webservice One

**Actions**

- Go to overview
- Clone Web Service
- Export Web Service
- Configuration History
- Delete web service
- Debugger

**Hint**

After you save the configuration you will be redirected again to the edit screen.  
If you want to return to overview please click the "Go to overview" button.

**General**

★ Name:  Debug threshold:

Description:  Validity:

Remote system:

**OTRS as provider**

In provider mode, OTRS offers web services which are used by remote systems.

**Settings**

Network transport:

**Error Handling Modules**

Error handling modules are used to react in case of errors during the communication. Those modules are executed in a specific order, which can be changed by drag and drop.

#	NAME	DESCRIPTION	BACKEND
1	No data found.		

Add error handling module:

**Operations**

Operations are individual system functions which remote systems can request.

NAME	DESCRIPTION	CONTROLLER	INBOUND MAPPING	OUTBOUND MAPPING
Ticket::Create	-	Ticket::TicketCreate	-	-
Ticket::Get	-	Ticket::TicketGet	-	-
Ticket::Search	-	Ticket::TicketSearch	-	-
Ticket::Update	-	Ticket::TicketUpdate	-	-

Add Operation:

**OTRS as requester**

In requester mode, OTRS uses web services of remote systems.

**Settings**

Network transport:

**Error Handling Modules**

Error handling modules are used to react in case of errors during the communication. Those modules are executed in a specific order, which can be changed by drag and drop.

#	NAME	DESCRIPTION	BACKEND
1	No data found.		

Add error handling module:

**Invokers**

Invokers prepare data for a request to a remote web service, and process its response data.

NAME	DESCRIPTION	CONTROLLER	INBOUND MAPPING	OUTBOUND MAPPING
No data found.				

Add Invoker:

**Save**

or  or

## Anmerkung

Like the other Generic Interface configuration screens such as Network Transport, Operation, Invoker and Mapping, the initial configuration (add) screen will only

present two options: *Save* and *Cancel*. If the configuration is re-visited, a new option *Save and Finish* will appear. The behavior of this feature is defined below.

*Save* will store the current configuration level in the database and it will return to the previous screen to review your changes or to configure deeper settings.

*Save and Finish* will store the current configuration level in the database and it will return to the previous screen in the configuration hierarchy (to the immediate upper configuration level).

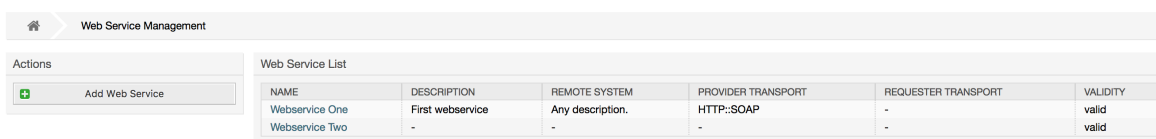
*Cancel* will discard any configuration change to the current configuration level and will return to the previous screen in the configuration hierarchy.

#### 11.4.4.7.1. Web Service Provider Network Transport

In future the list of available network transports will be increased. Currently only *HTTP::SOAP* and *HTTP::REST* transports are available. Each transport has different configuration options to setup and they might use different frontend modules to configure them.

It is quite simple to configure the *HTTP::SOAP* protocol as provider. There are only two settings: *Namespace* and *Maximum message length*. These fields are required. The first one is a URI to give SOAP methods a context, reducing ambiguities, and the second one is a field where you can specify the maximum size (in bytes) for SOAP messages that OTRS will process.

#### Abbildung 4.130. Web service provider network transport (HTTP::SOAP)



Actions		Web Service List					
Add Web Service		NAME	DESCRIPTION	REMOTE SYSTEM	PROVIDER TRANSPORT	REQUESTER TRANSPORT	VALIDITY
		Webservice One	First webservice	Any description.	HTTP::SOAP	-	valid
		Webservice Two	-	-	-	-	valid

Optionally, you may want to define additional response headers. These may be used to add static header values to every response. Just click on Add response header and fill both key and value fields. There is no limit in number of additional header lines.

For *HTTP::REST* the configuration might be a bit more complicated, as it grows dynamically for each configured operation by adding: *Route mapping for Operation '<OperationName>'*: and *Valid request methods for Operation '<OperationName>'*: settings to the default transport settings *Maximum message length*: and *Send Keep-Alive*:

- Route mapping for Operation '<OperationName>':

In this setting a resource path is set. This path must be defined according to the needs of the web service considering that the path in conjunction with the HTTP request method determines the Generic Interface operation to be executed.

Path can contain variables in the form of '*<VariableName>*' each path string that fits on the position of the variable name will be added to the request payload using the variable name defined in this setting.

Beispiele:

Route mapping: /Resource

- Gültige Anfragen:

<http://localhost/otrs/nph-genericinterface.pl/Webservice/Test/Resource>

`http://localhost/otrs/nph-genericinterface.pl/Webservice/Test/Resource?Param1=One`

- Ungültige Anfragen:

`http://localhost/otrs/nph-genericinterface.pl/Webservice/Test/Resource/`

`http://localhost/otrs/nph-genericinterface.pl/Webservice/Test/Resource/OtherResource`

`http://localhost/otrs/nph-genericinterface.pl/Webservice/Test/Resource/OtherResource?Param1=One`

Route mapping: `/Resource/:ID`

- Gültige Anfragen:

`http://localhost/otrs/nph-genericinterface.pl/Webservice/Test/Resource/1`

`http://localhost/otrs/nph-genericinterface.pl/Webservice/Test/Resource/1?Param1=One`

In both cases ID = 1 will be sent to the operation as part of the payload. In the second case also Param1 = One will be added, depending on the HTTP request method other parameters will be added if they come as a JSON string in the request header.

- Ungültige Anfragen:

`http://localhost/otrs/nph-genericinterface.pl/Webservice/Test/Resource`

`http://localhost/otrs/nph-genericinterface.pl/Webservice/Test/Resource?Param1=One`

Route mapping: `/Resource/OtherResource/:ID/:Color`

- Gültige Anfragen:

`http://localhost/otrs/nph-genericinterface.pl/Webservice/Test/Resource/OtherResource/1/Red`

`http://localhost/otrs/nph-genericinterface.pl/Webservice/Test/Resource/OtherResource/123/Blue?Param1=One`

In the first example ID = 1 and Color = Red, while in the second ID = 123 and Color = Blue.

- Ungültige Anfragen:

`http://localhost/otrs/nph-genericinterface.pl/Webservice/Test/Resource/1`

`http://localhost/otrs/nph-genericinterface.pl/Webservice/Test/Resource/OtherResource/1`

`http://localhost/otrs/nph-genericinterface.pl/Webservice/Test/Resource/OtherResource/1?Param1=One`

In the first example the part of the path `'/OtherResource'` is missing as well as the `:Color` variable, on the second example just `:Color` variable is missing.

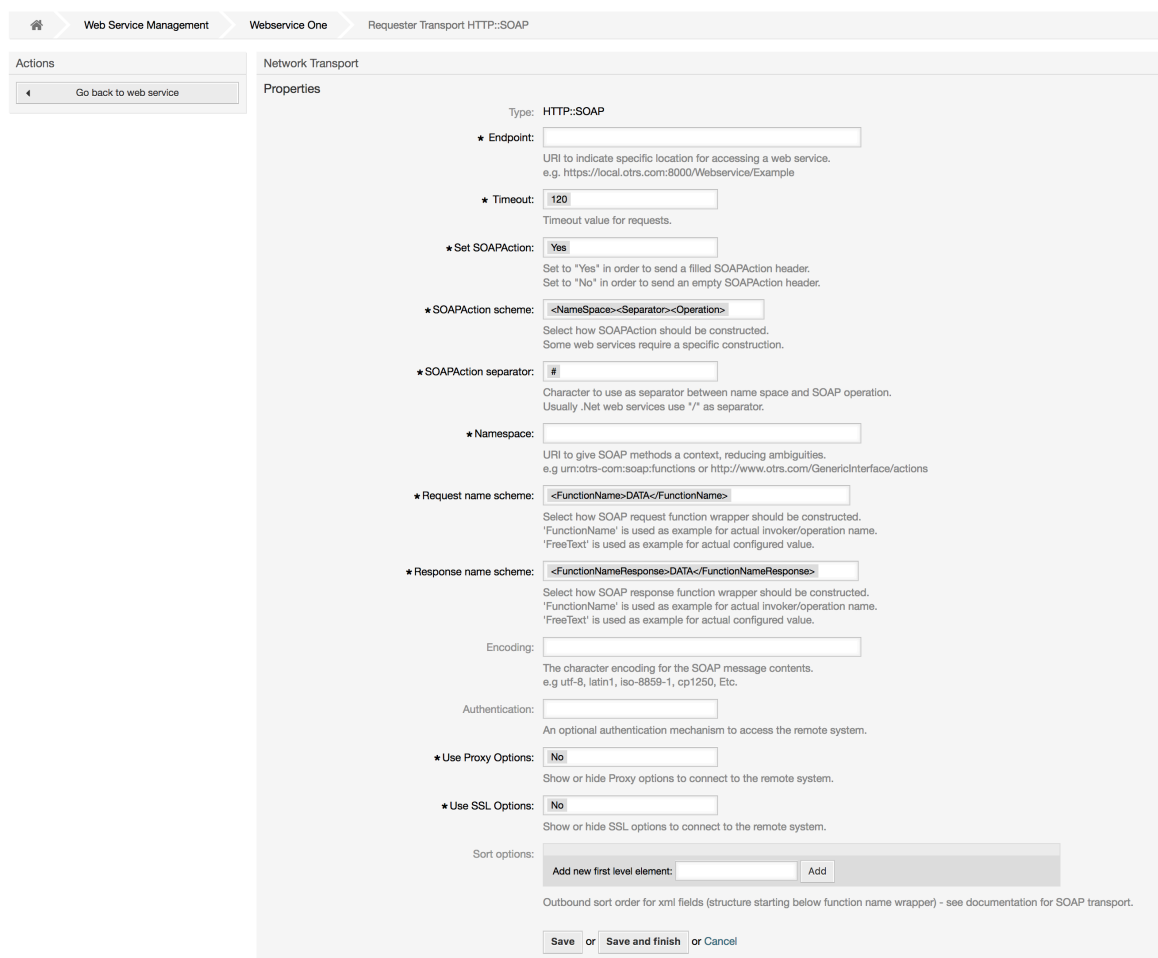
- Valid request methods for Operation '`<OperationName>`':



The HTTP request methods to determine the operation to use together with the route mapping, possible options: CONNECT, DELETE, GET, HEAD, OPTIONS, PATCH, POST, PUT and TRACE.

Totally different operations can share exactly the same mapping path, but the request method must be unique for each operation, in order to determine correctly the operation to use on each request.

## Abbildung 4.131. Web service provider network transport (HTTP::REST)



Web Service Management > Webservice One > Requester Transport HTTP::SOAP

Actions  
Go back to web service

Network Transport  
Properties

Type: HTTP::SOAP

★ Endpoint:   
 URI to indicate specific location for accessing a web service.  
 e.g. https://local.otrs.com:8000/Webservice/Example

★ Timeout:   
 Timeout value for requests.

★ Set SOAPAction:   
 Set to "Yes" in order to send a filled SOAPAction header.  
 Set to "No" in order to send an empty SOAPAction header.

★ SOAPAction scheme:   
 Select how SOAPAction should be constructed.  
 Some web services require a specific construction.

★ SOAPAction separator:   
 Character to use as separator between name space and SOAP operation.  
 Usually .Net web services use "/" as separator.

★ Namespace:   
 URI to give SOAP methods a context, reducing ambiguities.  
 e.g urn:otrs-com:soap:functions or http://www.otrs.com/GenericInterface/actions

★ Request name scheme:   
 Select how SOAP request function wrapper should be constructed.  
 'FunctionName' is used as example for actual invoker/operation name.  
 'FreeText' is used as example for actual configured value.

★ Response name scheme:   
 Select how SOAP response function wrapper should be constructed.  
 'FunctionName' is used as example for actual invoker/operation name.  
 'FreeText' is used as example for actual configured value.

Encoding:   
 The character encoding for the SOAP message contents.  
 e.g utf-8, latin1, iso-8859-1, cp1250, Etc.

Authentication:   
 An optional authentication mechanism to access the remote system.

★ Use Proxy Options:   
 Show or hide Proxy options to connect to the remote system.

★ Use SSL Options:   
 Show or hide SSL options to connect to the remote system.

Sort options:

Outbound sort order for xml fields (structure starting below function name wrapper) - see documentation for SOAP transport.

or  or

### 11.4.4.7.2. Webservice-Operation

The actions that can be performed when you are using OTRS as a provider are called *Operations*. Each operation belongs to a controller. Controllers are collections of operations or invokers, normally operations from the same controller need similar settings and share the same configuration dialog. But each operation can have independent configuration dialogs if needed.

*Name*, *Description*, *Backend* and *Mappings* are fields that normally appear on every operation, other special fields can appear in non default configuration dialogs to fulfill specific needs of the operation.

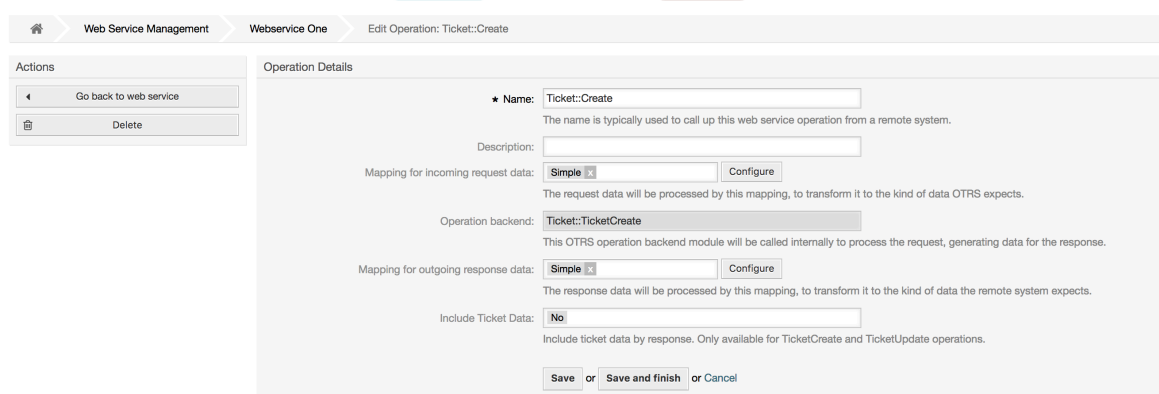
Normalerweise gibt es zwei Mapping-Konfigurationsabteilungen bei jeder Operation, eine für die ankommenden Daten und eine für die ausgehenden Daten. Sie können verschiedene Mapping-Arten (Backends) für jede Mapping-Richtung auswählen, da deren Konfi-

guration unabhängig voneinander und unabhängig vom Operations-Backend ist. Die normale und am meisten übliche Praxis ist es, dass die Operation in beiden Fällen die gleiche Mapping-Art nutzt (mit umgekehrter Konfiguration). Die komplette Mapping-Konfiguration wird in einer extra Anzeige, die auf die Mapping-Art drauf ankommt, gemacht.

The operation backend is pre-populated and is not editable. You will see this parameter when you choose the operation on the web service edit screen. The field is only informative.

In the left part of the screen on the action column you have the options: *Go back to web service* (discarding all changes since the last save) and *Delete*. If you click on the last one, a dialog will open and ask you if you like to remove the operation. Click on *Delete* button to confirm the removal of the operation and its configuration or *Cancel* to close the delete dialog.

### Abbildung 4.132. Web service operation



#### 11.4.4.7.3. Web Service Requester Network Transport

The network transport configuration for the requester is similar to the configuration for the provider. For the Requester *HTTP::SOAP* network transport there are more fields to be set.

Apart from the *Endpoint* (URI of the Remote System web service interface to accept requests) and *Namespace* which are required fields, you can also specify:

- Verschlüsselung (z. B. utf-8, latin1, iso-8859-1, cp1250, usw.) für die SOAP-Nachricht.
- SOAPAction Header: you can use this to send an empty or filled SOAPAction header. Set to *No* and the SOAPAction header on the SOAP message will be an empty string, or set to *Yes* to send the SOAP action in *Namespace#Action* format and define the separator (typically "/" for .Net web services and "#" for the REST).
- Authentication: to set the authentication mechanism, set to "-" to not use any authentication or select one from the list and the detail fields will appear.

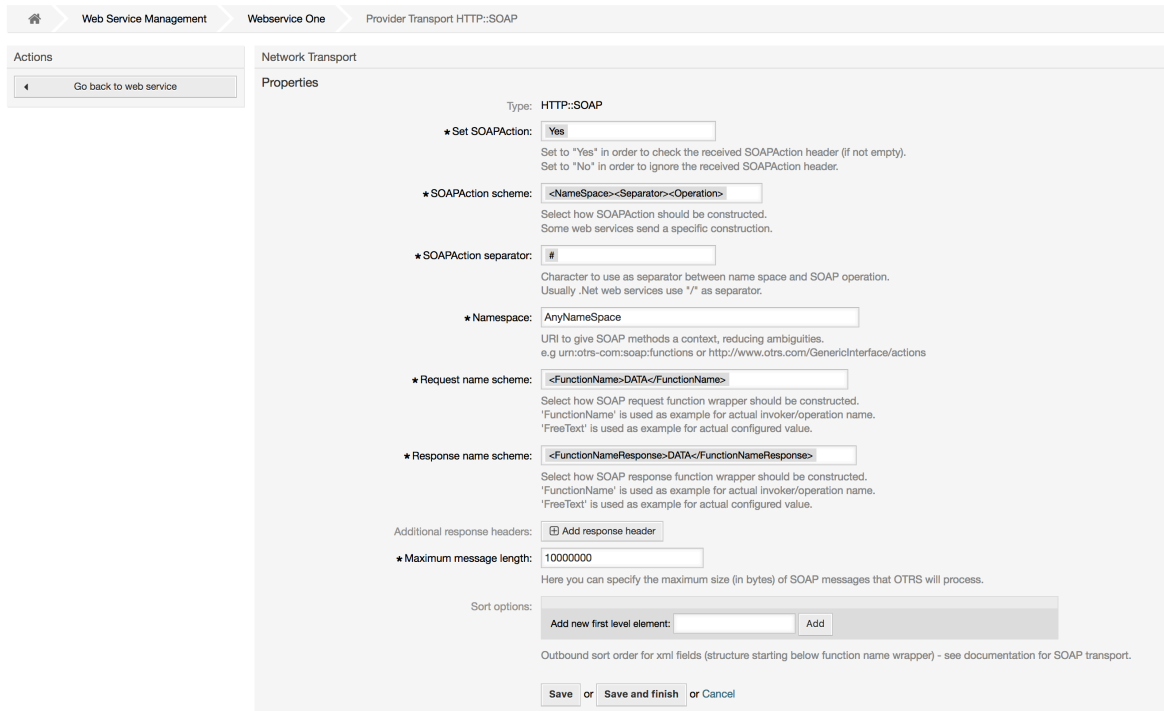
### Anmerkung

Currently only the *BasicAuth* (HTTP) authentication mechanism is implemented. You can decide whether or not to use it depending on the Remote System configuration. If used, you must provide the User Name and the Password to access the remote system.

### Warnung

If you supply a password for authentication and after you export the web service to a YAML file this password will be revealed and will be written into a plain text string inside the YAML file. Be aware of it and take precautions if needed.

## Abbildung 4.133. Web service requester network transport (HTTP::SOAP)



Web Service Management > Webservice One > Provider Transport HTTP::SOAP

Network Transport

Properties

Type: HTTP::SOAP

\* Set SOAPAction:  Yes  
 Set to "Yes" in order to check the received SOAPAction header (if not empty).  
 Set to "No" in order to ignore the received SOAPAction header.

\* SOAPAction scheme:   
 Select how SOAPAction should be constructed.  
 Some web services send a specific construction.

\* SOAPAction separator:   
 Character to use as separator between name space and SOAP operation.  
 Usually .Net web services use "/" as separator.

\* Namespace:   
 URI to give SOAP methods a context, reducing ambiguities.  
 e.g urn:otrs-com:soap:functions or http://www.otrs.com/GenericInterface/actions

\* Request name scheme:   
 Select how SOAP request function wrapper should be constructed.  
 'FunctionName' is used as example for actual invoker/operation name.  
 'FreeText' is used as example for actual configured value.

\* Response name scheme:   
 Select how SOAP response function wrapper should be constructed.  
 'FunctionName' is used as example for actual invoker/operation name.  
 'FreeText' is used as example for actual configured value.

Additional response headers:

\* Maximum message length:   
 Here you can specify the maximum size (in bytes) of SOAP messages that OTRS will process.

Sort options:

Outbound sort order for xml fields (structure starting below function name wrapper) - see documentation for SOAP transport.

or  or

In the case of HTTP::REST, this configuration also grows dynamically depending on the configured invocers by adding *Controller mapping for Invoker '<InvokerName>':* and *Valid request command for Invoker '<InvokerName>':* for each invoker. Authentication and SSL options are similar to the ones in HTTP::SOAP

- Host

The host name or IP Address and port of the remote system, if no port is specified, port 80 is used by default.

- Controller-Mapping für Invoker '<InvokerName>':

In this setting a resource path is set. This path must be defined according to the needs of the remote web service and following its definition.

Path can contain variables in the form of '*<VariableName>*' for each variable name that matches the current data (to be sent), will be replaced by the corresponding data value. This matched variable names and values will be removed from the current data. Depending on the HTTP request command the remaining data could be sent as a JSON string in the request body or as query parameters within the URI.

Beispiele:

Für Daten: Var1 = Eins, Var2 = Zwei, Var3 = Drei und Var4 = Vier.

Controller mapping: /Resource

- After Replacements:

/Ressource

- Verbleibende Daten:

Var1 = Eins, Var2 = Zwei, Var3 = Drei und Var4 = Vier

Controller mapping: /Resource/:Var1

- After Replacements:

/Ressource/Eins

- Verbleibende Daten:

Var2 = Zwei, Var3 = Drei und Var4 = Vier

Controller mapping: /Resource/:Var1?Param1=:Var2&Var3=:Var3

- After Replacements:

/Ressource/Eins?Param1=Zwei&Var3=Drei

- Verbleibende Daten:

Var4 = Vier

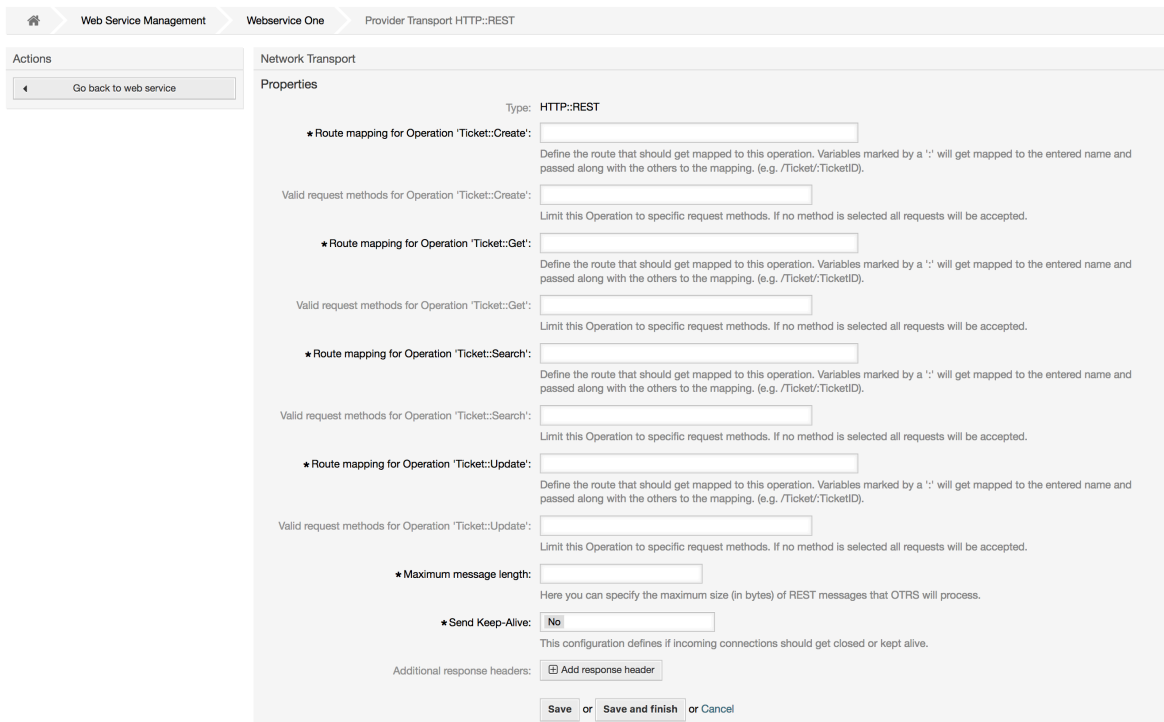
- Valid request command for Invoker '<InvokerName>':

This determine the HTTP request method to use, possible options: CONNECT, DELETE, GET, HEAD, OPTIONS, PATCH, POST, PUT and TRACE. If no command is selected, Default command is used.

- Standardbefehl

Used as a fall-back for all Invokers without a defined request command.

## Abbildung 4.134. Web service requester network transport (HTTP::REST)



Web Service Management > Webservice One > Provider Transport HTTP::REST

Actions

Go back to web service

Network Transport

Properties

Type: HTTP::REST

• Route mapping for Operation 'Ticket::Create':

Define the route that should get mapped to this operation. Variables marked by a ':' will get mapped to the entered name and passed along with the others to the mapping. (e.g. /Ticket/:TicketID).

Valid request methods for Operation 'Ticket::Create':

Limit this Operation to specific request methods. If no method is selected all requests will be accepted.

• Route mapping for Operation 'Ticket::Get':

Define the route that should get mapped to this operation. Variables marked by a ':' will get mapped to the entered name and passed along with the others to the mapping. (e.g. /Ticket/:TicketID).

Valid request methods for Operation 'Ticket::Get':

Limit this Operation to specific request methods. If no method is selected all requests will be accepted.

• Route mapping for Operation 'Ticket::Search':

Define the route that should get mapped to this operation. Variables marked by a ':' will get mapped to the entered name and passed along with the others to the mapping. (e.g. /Ticket/:TicketID).

Valid request methods for Operation 'Ticket::Search':

Limit this Operation to specific request methods. If no method is selected all requests will be accepted.

• Route mapping for Operation 'Ticket::Update':

Define the route that should get mapped to this operation. Variables marked by a ':' will get mapped to the entered name and passed along with the others to the mapping. (e.g. /Ticket/:TicketID).

Valid request methods for Operation 'Ticket::Update':

Limit this Operation to specific request methods. If no method is selected all requests will be accepted.

• Maximum message length:

Here you can specify the maximum size (in bytes) of REST messages that OTRS will process.

• Send Keep-Alive:

This configuration defines if incoming connections should get closed or kept alive.

Additional response headers:

or  or

#### 11.4.4.7.4. Web Service Invoker

The actions that can be performed when you are using OTRS as a requester are called *Invokers*. Each invoker belongs to a controller (controllers are collections of operations or invokers). Usually invokers from the same controller need similar settings and share the same configuration dialogs. Each invoker can have independent configuration dialogs if needed.

*Name*, *Description*, *Backend* and *Mappings* are fields that normally appear on every invoker. Additionally the list of event triggers and other special fields can appear on non default configuration dialogs to fulfill special needs of the invoker.

Normally there are two mapping configuration sections for each invoker, one for the incoming data and another one for the outgoing data. You can choose different mapping types (backends) for each mapping direction, since their configuration is independent from each other and also independent from the invoker backend. The normal and most common practice is that the invoker uses the same mapping type in both cases, with inverted configuration. The complete mapping configuration is done in a separate screen, which depends on the mapping type.

The invoker backend is pre-populated and can not be edited. You will see this parameter when you choose the invoker on the web service edit screen. The field is only informative.

Event triggers are events within OTRS such as TicketCreate, ArticleSend, etc. These can act as triggers to execute the invoker. Each invoker needs to have at least one event trigger registered, or the invoker will be useless, because it will never be called. Additionally a set of rules (conditions) for each event can be defined to have more control over the triggering of the events. These rules depend on the data of the object associated with the event. The asynchronous property of the event triggers define if the OTRS process will handle the invoker or if it will be delegated to the OTRS Daemon.

### Anmerkung

The OTRS Daemon is a separate set of process that executes tasks in the background. Using this the OTRS process itself will not be affected if the Remote System takes a long time to respond, if it is not available or if there are network problems. If you don't use the OTRS Daemons using web services can make OTRS slow or non-responsive. Therefore it is highly recommend to use asynchronous event triggers as often as possible.

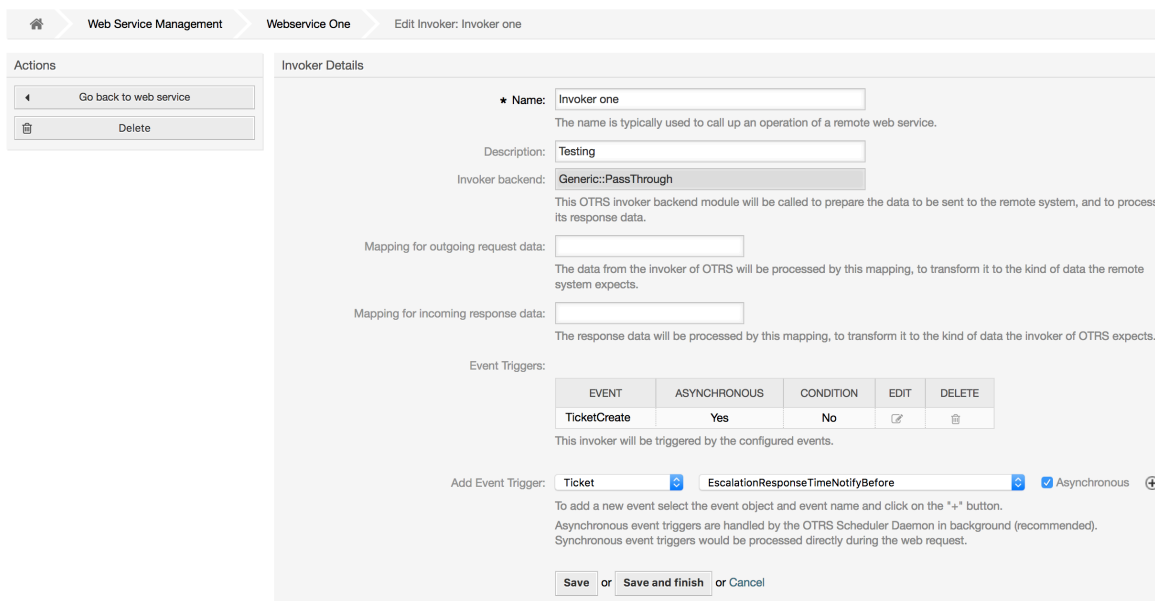
To add an Event trigger, first select the event family from the first list, then the event name from the second list, then set the asynchronous property (if unchecked means that the event trigger will not be asynchronous) and finally click on the plus button. A new event trigger will be created and it will be listed on the invoker *Event Triggers* list.

From the *Event Triggers* list each events shows if it contains conditions or not. The edit button next to the condition property allows to add or edit the current conditions of the event.

To delete an Event trigger, simply locate the event trigger to be deleted in the *Event Triggers* list and click on the trash icon at the end of the row. This will open a dialog that asks you if you are sure to delete the event trigger. Click *Delete* to remove the event trigger from the list, or *Cancel* to close the dialog.

In the left part of the screen on the action column you have the options: *Go back to web service* (discarding all changes since the last save) and "Delete". If you click on the last one, a dialog will emerge and ask you if you like to remove the invoker. Click on the *Delete* button to confirm the removal of the invoker and its configuration or *Cancel* to close the delete dialog.

## Abbildung 4.135. Web service invoker



Web Service Management > Webservice One > Edit Invoker: Invoker one

Actions

- Go back to web service
- Delete

Invoker Details

\* Name:   
 The name is typically used to call up an operation of a remote web service.

Description:

Invoker backend:   
 This OTRS invoker backend module will be called to prepare the data to be sent to the remote system, and to process its response data.

Mapping for outgoing request data:   
 The data from the invoker of OTRS will be processed by this mapping, to transform it to the kind of data the remote system expects.

Mapping for incoming response data:   
 The response data will be processed by this mapping, to transform it to the kind of data the invoker of OTRS expects.

Event Triggers:

EVENT	ASYNCHRONOUS	CONDITION	EDIT	DELETE
TicketCreate	Yes	No		

This invoker will be triggered by the configured events.

Add Event Trigger:    Asynchronous

To add a new event select the event object and event name and click on the "+" button.  
 Asynchronous event triggers are handled by the OTRS Scheduler Daemon in background (recommended).  
 Synchronous event triggers would be processed directly during the web request.

Save or Save and finish or Cancel

### 11.4.4.7.5. Web Service Invoker Event

Sometimes defining an event to trigger an invoker could result in many unnecessary or wrong request to a remote server. Event conditions could be set to restrict the triggering of the invoker in such cases.

To access the event settings screen where the conditions can be defined is necessary to be in the invoker screen and from there click on the edit icon next to the condition status on the event where this condition should take effect.

Within the event settings screen in the action bar there is a button to go back to the invoker screen as well as a button to remove all the event conditions. By default the screen is pre-populated with the first condition. Update the Type of linkings between conditions if more than one condition is planned, then change the Type of linking from *Condition 1* if more than one field is planned. Both linking fields accept *and*, *or* or *xor* as values.

Fill the *Field* name, set the matching type (*String* for exact match, *Regex* for regular expression or *Validation Module*) and set Value to match (in case of *Validation Module* the full class name like: `Kernel::GenericInterface::Event::Validation::ValidateDemo`).

To add more fields to the condition, click on the + button in the fields header. To remove a field, click on the - button in the field row. It is necessary to keep at least one field per condition.

To add more conditions click on the button below the last condition box. To remove a condition, click on the - button in the condition header. It is necessary to keep at least one condition in the set. To remove all conditions use the button in the sidebar.

## Abbildung 4.136. Web service invoker event

**GenericInterface Invoker Event Settings for Web Service Webservice One**

Web Service Management > Webservice One > Invoker: Invoker one > Event: TicketCreate

**Actions**

- Go back to invoker
- Delete all conditions

**General Settings**

Event: TicketCreate

Event type: Ticket

Asynchronous:

**Ticket Event Conditions**

Conditions can only operate on non-empty fields.

Type of Linking between Conditions: and

**Condition 1**

Type of Linking: and

**Fields**

Name:  Type: String Value:

Add New Condition

**Save**

Save or Save and finish or Cancel

### 11.4.4.7.6. Web Service Mapping

There are cases where you need to transform the data from one format to another (map or change data structure), because normally a web service is used to interact with a Remote System, that is highly probable that is not another OTRS system and / or could not understand the OTRS data structures and values. In these cases some or all values have to be changed, and sometimes even the names of the values (keys) or even the complete structure, in order to match with the expected data on the other end. To accomplish this task the Generic Interface Mapping Layer exists.

Each Remote System has its own data structures and it is possible to create new mapping modules for each case (e.g. there is a customized mapping module for SAP Solution Manager shipped with OTRS), but it is not always necessary. The module `Mapping::Simple` should cover most of the mapping needs.

### Anmerkung

When `Mapping::Simple` does not cover all mapping needs for a web service, a new mapping module should be created. To learn more about how to create new mapping modules please consult the OTRS Development Manual.

This module gives you the opportunity to set default values to map for each key or value for the whole communication data.

At the beginning of the screen you will see a general section where you can set the default rules that will apply for all the unmapped keys and values. There are three options available, these options are listed below:

- Keep (leave unchanged): doesn't touch the keys or values in any way.
- Ignore (drop key/value pair): when this is applied to the key it deletes the key and value, because when a key is deleted then in consequence its associated value is deleted too. When this is applied to the value, only the value is deleted, keeping the key, that now will be associated to an empty value.

- MapTo (use provided key or value as default): all keys and / or values without a defined map rule, will use this as default, when you select this option a new text field will appear to set this default.

Clicking on the + button for new key map, will display a new box for a single mapping configuration. You can add as many key mappings as needed. Just click on the + button again and a new mapping box will appear below the existing one. From this mapping boxes you can define a map for a single key, with the next options:

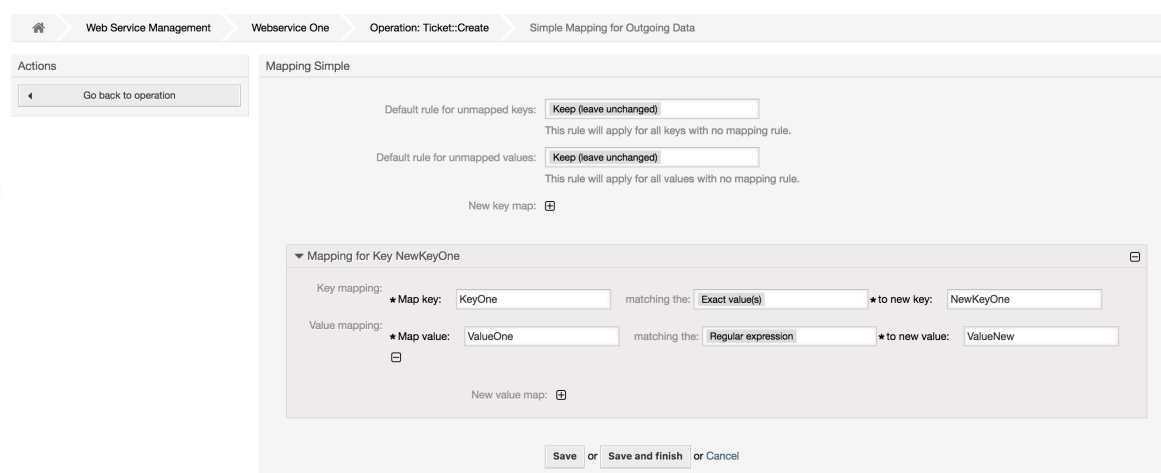
- Exact value(s): the old key string will be changed to a new one if the old key matches exactly.
- Regular expression: the key string will be replaced following a regular expression rule.

Pressing the new value map + button will display a new row for a value map. Here it is also possible to define rules for each value to be mapped with the same options as for the key map (Exact value and Regular expression). You can add as many values to map as needed, and if you want to delete one of them, just click on the - button for each mapping value row.

Deleting the complete key mapping section (box) is possible, just push on the - button located on the up right corner of each box that you want to delete.

If you need to delete a complete mapping configuration: go back to the corresponding operation or invoker screen, look for the mapping direction that you select before and set its value to -, and save the configuration to apply changes.

## Abbildung 4.137. Web service mapping



## 11.5. Webdienst-Befehlszeilenoberfläche

The `bin/otrs.Console.pl Admin::WebService::*` commands were developed in order to create basic, but fast and powerful tools to work with web service configurations. They give you the ability to perform the following actions:

- Add: Um einen Webservice mit einer YAML-Datei als Konfigurationsquelle zu erstellen.
- Update: to change an existing web service, the configuration can be changed using a different or modified YAML file.
- Dump: to save the current web service configuration to a file.
- List: to get a complete list of all the web services registered in system.



- Delete: to delete a web service from the system. Be careful when you use it, because this action can't be undone.

Beispiel: Eine neue Webservice-Konfiguration erstellen:

```
shell> bin/otrs.Console.pl Admin::WebService::Add --name <webservice_name> --source-path /
path/to/yaml/file
```

## 11.6. Webservice Konfiguration

From its design the web services were conceived to be portable from one OTRS system to another, e.g. from a test or development environment to a production system. Therefore it was needed to have an easy way to extract the web service configuration from the database, and import it to another. To accomplish this task the Generic Interface uses YAML files as the web services configuration basis.

Why YAML? YAML is a markup language designed to be human friendly to read and write (it is easier to understand than JSON), it does not have some of the limitations of XML like numeric tags, it is open, standardized, and is complete enough to store the whole web service configuration.

### Anmerkung

To learn more about YAML please visit <http://www.yaml.org/>.

Im folgenden finden Sie eine Webservice-Konfigurationsdatei im YAML-Format:

```
---
Debugger:
  DebugThreshold: debug
Description: This an example of a web service configuration
Provider:
  Operation:
    CloseIncident:
      Description: This is a test operation
      MappingInbound: {}
      MappingOutbound: {}
      RemoteSystemGuid: ''
      Type: Test::Test
    Test:
      Description: This is a test operation
      MappingInbound:
        Config:
          KeyMapDefault:
            MapTo: ''
            MapType: Keep
          KeyMapExact:
            Prio: Priority
          ValueMap:
            Priority:
              ValueMapExact:
                Critical: 5 Very High
                Information: 1 Very Low
                Warning: 3 Normal
            ValueMapDefault:
              MapTo: 3 Normal
              MapType: MapTo
          Type: Simple
      MappingOutbound:
        Config:
          KeyMapDefault:
            MapTo: ''
            MapType: Ignore
```

```

KeyMapExact:
  Priority: Prio
ValueMap:
  Prio:
    ValueMapExact:
      1 Very Low: Information
      3 Normal: Warning
      5 Very High: Critical
    ValueMapDefault:
      MapTo: ''
      MapType: Ignore
    Type: Simple
  Type: Test::Test
Transport:
  Config:
    MaxLength: 10000000
    NameSpace: http://www.example.com/actions
    Type: HTTP::SOAP
RemoteSystem: remote.system.description.example.com
Requester:
  Invoker:
    Test:
      Description: This is a test invoker
      Events:
        - Asynchronous: 1
      Condition:
        Condition:
          '1':
            Fields:
              Queue:
                Match: Raw
                Type: String
              Type: and
            ConditionLinking: and
            Event: TicketCreate
        - Asynchronous: 0
        Event: ArticleUpdate
      MappingInbound:
        Type: Simple
      MappingOutbound:
        Type: Simple
      Type: Test::Test
Transport:
  Config:
    Authentication:
      Password: '*****'
      Type: BasicAuth
      User: otrs
    Encoding: utf-8
    Endpoint: http://www.example.com:8080/endpoint
    NameSpace: http://www.example.com/actions
    SOAPAction: Yes
    SOAPActionSeparator: '#'
  Type: HTTP::SOAP

```

## 11.6.1. Konfigurationsdetails

### 11.6.1.1. Allgemein

- Description: a short text that describes the web service.
- RemoteSystem: a short description of the Remote System.
- Debugger: a container for the debugger settings.
- Provider: a container for the provider settings.
- Requester: a container for the requester settings.

### 11.6.1.2. Debugger

- DebugThreshold: the debugger level.

#### Mögliche Werte

- debug: all logs are stored in the database.
- info: info, notice and error level logs are stored in the database.
- notice: notice and error level logs are stored in the database.
- error: only error level logs are stored in the database.

### 11.6.1.3. Provider

- Operation: a container for each operation settings.
- Transport: a container for provider network transport settings.

#### 11.6.1.3.1. Operation

- <OperationName>: Unique name for the operation, container for its own operation settings (cardinality 0..n, but not duplicate).

##### 11.6.1.3.1.1. <OperationName>

This section is based on operations from type Test : : Test other operations might contain more or different settings.

- Description: a short text that describes the operation.
- MappingInbound: a container for the mapping settings for the incoming request data.
- MappingOutbound: a container for the mapping settings for the outgoing response data.
- Type: the operation backend, in Controller::Operation format.

##### 11.6.1.3.1.1.1. MappingInbound

This section is based on mappings from type Simple. Other mappings might contain more or different settings.

- Config: a container for this mapping settings.
- Type: the mapping backend.

##### 11.6.1.3.1.1.1.1. Config

- KeyMapDefault: a container for all non mapped keys settings.
- ValueMapDefault: a container for all non mapped values settings.
- KeyMapExact: a container for all exact key mappings (cardinality 0 .. 1).
- KeyMapRegex: a container for all regular expression key mappings (cardinality 0 .. 1).
- ValueMap: a container for all value mappings (cardinality 0 .. 1).

##### 11.6.1.3.1.1.1.1.1. KeyMapDefault

- MapTo: the new value to be used (only applicable if MapType is set to MapTo).

- MapType: the rule for the mapping.

### **Mögliche Werte**

- Keep: leave unchanged.
- Ignore: drop.
- MapTo: change to the MapTo value.

#### **11.6.1.3.1.1.1.1.2. ValueMapDefault**

Similar to KeyMapDefault.

#### **11.6.1.3.1.1.1.1.3. KeyMapExact**

- <oldkey>: <newkey> (cardinality 0 .. n but not duplicate).

#### **11.6.1.3.1.1.1.1.4. KeyMapRegex**

- <oldkey(Regex)>: <newkey> (cardinality 0 .. n but no duplicates).

#### **11.6.1.3.1.1.1.1.5. ValueMap**

- <newkey>: a container for value mappings for this new key (cardinality depends on the new keys from KeyMapExact and KeyMapRegex).

##### **11.6.1.3.1.1.1.1.5.1. <newkey>**

- ValueMapExact: a container for all exact value mappings (cardinality 0 .. 1).
- ValueMapRegex: a container for all regular expression value mappings (cardinality 0 .. 1).

##### **11.6.1.3.1.1.1.1.5.1.1. ValueMapExact**

- <oldvalue>: <newvalue> (cardinality 0 .. n but not duplicate).

##### **11.6.1.3.1.1.1.1.5.1.2. ValueMapRegex**

- <oldvalue(Regex)>: <newvalue> (cardinality 0 .. n but not duplicate).

#### **11.6.1.3.1.1.2. MappingOutbound**

Same as MappingInbound.

#### **11.6.1.3.1.1.3. Transport**

Dieser Abschnitt basiert auf Provider-Übertragungsart HTTP::SOAP, andere Übertragungsarten können unterschiedliche Einstellungen beinhalten.

- Config: a container for the specific network transport configuration settings.
- Type: the provider network transport backend.

##### **11.6.1.3.1.1.3.1. Config**

- MaxLength: the maximum length in bytes to be read in a SOAP message by OTRS.
- Namespace: an URI that gives a context to all operations that belongs to this web service.

#### **11.6.1.4. Requester**

- Invoker: a container for each invokers' settings.

- Transport: a container for requester network transport settings.

#### **11.6.1.4.1. Invoker**

- <InvokerName>: Unique name for the invoker, container for its own invoker settings (cardinality 0..n, but not duplicate).

##### **11.6.1.4.1.1. <InvokerName>**

This section is based on invokers from type `Test::Test` other invokers might contain more or different settings.

- Description: a short text that describes the invoker.
- Events: a container for a unnamed list of event trigger settings.
- MappingInbound: a container for the mapping settings for the incoming response data.
- MappingOutbound: a container for the mapping settings for the outgoing request data.
- Type: the invoker backend, in `Controller::Invoker` format.

##### **11.6.1.4.1.1.1. Events**

- *List Element*: (cardinality 0 .. n).
  - Asynchronous: to set if the invoker execution will be delegated to the OTRS Daemon.

#### **Mögliche Werte**

- 0: not handled by the OTRS Daemon.
- 1: handled by the OTRS Daemon.
- Condition: Container for event conditions to trigger the invoker, if there are no conditions, event will always trigger the invoker.
- Event: the name of the event trigger.

#### **Possible values (for ticket events)**

- TicketCreate
- TicketDelete
- TicketTitleUpdate
- TicketUnlockTimeoutUpdate
- TicketQueueUpdate
- TicketTypeUpdate
- TicketServiceUpdate
- TicketSLAUpdate
- TicketCustomerUpdate
- TicketPendingTimeUpdate
- TicketLockUpdate

- TicketArchiveFlagUpdate
- TicketStateUpdate
- TicketOwnerUpdate
- TicketResponsibleUpdate
- TicketPriorityUpdate
- HistoryAdd
- HistoryDelete
- TicketAccountTime
- TicketMerge
- TicketSubscribe
- TicketUnsubscribe
- TicketFlagSet
- TicketFlagDelete
- TicketSlaveLinkAdd
- TicketSlaveLinkDelete
- TicketMasterLinkDelete

#### **Possible values (for article events)**

- ArticleCreate
- ArticleUpdate
- ArticleSend
- ArticleBounce
- ArticleAgentNotification
- ArticleCustomerNotification
- ArticleAutoResponse
- ArticleFlagSet
- ArticleFlagDelete

#### **11.6.1.4.1.1.1.1. Condition**

- Condition: Container to actual event conditions.
- ConditionLinking: Defines how multiple condition interacts with each other.

#### **Possible values (for condition linking)**

- and

- or
- xor

#### **11.6.1.4.1.1.1.1.1. Condition -> Condition**

- <ConditionName>: Container for the condition elements.

#### **11.6.1.4.1.1.1.1.1.1. <ConditionName>**

Unique name for the condition within the invoker and event the GUI assigns consecutive integer condition names starting from 1.

- Fields: Container for field conditions.
- Type: Define how multiple fields interact within its condition.

#### **Possible values (for condition linking)**

- and
- or
- xor

#### **11.6.1.4.1.1.1.1.1.1.1. Fields**

- <FieldName>: Container field attributes.

#### **11.6.1.4.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1. <FieldName>**

The name of a field from the event object (e.g. for Ticket Events, the fields could be Queue, Priority, Type, etc).

- Match: The value to match from the selected against the event object using the Type modifier.
- Type: Modifier to the Match value.

#### **Possible values (for type modifier)**

- String: Direct compare between object field value and Match value.
- Regexp: Compare object field value with the regular expression defined in the Match value.
- Module: Use the module defined in the Match with the object data.

#### **11.6.1.4.1.1.2. MappingInbound**

Same as OperationMappingInbound.

#### **11.6.1.4.1.1.3. MappingOutbound**

Same as OperationMappingInbound.

#### **11.6.1.4.1.1.4. Transport**

Dieser Abschnitt basiert auf Requester-Übertragungsart HTTP::SOAP, andere Übertragungsarten können unterschiedliche Einstellungen beinhalten.

- Config: a container for the specific network transport configuration settings.
- Type: the requester network transport backend.

#### **11.6.1.4.1.1.4.1. Config**

- Authentication: a container for authentication settings.
- Encoding: the SOAP Message request encoding.
- Endpoint: the URI of the Remote Server web service to accept OTRS requests.
- Namespace: an URI that gives a context to all invokers that belongs to this web service.
- SOAPAction: to send an empty or filled SOAPAction header in the SOAP message (in <Namespace> <Separator> <Action> format).

#### **Mögliche Werte**

- Yes: to send a filled SOAPAction header.
- No: to send an empty SOAPAction header.
- SOAPActionSeparator: to set the <Separator> of a filled SOAPAction header.

#### **Mögliche Werte**

- '/': used for .net web services.
- '#': used for all the rest web services.

#### **11.6.1.4.1.1.4.1.1. Authentication**

- User: the privileged user name that has access to the remote web service.
- Password: the password for privileged user in plain text.
- Type: the type of authentication.

## **11.7. Verbinder**

A Connector is in essence a set of actions that are either called Operations if OTRS acts as a web service provider or Invokers if OTRS acts as a web service requester. But it can also include special Mappings or Transports.

One Connector can either have only Operations, Only Invokers or both. A connector can even use parts of other connectors like the Mappings or Transports if they are not specific for the Connector that is trying to implement them.

In other words a Connector is not limited to just the Controller layer but it can be extended to Data Mapping or Network Transport layers if needed.

Due to the modular design of the Generic Interface a Connector can be seen as a plug-in; this means that by adding Connectors the capabilities of the generic interface can be extended using: OTRS Feature add ons, OTRS Custom modules, 3rd Party modules, and so on.

### **11.7.1. gebündelte Verbinder**

Included with this version of OTRS the following connectors are ready to be used:



- FAQ
- Sitzung
- Ticket

### 11.7.1.1. FAQ Connector

This connector get and search public FAQ items, as well as list FAQ languages and categories.

Liefert:

- Operationen:
  - LanguageList
  - PublicCategoryList
  - PublicFAQGet
  - PublicFAQSearch

#### 11.7.1.1.1. Operationen

##### 11.7.1.1.1.1. LanguageList

For this operation is not necessary to send any special parameter to the server, you just need to request the web service directly indicating the "LanguageList" operation. The operation will return a list of languages including ID and the Name for each language on the system.

Mögliche Attribute:

```
<LanguageList/>
```

##### 11.7.1.1.1.2. PublicCategoryList

For this operation is also not necessary any special parameter, just the simple call for requesting the web service with the operation name 'PublicCategoryList' as a response you will receive a list of categories including the ID and the Name (long format) for each category.

Mögliche Attribute:

```
<PublicCategoryList/>
```

##### 11.7.1.1.1.3. PublicFAQGet

To be able to get one or more FAQ entries, you should send the ItemID(s) as a parameter for the FAQ entry you want to get. You will receive the entire FAQ record with all attachments included. Note that attachment contents will be transferred as base64-encoded strings.

Setting GetAttachmentContents to 0 will prevent to fetch the content of the attachment this will increase the performance of the operation when the attachment contents are not really needed.

Mögliche Attribute:

```
<PublicFAQGet>
  <ItemID?></ItemID>
  <!-- optional, defaults to 1 -->
  <GetAttachmentContents?></GetAttachmentContents>
</PublicFAQGet>
```

#### 11.7.1.1.1.4. PublicFAQSearch

For this operation you can specify the following optional parameters: Name, Title, What (full text search), Keyword, LanguageIDs and CategoryIDs to narrow the search results. You may also specify the order of the results by the following parameters: OrderBy and OrderByDirection.

Send a request to the web service with the operation name 'PublicFAQSearch' as a response you will receive a list of FAQ item IDs.

### Anmerkung

The full FAQ item data can be retrieved for each ID by using 'PublicFAQGet' operation separately.

Mögliche Attribute:

```
<PublicFAQSearch>
  <!--Optional!-->
  <Number?></Number>
  <!--Optional!-->
  <Title?></Title>
  <!--Optional!-->
  <What?></What>
  <!--Optional!-->
  <Keyword?></Keyword>
  <!--Zero or more repetitions!-->
  <LanguageIDs?></LanguageIDs>
  <!--Zero or more repetitions!-->
  <CategoryIDs?></CategoryIDs>
  <!--Zero or more repetitions!-->
  <SortBy?></SortBy>
  <!--Optional!-->
  <OrderBy?></OrderBy>
  <!--Optional!-->
  <OrderByDirection?></OrderByDirection>
</PublicFAQSearch>
```

#### 11.7.1.2. Session-Connector

This connector is capable to create a valid SessionID that can be used in any other operation.

Liefert:

- Operationen:
  - SessionCreate
  - SessionGet

### 11.7.1.2.1. Operationen

#### 11.7.1.2.1.1. SessionCreate

Creates a new valid SessionID to be used in other operations from other connectors like TicketCreate.

#### Anmerkung

To use the SessionID in other operations from other connectors it is necessary that the operation implements authentication by SessionID. All the rest of the bundled operations are capable of accepting a valid SessionID as an authentication method.

Mögliche Attribute:

```
<SessionCreate>
  <!--You have a MANDATORY CHOICE of the next 2 items at this level-->
  <!--Optional:-->
  <UserLogin?</UserLogin>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <CustomerUserLogin?</CustomerUserLogin>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <Password?</Password>
</SessionCreate>
```

#### 11.7.1.2.1.2. SessionCreate

Gathers data from a valid session excluding sensitive information such as user password or challenge token.

#### Anmerkung

If any of its values is a complex structure then it is automatically converted to a JSON string.

Mögliche Attribute:

```
<SessionGet>
  <SessionID?</SessionID>
</SessionGet>
```

### 11.7.1.3. Ticket Connector

This connector supplies the basic functionality to interact with tickets.

Liefert:

- Operationen:
  - TicketCreate
  - TicketUpdate
  - TicketGet
  - TicketSearch
  - TicketHistoryGet

### 11.7.1.3.1. Operationen

#### 11.7.1.3.1.1. TicketCreate

Provides an interface to create a ticket in OTRS. A ticket must contain an Article and can contain several attachments, all defined Dynamic Fields can be also set on TicketCreate operation.

Mögliche Attribute:

```

<TicketCreate>
  <!--You have a MANDATORY CHOICE of the next 3 items at this level-->
  <!--Optional:-->
  <UserLogin?></UserLogin>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <CustomerUserLogin?></CustomerUserLogin>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <SessionID?></SessionID>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <Password?></Password>
  <Ticket>
    <Title?></Title>
    <!--You have a MANDATORY CHOICE of the next 2 items at this level-->
    <!--Optional:-->
    <QueueID?></QueueID>
    <!--Optional:-->
    <Queue?></Queue>
    <!--You have a CHOICE of the next 2 items at this level-->
    <!--Optional:-->
    <TypeID?></TypeID>
    <!--Optional:-->
    <Type?></Type>
    <!--You have a CHOICE of the next 2 items at this level-->
    <!--Optional:-->
    <ServiceID?></ServiceID>
    <!--Optional:-->
    <Service?></Service>
    <!--You have a CHOICE of the next 2 items at this level-->
    <!--Optional:-->
    <SLAID?></SLAID>
    <!--Optional:-->
    <SLA?></SLA>
    <!--You have a MANDATORY CHOICE of the next 2 items at this level-->
    <!--Optional:-->
    <StateID?></StateID>
    <!--Optional:-->
    <State?></State>
    <!--You have a MANDATORY CHOICE of the next 2 items at this level-->
    <!--Optional:-->
    <PriorityID?></PriorityID>
    <!--Optional:-->
    <Priority?></Priority>
    <!--You have a CHOICE of the next 2 items at this level-->
    <!--Optional:-->
    <OwnerID?></OwnerID>
    <!--Optional:-->
    <Owner?></Owner>
    <!--You have a CHOICE of the next 2 items at this level-->
    <!--Optional:-->
    <ResponsibleID?></ResponsibleID>
    <!--Optional:-->
    <Responsible?></Responsible>
    <CustomerUser?></CustomerUser>
    <!--Optional:-->
    <CustomerID?></CustomerID>
    <!--Optional:-->
    <PendingTime>
      <!--You have a CHOICE of the next and the other 5 items at this level-->
      <Diff?></Diff>
  
```

```

    <Year>?</Year>
    <Month>?</Month>
    <Day>?</Day>
    <Hour>?</Hour>
    <Minute>?</Minute>
  </PendingTime>
</Ticket>
<Article>
  <!--You have a CHOICE of the next 2 items at this level-->
  <!--Optional:-->
  <CommunicationChannelID>?</CommunicationChannelID>
  <!--Optional: Possible values Email, Internal or Phone-->
  <CommunicationChannel>?</CommunicationChannel>
  <IsVisibleForCustomer>?</IsVisibleForCustomer>
  <!--You have a CHOICE of the next 2 items at this level-->
  <!--Optional:-->
  <SenderTypeID>?</SenderTypeID>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <SenderType>?</SenderType>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <From>?</From>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <To>?</To>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <Cc>?</Cc>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <Bcc>?</Bcc>
  <Subject>?</Subject>
  <Body>?</Body>
  <!--You have a CHOICE of the next 2 items at this level-->
  <!--Optional:-->
  <ContentType>?</ContentType>
  <Charset>?</Charset>
  <MimeType>?</MimeType>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <HistoryType>?</HistoryType>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <HistoryComment>?</HistoryComment>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <AutoResponseType>?</AutoResponseType>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <TimeUnit>?</TimeUnit>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <NoAgentNotify>?</NoAgentNotify>
  <!--Zero or more repetitions:-->
  <ForceNotificationToUserID>?</ForceNotificationToUserID>
  <!--Zero or more repetitions:-->
  <ExcludeNotificationToUserID>?</ExcludeNotificationToUserID>
  <!--Zero or more repetitions:-->
  <ExcludeMuteNotificationToUserID>?</ExcludeMuteNotificationToUserID>
</Article>
<!--Zero or more repetitions:-->
<DynamicField>
  <Name>?</Name>
  <!--1 or more repetitions:-->
  <Value>?</Value>
</DynamicField>
<!--Zero or more repetitions:-->
<Attachment>
  <Content>cid:61886944659</Content>
  <ContentType>?</ContentType>
  <Filename>?</Filename>
</Attachment>
</TicketCreate>

```

### 11.7.1.3.1.2. TicketUpdate

TicketUpdate operation adds the capability to modify attributes from an existing ticket or to add a new article, including attachments and all defined dynamic fields for the ticket and the new article.

## Anmerkung

It is not necessary to create a new article to modify a ticket attribute.

Mögliche Attribute:

```
<TicketUpdate>
  <!--You have a MANDATORY CHOICE of the next 3 items at this level-->
  <!--Optional:-->
  <UserLogin?></UserLogin>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <CustomerUserLogin?></CustomerUserLogin>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <SessionID?></SessionID>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <Password?></Password>
  <!--You have a CHOICE of the next 2 items at this level-->
  <TicketID?></TicketID>
  <TicketNumber?></TicketNumber>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <Ticket>
    <!--Optional:-->
    <Title?></Title>
    <!--You have a CHOICE of the next 2 items at this level-->
    <!--Optional:-->
    <QueueID?></QueueID>
    <!--Optional:-->
    <Queue?></Queue>
    <!--You have a CHOICE of the next 2 items at this level-->
    <!--Optional:-->
    <TypeID?></TypeID>
    <!--Optional:-->
    <Type?></Type>
    <!--You have a CHOICE of the next 2 items at this level-->
    <!--Optional:-->
    <ServiceID?></ServiceID>
    <!--Optional:-->
    <Service?></Service>
    <!--You have a CHOICE of the next 2 items at this level-->
    <!--Optional:-->
    <SLAID?></SLAID>
    <!--Optional:-->
    <SLA?></SLA>
    <!--You have a CHOICE of the next 2 items at this level-->
    <!--Optional:-->
    <StateID?></StateID>
    <!--Optional:-->
    <State?></State>
    <!--You have a CHOICE of the next 2 items at this level-->
    <!--Optional:-->
    <PriorityID?></PriorityID>
    <!--Optional:-->
    <Priority?></Priority>
    <!--You have a CHOICE of the next 2 items at this level-->
    <!--Optional:-->
    <OwnerID?></OwnerID>
    <!--Optional:-->
    <Owner?></Owner>
    <!--You have a CHOICE of the next 2 items at this level-->
    <!--Optional:-->
    <ResponsibleID?></ResponsibleID>
    <!--Optional:-->
    <Responsible?></Responsible>
  </Ticket>
</TicketUpdate>
```

```

<!--Optional:-->
<CustomerUser?</CustomerUser>
<!--Optional:-->
<CustomerID?</CustomerID>
<!--Optional:-->
<PendingTime>
  <!--You have a CHOICE of the next and the other 5 items at this level-->
  <Diff?</Diff>
  <Year?</Year>
  <Month?</Month>
  <Day?</Day>
  <Hour?</Hour>
  <Minute?</Minute>
</PendingTime>
</Ticket>
<!--Optional:-->
<Article>
  <!--You have a CHOICE of the next 2 items at this level-->
  <!--Optional:-->
  <CommunicationChannelID?</CommunicationChannelID>
  <!--Optional: Possible values Email, Internal or Phone-->
  <CommunicationChannel?</CommunicationChannel>
  <IsVisibleForCustomer?</IsVisibleForCustomer>
  <!--You have a CHOICE of the next 2 items at this level-->
  <!--Optional:-->
  <SenderTypeID?</SenderTypeID>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <SenderType?</SenderType>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <From?</From>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <To?</To>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <Cc?</Cc>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <Bcc?</Bcc>
  <Subject?</Subject>
  <Body?</Body>
  <!--You have a CHOICE of the next 2 items at this level-->
  <!--Optional:-->
  <ContentType?</ContentType>
  <Charset?</Charset>
  <MimeType?</MimeType>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <HistoryType?</HistoryType>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <HistoryComment?</HistoryComment>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <AutoResponseType?</AutoResponseType>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <TimeUnit?</TimeUnit>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <NoAgentNotify?</NoAgentNotify>
  <!--Zero or more repetitions:-->
  <ForceNotificationToUserID?</ForceNotificationToUserID>
  <!--Zero or more repetitions:-->
  <ExcludeNotificationToUserID?</ExcludeNotificationToUserID>
  <!--Zero or more repetitions:-->
  <ExcludeMuteNotificationToUserID?</ExcludeMuteNotificationToUserID>
</Article>
<!--Zero or more repetitions:-->
<DynamicField>
  <Name?</Name>
  <!--1 or more repetitions:-->
  <Value?</Value>
</DynamicField>
<!--Zero or more repetitions:-->
<Attachment>
  <Content>cid:166861569966</Content>
  <ContentType?</ContentType>
  <Filename?</Filename>
</Attachment>

```

```
</TicketUpdate>
```

### 11.7.1.3.1.3. TicketGet

This operation is used to get all the attributes of a ticket including the dynamic fields, all articles and all of the attachments that belong to the ticket.

Mögliche Attribute:

```
<TicketGet>
  <!--You have a MANDATORY CHOICE of the next 3 items at this level-->
  <!--Optional:-->
  <UserLogin?></UserLogin>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <CustomerUserLogin?></CustomerUserLogin>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <SessionID?></SessionID>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <Password?></Password>
  <!--1 or more repetitions:-->
  <TicketID?></TicketID>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <DynamicFields?></DynamicFields>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <Extended?></Extended>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <AllArticles?></AllArticles>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <ArticleSenderType?></ArticleSenderType>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <ArticleOrder?></ArticleOrder>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <ArticleLimit?></ArticleLimit>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <Attachments?></Attachments>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <GetAttachmentContents?></GetAttachmentContents>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <HTMLBodyAsAttachment?></HTMLBodyAsAttachment>
</TicketGet>
```

### 11.7.1.3.1.4. TicketSearch

TicketSearch operation returns a list of Ticket IDs that matches a predefined criteria.

Mögliche Attribute:

```
<TicketSearch>
  <!--You have a MANDATORY CHOICE of the next 3 items at this level-->
  <!--Optional:-->
  <UserLogin?></UserLogin>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <CustomerUserLogin?></CustomerUserLogin>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <SessionID?></SessionID>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <Password?></Password>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <Limit?></Limit>
  <!--Zero or more repetitions:-->
  <TicketNumber?></TicketNumber>
  <!--Zero or more repetitions:-->
  <Title?></Title>
  <!--Zero or more repetitions:-->
```



```

<Queues>?</Queues>
<!--Zero or more repetitions:-->
<QueueIDs>?</QueueIDs>
<!--Optional:-->
<UseSubQueues>?</UseSubQueues>
<!--Zero or more repetitions:-->
<Types>?</Types>
<!--Zero or more repetitions:-->
<TypeIDs>?</TypeIDs>
<!--Zero or more repetitions:-->
<States>?</States>
<!--Zero or more repetitions:-->
<StateIDs>?</StateIDs>
<!--Zero or more repetitions:-->
<StateType>?</StateType>
<!--Zero or more repetitions:-->
<StateTypeIDs>?</StateTypeIDs>
<!--Zero or more repetitions:-->
<Priorities>?</Priorities>
<!--Zero or more repetitions:-->
<PriorityIDs>?</PriorityIDs>
<!--Zero or more repetitions:-->
<Services>?</Services>
<!--Zero or more repetitions:-->
<ServiceIDs>?</ServiceIDs>
<!--Zero or more repetitions:-->
<SLAs>?</SLAs>
<!--Zero or more repetitions:-->
<SLAIDs>?</SLAIDs>
<!--Zero or more repetitions:-->
<Locks>?</Locks>
<!--Zero or more repetitions:-->
<LockIDs>?</LockIDs>
<!--Zero or more repetitions:-->
<OwnerIDs>?</OwnerIDs>
<!--Zero or more repetitions:-->
<ResponsibleIDs>?</ResponsibleIDs>
<!--Zero or more repetitions:-->
<WatchUserIDs>?</WatchUserIDs>
<!--Zero or more repetitions:-->
<CustomerID>?</CustomerID>
<!--Zero or more repetitions:-->
<CustomerUserLogin>?</CustomerUserLogin>
<!--Zero or more repetitions:-->
<CreatedUserIDs>?</CreatedUserIDs>
<!--Zero or more repetitions:-->
<CreatedTypes>?</CreatedTypes>
<!--Zero or more repetitions:-->
<CreatedTypeIDs>?</CreatedTypeIDs>
<!--Zero or more repetitions:-->
<CreatedPriorities>?</CreatedPriorities>
<!--Zero or more repetitions:-->
<CreatedPriorityIDs>?</CreatedPriorityIDs>
<!--Zero or more repetitions:-->
<CreatedStates>?</CreatedStates>
<!--Zero or more repetitions:-->
<CreatedStateIDs>?</CreatedStateIDs>
<!--Zero or more repetitions:-->
<CreatedQueues>?</CreatedQueues>
<!--Zero or more repetitions:-->
<CreatedQueueIDs>?</CreatedQueueIDs>
<!--Zero or more repetitions:-->
<DynamicField>
  <Name>?<Name>
    <!--You have a MANDATORY CHOICE of the next 6 items at this level-->
    <!--Optional:-->
    <Equals>?</Equals>
    <!--Optional:-->
    <Like>?</Like>
    <!--Optional:-->
    <GreaterThan>?</GreaterThan>
    <!--Optional:-->

```

```

    <GreaterThanEquals>?</GreaterThanEquals>
    <!--Optional:-->
    <SmallerThan>?</SmallerThan>
    <!--Optional:-->
    <SmallerThanEquals>?</SmallerThanEquals>
  </DynamicField>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <Ticketflag>
    <!--Optional:-->
    <Seen>?</Seen>
  </Ticketflag>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <From>?</From>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <To>?</To>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <Cc>?</Cc>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <Subject>?</Subject>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <Body>?</Body>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <FullTextIndex>?</FullTextIndex>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <ContentSearch>?</ContentSearch>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <ConditionInline>?</ConditionInline>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <ArticleCreateTimeOlderMinutes>?</ArticleCreateTimeOlderMinutes>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <ArticleCreateTimeNewerMinutes>?</ArticleCreateTimeNewerMinutes>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <ArticleCreateTimeNewerDate>?</ArticleCreateTimeNewerDate>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <ArticleCreateTimeOlderDate>?</ArticleCreateTimeOlderDate>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <TicketCreateTimeOlderMinutes>?</TicketCreateTimeOlderMinutes>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <ATicketCreateTimeNewerMinutes>?</ATicketCreateTimeNewerMinutes>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <TicketCreateTimeNewerDate>?</TicketCreateTimeNewerDate>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <TicketCreateTimeOlderDate>?</TicketCreateTimeOlderDate>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <TicketLastChangeTimeOlderMinutes>?</TicketLastChangeTimeOlderMinutes>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <TicketLastChangeTimeNewerMinutes>?</TicketLastChangeTimeNewerMinutes>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <TicketLastChangeTimeNewerDate>?</TicketLastChangeTimeNewerDate>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <TicketLastChangeTimeOlderDate>?</TicketLastChangeTimeOlderDate>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <TicketChangeTimeOlderMinutes>?</TicketChangeTimeOlderMinutes>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <TicketChangeTimeNewerMinutes>?</TicketChangeTimeNewerMinutes>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <TicketChangeTimeNewerDate>?</TicketChangeTimeNewerDate>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <TicketChangeTimeOlderDate>?</TicketChangeTimeOlderDate>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <TicketCloseTimeOlderMinutes>?</TicketCloseTimeOlderMinutes>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <TicketCloseTimeNewerMinutes>?</TicketCloseTimeNewerMinutes>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <TicketCloseTimeNewerDate>?</TicketCloseTimeNewerDate>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <TicketCloseTimeOlderDate>?</TicketCloseTimeOlderDate>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <TicketPendingTimeOlderMinutes>?</TicketPendingTimeOlderMinutes>
  <!--Optional:-->
  <TicketPendingTimeNewerMinutes>?</TicketPendingTimeNewerMinutes>
  <!--Optional:-->

```

```

<TicketPendingTimeNewerDate?></TicketPendingTimeNewerDate>
<!--Optional:-->
<TicketPendingTimeOlderDate?></TicketPendingTimeOlderDate>
<!--Optional:-->
<TicketEscalationTimeOlderMinutes?></TicketEscalationTimeOlderMinutes>
<!--Optional:-->
<TicketEscalationTimeNewerMinutes?></TicketEscalationTimeNewerMinutes>
<!--Optional:-->
<TicketEscalationTimeNewerDate?></TicketEscalationTimeNewerDate>
<!--Optional:-->
<TicketEscalationTimeOlderDate?></TicketEscalationTimeOlderDate>
<!--Optional:-->
<ArchiveFlags?></ArchiveFlags>
<!--Zero or more repetitions:-->
<OrderBy?></OrderBy>
<!--Zero or more repetitions:-->
<SortBy?></SortBy>
<!--Zero or more repetitions:-->
<CustomerUserID?></CustomerUserID>
</TicketSearch>

```

### 11.7.1.3.1.5. TicketHistoryGet

This operation is used to get all the history entries from a ticket or tickets.

Mögliche Attribute:

```

<TicketHistoryGet>
<!--You have a MANDATORY CHOICE of the next 2 items at this level-->
<!--Optional:-->
<UserLogin?></UserLogin>
<!--Optional:-->
<SessionID?></SessionID>
<!--Optional:-->
<Password?></Password>
<!--1 or more repetitions:-->
<TicketID?></TicketID>
</TicketHistoryGet>

```

## 11.7.2. Beispiele:

### 11.7.2.1. Webservice Konfiguration

The following is a basic but complete web service configuration file in YAML format to use all the Ticket Connector operations with the SOAP network transport. In order to use it in OTRS you need to copy the content, save it into a file and call it GenericTicketConnectorSOAP.yml, and import it into OTRS in the Web Services screen in the Admin panel by clicking in the "Add web service" button from the overview screen and then clicking in the "Import web service" button in the add screen.

```

---
Debugger:
  DebugThreshold: debug
  TestMode: 0
Description: Ticket Connector SOAP Sample
FrameworkVersion: 3.4.x git
Provider:
  Operation:
    SessionCreate:
      Description: Creates a Session
      MappingInbound: {}
      MappingOutbound: {}

```

```

Type: Session::SessionCreate
TicketCreate:
  Description: Creates a Ticket
  MappingInbound: {}
  MappingOutbound: {}
  Type: Ticket::TicketCreate
TicketUpdate:
  Description: Updates a Ticket
  MappingInbound: {}
  MappingOutbound: {}
  Type: Ticket::TicketUpdate
TicketGet:
  Description: Retrieves Ticket data
  MappingInbound: {}
  MappingOutbound: {}
  Type: Ticket::TicketGet
TicketSearch:
  Description: Search for Tickets
  MappingInbound: {}
  MappingOutbound: {}
  Type: Ticket::TicketSearch
TicketHistoryGet:
  Description: Retrieves history of a Ticket
  MappingInbound: {}
  MappingOutbound: {}
  Type: Ticket::TicketHistoryGet
Transport:
  Config:
    MaxLength: 1000000000
    NameSpace: http://www.otrs.org/TicketConnector/
  Type: HTTP::SOAP
RemoteSystem: ''
Requester:
  Transport:
  Type: ''

```

Similar example can be done for the REST network transport, REST web services uses HTTP operations such as "POST", "GET", "PUT", "PATCH" etc. This operations in conjunction with a URI path called resource defines a OTRS Generic Interface Operation or Invoker (depending on the communication way).

The following example uses /Session resource for SessionCreate, /Ticket resource for TicketSearch and TicketCreate and resource /Ticket/{TicketID} for TicketGet and TicketUpdate (Where {TicketID} is the actual TicketID value of a ticket e.g. /Ticket/123). In order to use it in OTRS you need to copy the content, save it into a file and call it GenericTicketConnectorREST.yml, and import it into OTRS in the Web Services screen in the Admin panel by clicking in the "Add web service" button from the overview screen and then clicking in the "Import web service" button in the add screen.

```

---
Debugger:
  DebugThreshold: debug
  TestMode: '0'
Description: Ticket Connector REST Sample
FrameworkVersion: 3.4.x git
Provider:
  Operation:
    SessionCreate:
      Description: Creates a Session
      MappingInbound: {}
      MappingOutbound: {}
      Type: Session::SessionCreate
    TicketCreate:
      Description: Creates a Ticket
      MappingInbound: {}
      MappingOutbound: {}

```

```

Type: Ticket::TicketCreate
TicketGet:
  Description: Retrieves Ticket data
  MappingInbound: {}
  MappingOutbound: {}
  Type: Ticket::TicketGet
TicketSearch:
  Description: Search for Tickets
  MappingInbound: {}
  MappingOutbound: {}
  Type: Ticket::TicketSearch
TicketUpdate:
  Description: Updates a Ticket
  MappingInbound: {}
  MappingOutbound: {}
  Type: Ticket::TicketUpdate
TicketHistoryGet:
  Description: Retrieves history of a Ticket
  MappingInbound: {}
  MappingOutbound: {}
  Type: Ticket::TicketHistoryGet
Transport:
  Config:
    KeepAlive: ''
    MaxLength: '100000000'
    RouteOperationMapping:
      SessionCreate:
        RequestMethod:
          - POST
        Route: /Session
      TicketCreate:
        RequestMethod:
          - POST
        Route: /Ticket
      TicketGet:
        RequestMethod:
          - GET
        Route: /Ticket/:TicketID
      TicketSearch:
        RequestMethod:
          - GET
        Route: /Ticket
      TicketUpdate:
        RequestMethod:
          - PATCH
        Route: /Ticket/:TicketID
      TicketHistoryGet:
        RequestMethod:
          - GET
        Route: /TicketHistory/:TicketID
    Type: HTTP::REST
  RemoteSystem: ''
  Requester:
    Transport:
      Type: ''

```

### 11.7.2.2. Perl SOAP Requester

The following code is a Perl script that can connect to OTRS via the generic interface. In order to perform the operations provided by the Ticket Connector, it uses two Perl CPAN modules SOAP::Lite and Data::Dumper. Please make sure that your environment is capable to use these modules before you try to run the script.

```

#!/usr/bin/perl -w
# --
# otrs.SOAPRequest.pl - sample to send a SOAP request to OTRS Generic Interface Ticket
Connector

```

```

# Copyright (C) 2001-2018 OTRS AG, https://otrs.com/
# --
# This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify
# it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by
# the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or
# (at your option) any later version.
#
# This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
# but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
# MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
# GNU General Public License for more details.
#
# You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License
# along with this program. If not, see https://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.txt.
# --

use strict;
use warnings;

# use ../ as lib location
use File::Basename;
use FindBin qw($RealBin);
use lib dirname($RealBin);

use SOAP::Lite;
use Data::Dumper;

# ---
# Variables to be defined.

# this is the URL for the web service
# the format is
# <HTTP_TYPE>:://<OTRS_FQDN>/nph-genericinterface.pl/Webservice/<WEB_SERVICE_NAME>
# or
# <HTTP_TYPE>:://<OTRS_FQDN>/nph-genericinterface.pl/WebserviceID/<WEB_SERVICE_ID>
my $URL = 'http://localhost/otrs/nph-genericinterface.pl/Webservice/GenericTicketConnector';

# this name space should match the specified name space in the SOAP transport for the web
# service.
my $NameSpace = 'http://www.otrs.org/TicketConnector/';

# this is operation to execute, it could be TicketCreate, TicketUpdate, TicketGet,
# TicketSearch
# or SessionCreate. and they must to be defined in the web service.
my $Operation = 'TicketCreate';

# this variable is used to store all the parameters to be included on a request in XML
# format. Each
# operation has a determined set of mandatory and non mandatory parameters to work
# correctly. Please
# check the OTRS Admin Manual in order to get a complete list of parameters.
my $XMLData = '
<UserLogin>some user login</UserLogin>
<Password>some password</Password>
<Ticket>
  <Title>some title</Title>
  <CustomerUser>some customer user login</CustomerUser>
  <Queue>some queue</Queue>
  <State>some state</State>
  <Priority>some priority</Priority>
</Ticket>
<Article>
  <Subject>some subject</Subject>
  <Body>some body</Body>
  <ContentType>text/plain; charset=utf8</ContentType>
</Article>
';

# ---

# create a SOAP::Lite data structure from the provided XML data structure.
my $SOAPData = SOAP::Data

```

```

->type( 'xml' => $XMLData );

my $SOAPObject = SOAP::Lite
    ->uri($NameSpace)
    ->proxy($URL)
    ->$operation($SOAPData);

# check for a fault in the soap code.
if ( $SOAPObject->fault ) {
    print $SOAPObject->faultcode, " ", $SOAPObject->faultstring, "\n";
}

# otherwise print the results.
else {

    # get the XML response part from the SOAP message.
    my $XMLResponse = $SOAPObject->context()->transport()->proxy()->http_response()-
>content();

    # deserialize response (convert it into a perl structure).
    my $Deserialized = eval {
        SOAP::Deserializer->deserialize($XMLResponse);
    };

    # remove all the headers and other not needed parts of the SOAP message.
    my $Body = $Deserialized->body();

    # just output relevant data and no the operation name key (like TicketCreateResponse).
    for my $ResponseKey ( keys %{$Body} ) {
        print Dumper( $Body->{$ResponseKey} );
    }
}

```

### 11.7.2.3. Perl REST Requester

The following code is a Perl script that can connect to OTRS via the generic interface. In order to perform the operations provided by the Ticket Connector, it uses three Perl CPAN modules JSON, REST::Client and Data::Dumper. Please make sure that your environment is capable to use these modules before you try to run the script.

```

#!/usr/bin/perl
# --
# Copyright (C) 2001-2018 OTRS AG, https://otrs.com/
# --
# This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify
# it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by
# the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or
# (at your option) any later version.
#
# This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
# but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
# MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
# GNU General Public License for more details.
#
# You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License
# along with this program. If not, see https://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.txt.
# --

use strict;
use warnings;
use utf8;

## nofilter(TidyAll::Plugin::OTRS::Perl::Dumper)

# use ../ as lib location
use File::Basename;
use FindBin qw($RealBin);

```

```

use lib dirname($RealBin);

use JSON;
use REST::Client;

# This is the HOST for the web service the format is:
# <HTTP_TYPE>://<OTRS_FQDN>/nph-genericinterface.pl
my $Host = 'http://localhost/otrs/nph-genericinterface.pl';

my $RestClient = REST::Client->new(
    {
        host => $Host,
    }
);

# These are the Controllers and Providers the format is:
# /Webservice/<WEB_SERVICE_NAME>/<RESOURCE>/<REQUEST_VALUE>
# or
# /WebserviceID/<WEB_SERVICE_ID>/<RESOURCE>/<REQUEST_VALUE>
#
# See the documentation on how to setup Providers.
#
# This example will retrieve the Ticket with the TicketID = 1 (<REQUEST_VALUE>)
my $GetControllerAndRequest = '/Webservice/GenericTicketConnectorREST/Ticket/1';

# This example is the base URL for Ticket Create
my $CreateControllerAndRequest = '/Webservice/GenericTicketConnectorREST/Ticket';

# This example will update the Ticket with the TicketID = 1 (<REQUEST_VALUE>)
my $UpdateControllerAndRequest = '/Webservice/GenericTicketConnectorREST/Ticket/1';

# This is the base URL for Ticket Search
my $SearchControllerAndRequest = '/Webservice/GenericTicketConnectorREST/Ticket';

# This is the base URL for Ticket history with the TicketID = 1 (<REQUEST_VALUE>)
my $HistoryControllerAndRequest = '/Webservice/GenericTicketConnectorREST/TicketHistory/1';

# TicketGet Example
# See the documentation of OTRSGenericInterfaceREST on how to setup
# - webservice
# - transport
# - operations
my $GetParams = {
    UserLogin => "some agent user login",      # to be filled with valid agent login
    Password  => "some agent user password",  # to be filled with valid agent password
};

# Build GetParams as part of the URL for REST-GET requests
my $QueryParams = $RestClient->buildQuery( %{$GetParams} );
$GetControllerAndRequest .= $QueryParams;

$RestClient->GET($GetControllerAndRequest);

my $GetResponseCode = $RestClient->responseCode();

if ( $GetResponseCode ne '200' ) {
    print "Get request failed, response code was: $GetResponseCode\n";
}
else {

    # If the request was answered correctly, we receive a JSON string here.
    my $ResponseContent = $RestClient->responseContent();

    my $Data = decode_json $ResponseContent;

    # Just to print out the returned Data structure:
    use Data::Dumper;
    print "Get response was:\n";
    print Dumper($Data);
}
}

```



```

# TicketSearch Example
# See the documentation of OTRSGenericInterfaceREST on how to setup
# - webservice
# - transport
# - operations
my $SearchParams = {
    UserLogin => "some agent user login",      # to be filled with valid agent login
    Password  => "some agent user password",  # to be filled with valid agent password
    Queues    => ['Raw'],
};

# Build SearchParams as part of the URL for REST-GET requests
$queryParams = $RestClient->buildQuery( %{$SearchParams} );
$searchControllerAndRequest .= $queryParams;

$RestClient->GET($searchControllerAndRequest);

# If the host isn't reachable, wrong configured or couldn't serve the requested page:
my $searchResponseCode = $RestClient->responseCode();

if ( $searchResponseCode ne '200' ) {
    print "Search request failed, response code was: $searchResponseCode\n";
}
else {

    # If the request was answered correctly, we receive a JSON string here.
    my $responseContent = $RestClient->responseContent();

    my $data = decode_json $responseContent;

    # Just to print out the returned Data structure:
    use Data::Dumper;
    print "Search Response was:\n";
    print Dumper($data);
}

# TicketCreate Example
# See the documentation of OTRSGenericInterfaceREST on how to setup
# - webservice
# - transport
# - operations
my $createOrUpdateParams = {
    UserLogin => "some agent user login",      # to be filled with valid agent login
    Password  => "some agent user password",  # to be filled with valid agent password
    Ticket    => {
        Title      => 'some ticket title',
        Queue      => 'Raw',
        Lock       => 'unlock',
        Type       => 'Unclassified',
        State      => 'new',
        Priority    => '3 normal',
        Owner      => 'some agent user login',
        CustomerUser => 'customer-1',
    },
    Article => {
        Subject     => 'some subject',
        Body        => 'some body',
        ContentType => 'text/plain; charset=utf8',
    },
};

my $createJSONParams = encode_json $createOrUpdateParams;

my @createRequestParam = (
    $createControllerAndRequest,
    $createJSONParams
);

# We have to use REST-POST requests in order to send UserLogin and Password correctly
# though other REST methods would fit better.
$RestClient->POST(@createRequestParam);

```

```

# If the host isn't reachable, wrong configured or couldn't serve the requested page:
my $CreateResponseCode = $RestClient->responseCode();

if ( $CreateResponseCode ne '200' ) {
    print "Create request failed, response code was: $CreateResponseCode\n";
}
else {

    # If the request was answered correctly, we receive a JSON string here.
    my $ResponseContent = $RestClient->responseContent();

    my $Data = decode_json $ResponseContent;

    # Just to print out the returned Data structure:
    use Data::Dumper;
    print "Create Response was:\n";
    print Dumper($Data);
}

# TicketUpdate Example
# See the documentation of OTRSGenericInterfaceREST on how to setup
# - webservice
# - transport
# - operations
my $UpdateJSONParams = encode_json $CreateOrUpdateParams;

my @UpdateRequestParam = (
    $UpdateControllerAndRequest,
    $UpdateJSONParams
);

# We have to use REST-PATCH requests in order to send UserLogin and Password correctly
# though other REST methods would fit better.
$RestClient->PATCH(@UpdateRequestParam);

# If the host isn't reachable, wrong configured or couldn't serve the requested page:
my $UpdateResponseCode = $RestClient->responseCode();
if ( $UpdateResponseCode ne '200' ) {
    print "Update request failed, response code was: $UpdateResponseCode\n";
}
else {

    # If the request was answered correctly, we receive a JSON string here.
    my $ResponseContent = $RestClient->responseContent();

    my $Data = decode_json $ResponseContent;

    # Just to print out the returned Data structure:
    use Data::Dumper;
    print "Update response was:\n";
    print Dumper($Data);
}

# TicketHistoryGet Example
# See the documentation of OTRSGenericInterfaceREST on how to setup
# - webservice
# - transport
# - operations
my $HistoryParams = {
    UserLogin => "some agent user login",      # to be filled with valid agent login
    Password  => "some agent user password",  # to be filled with valid agent password
    TicketID  => [1],
};

# Build SearchParams as part of the URL for REST-GET requests
$queryParams = $RestClient->buildQuery( %{$HistoryParams} );
$HistoryControllerAndRequest .= $queryParams;

$RestClient->GET($HistoryControllerAndRequest);

```

```
# If the host isn't reachable, wrong configured or couldn't serve the requested page:
my $HistoryResponseCode = $RestClient->responseCode();

if ( $HistoryResponseCode ne '200' ) {
    print "History request failed, response code was: $HistoryResponseCode\n";
}
else {

    # If the request was answered correctly, we receive a JSON string here.
    my $ResponseContent = $RestClient->responseContent();

    my $Data = decode_json $ResponseContent;

    # Just to print out the returned Data structure:
    use Data::Dumper;
    print "History Response was:\n";
    print Dumper($Data);
}
}
```

### 11.7.2.4. cURL Beispiel für REST Anfragen.

Given the above example on a REST configuration for Generic Ticket Connector we have that:

**Für Ticket-Erstellung:** benutzen der POST-Methode am /Ticket-Pfad.

**Für Ticket-Suche:** benutzen der GET-Methode am /Ticket-Pfad.

**Für Ticket-Update:** benutzen der PATCH-Methode am /Ticket/{TicketID}-Pfad (in der {TicketID} eine Vorlage in der Übertragungskonfiguration ist)

**For Ticket Get:** use GET method on /Ticket/{TicketID} path (where {TicketID} is a template represented by :TicketID in the transport configuration)

**For Ticket History Get:** use GET method on /TicketHistory/{TicketID} path (where {TicketID} is a template represented by :TicketID in the transport configuration)

#### 11.7.2.4.1. Neues Ticket erstellen

cURL Kommando:

```
shell> curl "http://localhost/otrs/nph-genericinterface.pl/Webservice/
GenericTicketConnectorREST/Ticket?UserLogin=agent&Password=123" -H "Content-Type:
application/json" -d "{\"Ticket\":{\"Title\":\"REST Create Test\", \"Type\": \"Unclassified
\", \"Queue\":\"Raw\", \"State\":\"open\", \"Priority\":\"3 normal\", \"CustomerUser\":
\"customer\"}, \"Article\":{\"Subject\":\"Rest Create Test\", \"Body\":\"This is only a test
\", \"ContentType\":\"text/plain; charset=utf8\"}}" -X POST
```

Antwort:

```
{
  "ArticleID":5484,
  "TicketNumber":"1001936",
  "TicketID":"1686"
}
```

### 11.7.2.4.2. Get Ticket-Eigenschaften

cURL Kommando:

```
curl "http://localhost/otrs/nph-genericinterface.pl/Webservice/GenericTicketConnectorREST/Ticket/1686?UserLogin=agent&Password=123"
```

Antwort:

```
{
  "Ticket": [
    {
      "Age": 777,
      "PriorityID": 3,
      "ServiceID": "",
      "Type": "Unclassified",
      "Responsible": "root@localhost",
      "StateID": 4,
      "ResponsibleID": 1,
      "ChangeBy": 2,
      "EscalationTime": 0,
      "Changed": "2014-06-30 19:08:14",
      "OwnerID": 2,
      "RealTillTimeNotUsed": 0,
      "GroupID": 1,
      "Owner": "agent",
      "CustomerID": "OTRS",
      "TypeID": 1,
      "Created": "2014-06-30 19:08:12",
      "Priority": "3 normal",
      "UntilTime": 0,
      "EscalationUpdateTime": 0,
      "QueueID": 2,
      "Queue": "Raw",
      "State": "open",
      "Title": "REST Create Test",
      "CreateBy": 2,
      "TicketID": 1686,
      "StateType": "open",
      "EscalationResponseTime": 0,
      "UnlockTimeout": 0,
      "EscalationSolutionTime": 0,
      "LockID": 1,
      "TicketNumber": "1001936",
      "ArchiveFlag": "n",
      "Lock": "unlock",
      "CreateTimeUnix": 1404173292,
      "SLAID": "",
      "CustomerUserID": "customer"
    }
  ]
}
```

### 11.7.2.4.3. Ticket aktualisieren

cURL Kommando:

```
curl "http://localhost/otrs/nph-genericinterface.pl/Webservice/GenericTicketConnectorREST/Ticket/1686?UserLogin=agent&Password=123" -H "Content-Type: application/json" -d "{\"Ticket\": {\"Queues\": \"Postmaster\"}}" -X PATCH
```

Antwort:

```
{
  "TicketNumber": "1001936",
  "TicketID": "1686"
}
```

#### 11.7.2.4.4. Suche nach Tickets

cURL Kommando:

```
curl "http://localhost/otrs/nph-genericinterface.pl/Webservice/GenericTicketConnectorREST/Ticket?UserLogin=agent&Password=123&Queue=Postmaster"
```

Antwort:

```
{
  "TicketID": [
    "1686",
    "102",
    "100",
    "1"
  ]
}
```

#### 11.7.2.4.5. Get Ticket History Details

cURL Kommando:

```
curl "http://localhost/otrs/nph-genericinterface.pl/Webservice/GenericTicketConnectorREST/TicketHistory/1686?UserLogin=agent&Password=123"
```

Antwort:

```
{
  "TicketHistory": [
    {
      "History": [
        {
          "CreateBy": 1,
          "HistoryType": "NewTicket",
          "TicketID": "1",
          "CreateTime": "2017-06-08 22:44:48",
          "TypeID": 1,
          "OwnerID": 1,
          "QueueID": 1,
          "Name": "New Ticket [2015071510123456] created.",
          "StateID": 1,
          "PriorityID": 3,
          "ArticleID": "1",
          "HistoryTypeID": 1
        }
      ],
      "TicketID": "1"
    }
  ]
}
```

## 12. The OTRS Daemon

The OTRS Daemon is an independent set of system processes that plan and execute tasks in background, either on a recurrent basis or triggered by events. OTRS Daemon is fundamental for the correct system operation.

In previous versions of OTRS (from 3.1 to 4) there was another process called OTRS Scheduler that does part of the work that the OTRS Daemon do in OTRS 5. This old process is replaced by the OTRS Daemon which was re-written from the ground to make it more stable, scalable and robust than its predecessor.

The OTRS Daemon is capable to handle up to 10 tasks at the same time and it can work cooperatively with other OTRS Daemons on different frontend servers in a cluster environment.

When idle OTRS Daemon consist in six processes:

- The main daemon (`bin/otrs.Daemon.pl`)

This process is in charge to start and keep running the other children daemons.

- Task worker daemon (`Kernel/System/Daemon/DaemonModules/SchedulerTaskWorker.pm`)

This daemon executes all tasks that have in a list, in a first in first out basis. It can handle simultaneous tasks by creating its own children processes and it checks the task list several times per second. The task list can be filled by task manager daemons, event handlers, and other parts of the system.

Its main mission is to handle all the tasks in the list as soon as possible.

- Future task manager daemon (`Kernel/System/Daemon/DaemonModules/Scheduler-FutureTaskManager.pm`)

This daemon checks for non recurring tasks that are set to be executed in the future (e.g. when a Generic Interface invoker tries to reach a server and it can't, a task could be set to schedule for execution in the next 5 minutes). At the correct time it sends it the task worker daemon.

- Cron task manager daemon (`Kernel/System/Daemon/DaemonModules/Scheduler-CronTaskManager.pm`)

This daemon calculates when is the next execution time of all recurring tasks (e.g. a cache cleanup one time per week ). This kind of tasks are specified in the SysConfig. At the right time for each task it sends the required information to the task worker daemon to execute them.

### Anmerkung

If a task execution time definition is changed in SysConfig, it might take up to an hour for the daemon to pick up the change automatically. Alternatively the OTRS Daemon can be restarted to apply the change immediately.

- Generic Agent task manager daemon (`Kernel/System/Daemon/DaemonModules/SchedulerGenericAgentTaskManager.pm`)

This daemon scans for Generic Agent jobs stored in the database that have a time schedule (discarding all other Generic Agent jobs that are set to executed by events).

When is time to run a Generic Agent job it sends the task information to the task worker daemon to handle the task.

- System Configuration sync manager daemon (Kernel/System/Daemon/DaemonModules/SystemConfigurationSyncManager.pm)

This daemon verifies that the configuration files Kernel/Config/Files/ZZZAAuto.pm Kernel/Config/Files/ZZZACL.pm and Kernel/Config/Files/ZZZProcessManagement.pm are up to date with the deployment information from the database, otherwise the files are updated. and signal the main daemon to restart all daemon modules with the updated configuration.

Additionally if any other .pm file in Kernel/Config/Files/ is modified while the daemon is running, it will also signal the main daemon to restart all daemon modules.

## Anmerkung

The number of active processes depends on the number of tasks that the OTRS Daemon is executing simultaneously in a time frame.

By default the each daemon logs all error messages on a separated file located in /opt/otrs/var/log/Daemon/\*.log. These logs are kept in the system for a defined period. To change this behavior and/or to also log the non error messages, please update SysConfig settings in Daemon -> Core: :Log.

When a task could not be executed successfully for any reason, an email is sent to a predefined recipient reporting the issue. The content of the email includes the error messages and trace (if available).

The OTRS Daemon is an automated process that normally does not require human interaction. However it is possible to query its status and start or stop it if needed.

To be sure that the OTRS Daemon is running there is a Cron job that constantly checks that the process is alive. The main daemon is prepared to work even without a database connection, so is perfectly safe if the Cron task to start it is executed even before the database process in the system startup, and it is also tolerant to database disconnections.

If for any reason the OTRS Daemon needs to be stop (for example during a system maintenance), all unhandled tasks are saved, and as soon as the process is started again it continues with all pending tasks. For recurring tasks it will only execute the last instance of the task (if its due time was during the downtime).

## 12.1. OTRS Daemon Graphical Interface

The OTRS Daemon is not visible in the OTRS Graphical User Interface unless it stops running.

When the system detects that the OTRS Daemon is not running, a notification is presented to a defined group of users ("admin" by default).

To disable the notification (not recommended), change or add the notification groups, please edit the Frontend: :NotifyModule###800-Daemon-Check setting in the SysConfig.

### Abbildung 4.138. Daemon notification



Clicking the notification the system presents an overlay window explaining the steps to bring the OTRS Daemon up and running.

### Abbildung 4.139. Start Daemon

Information about the OTRS Daemon ✕

The OTRS Daemon is a daemon process that performs asynchronous tasks, e.g. ticket escalation triggering, email sending, etc.

**A running OTRS Daemon is mandatory for correct system operation.**

Starting the OTRS Daemon

- Make sure that the file '/ws/otrs\_6/var/cron/otrs\_daemon' exists (without .dist extension). This cron job will check every 5 minutes if the OTRS Daemon is running and start it if needed.
- Execute '/ws/otrs\_6/bin/Cron.sh start' to make sure the cron jobs of the 'otrs' user are active.
- After 5 minutes, check that the OTRS Daemon is running in the system ('bin/otrs.Daemon.pl status').

✕ Close dialog

## 12.2. OTRS Daemon Command Line Interface

The OTRS Daemon command line tools let you control the main daemon process (Start / Stop) or query its status. There are also tools to get more detailed information about the other four children daemons.

### 12.2.1. Main Daemon Tools

To start, stop or query daemon status `bin/otrs.Daemon.pl` script is used.

#### Beispiel 4.30. Example to start the OTRS Daemon

```
shell> cd /opt/otrs/
shell> OTRS_HOME/bin/otrs.Daemon.pl start
```

### Verfügbare Optionen

- **start** - to start the OTRS Daemon process.
- **stop** - to stop the OTRS Daemon process.
- **status** - to query the OTRS Damon process status.
- **start --debug** - to start the OTRS Daemon process in debug mode.

In this mode each daemon reports different messages depending on the actions that are been executed. This mode is not recommended for production environments.

- **stop --force** - to stop the OTRS Daemon process in reducing the wait for children processes to finish.

A forced stop reduces the amount of time the main daemon waits to successful stop the other children processes from 30 seconds (normal) to 5 seconds (forced).

### 12.2.2. Other Daemon Tools

To list all configured child daemons that the main daemon should start and keep running use the console command: `Maint::Daemon::List`.

#### Beispiel 4.31. Example to list all configured daemons

```
shell> cd /opt/otrs/
```



```
shell> bin/otrs.Console.pl Maint::Daemon::List
```

To list detailed information of all daemons use the console command: `Maint::Daemon::Summary`.

### **Beispiel 4.32. Example to a summary of all daemon tasks**

```
shell> cd /opt/otrs/  
shell> bin/otrs.Console.pl Maint::Daemon::Summary
```



# Kapitel 5. Anpassung

## 1. Access Control Lists (ACLs)

### 1.1. Einführung

Seit OTRS 2.0 können Access Control Lists (ACLs) verwendet werden, um den Zugriff auf Tickets, Module, Queues, usw. zu steuern bzw. um in bestimmten Situationen Aktionen auf Tickets (schließen, verschieben, usw.) zu beeinflussen. ACLs können als Ergänzung zum bestehenden Berechtigungssystem der Rollen und Gruppen verwendet werden. Mit ACLs lassen sich, basierend auf Ticket-Attributen, rudimentäre Workflows innerhalb des Systems abbilden.

In a general way ACLs are used to reduce the possible options for a ticket based on a defined set of rules.

ACLs can be directly entered into the Kernel/Config.pm file. However this is not any more recommended as OTRS comes now with a GUI Access Control Lists in the Admin panel that allows to save the ACLs in the Database as the first step and then deploy them into a file when they are ready.

This chapter has some ACL examples which will walk you through the process of defining ACL definitions, and a reference of all possible important ACL settings.

#### **Warnung**

The default user 'root@localhost' is not affected by the Ticket ACLs

### 1.2. Definition

The ACL definition can be split into two big parts, 'Matching' and 'Change'. In the matching sections the ACLs contains attributes that has to be met in order to use the ACL. If the attributes defined in the ACL does not match with the attributes that are sent, then the ACL does not take any affect, but any other match ACL will. The change sections contains the rules to reduce the possible options for a ticket.

Filtersektionen

- Eigenschaften

This section contains matching options that can be changed on the fly. For example on a ticket creation time the data of the ticket changes dynamically as the agent sets the information. If an ACL is set to match a ticket attribute then only when the matching attribute is selected the ACL will be active and might reduce other ticket attributes, but as soon as another value is selected the ACL will not take any affect.

- PropertiesDatabase

This section is similar to Properties but does not take changes in ticket attributes that are not saved into the DataBase, this means that changing an attribute without submit will not make any effect. This section is not use for ticket creation screens (as tickets are not yet created in the Database).

Änderungssektionen

- Possible

Possible section resets the data to be reduced to only the elements that are set in this section.

- PossibleAdd

Elements in PossibleAdd section add missing elements that were reduced in other ACLs. PossibleAdd is only used in together with other ACLs that have Possible or PossibleNot sections.

- PossibleNot

This section is used to remove specific elements from the current data. It could be used stand alone or together with other ACLs with a Possible or PossibleAdd sections.

In order to make the development of ACLs easier and more powerful there is a set of so called modifiers for the attributes on each section. This modifiers are explained below:

Modifikator

- [Not]

This modifier is used to negate a value for example: '[Not]2 low' in this case talking about ticket priorities will be the same as to have: '1 very low', '3 normal', '4 high', '5 very high'.

- [RegExp]

It is use to define a regular expression for matching several values, for example '[RegExp]low' talking about priorities is the same as '1 very low', '2 low'.

- [regex]

Es ist sehr ähnlich zu [RegExp], aber es unterscheidet zwischen Groß-/Kleinschreibung.

- [NotRegExp]

Negated regular expressions for example '[NotRegExp]low' talking about priorities is the same as '3 normal', '4 high', '5 very high'.

- [Notregex]

Es ist ziemlich ähnlich zu [NotRegExp], aber es unterscheidet nicht zwischen Groß-/Kleinschreibung

## 1.3. Beispiele

Die folgenden Beispiele sind für beide Arten, grafisch und textbasiert.

### **Beispiel 5.1. ACL, die das Verschieben von Tickets in eine Queue nur bei einer Ticket-Priorität von 5 erlaubt.**

This example shows you the basic structure of an ACL. First, it needs to have a name. In this case, it is "100-Example-ACL". Note that the ACLs will be numerically sorted before execution, so you should use the names carefully.

Secondly, you have a "Properties" section which is a filter for your tickets. All the criteria defined here will be applied to a ticket to determine if the ACL must be applied or not. In our example, a ticket will match if it is in the queue "Raw" and has priority "5 very high".

This is also affected by changes in the form (e.g. if the ticket is the queue "Raw" and had a priority "3 normal" at this moment the ACL will not match, but then priority drop-down is selected and the priority is changed now to "5 very high" then will also match).

Lastly, a section "Possible" defines modifications to the screens. In this case, from the available queues, only the queue "Alert" can be selected in a ticket screen.

### Abbildung 5.1. ACL 100-Example-ACL

```
# ticket acl
$self->{TicketAcl}->{'100-Example-ACL'} = {
  # match properties
  Properties => {
    # current ticket match properties
    Ticket => {
      Queue => ['Raw'],
      Priority => ['5 very high'],
    }
  },
  # return possible options (white list)
  Possible => {
    # possible ticket options (white list)
    Ticket => {
      Queue => ['Alert'],
    },
  },
};
```

### Beispiel 5.2. ACL, die das Verschieben von Tickets in eine Queue nur bei einer Ticket-Priorität von 5 erlaubt.

This example is very similar to the last one, but in this case only tickets in the queue "Raw" and with a priority "5 very high", both stored in the database will match. This kind of ACLs does not consider changes in the form before the ticket is really updated in the database.

## Abbildung 5.2. ACL 102-Example-ACL

▼ Edit ACL structure

**Match settings**

- ▼ PropertiesDatabase
  - ▼ Ticket
    - Queue:
      - Raw  Exact match
    - Priority:
      - 5 very high  Exact match

**Change settings**

- ▼ Possible
  - ▼ Ticket
    - Queue:
      - Alert  Exact match

```
# ticket acl
$self->{TicketAcl}->{'102-Example-ACL'} = {
  # match properties
  PropertiesDatabase => {
    # current ticket match properties
    Ticket => {
      Queue => ['Raw'],
      Priority => ['5 very high'],
    }
  },
  # return possible options (white list)
  Possible => {
    # possible ticket options (white list)
    Ticket => {
      Queue => ['Alert'],
    },
  },
};
```

### Beispiel 5.3. ACL, die das Schließen von Tickets in der raw-Queue verbietet und den Schließen-Schalter ausblendet.

Here you can see how a ticket field (state) can be filtered with more than one possible value to select from. It is also possible to limit the actions that can be executed for a certain ticket. In this case, the ticket cannot be closed.

## Abbildung 5.3. ACL 102-Second-Example-ACL

▼ Edit ACL structure

**Match settings**

- ▼ Properties
  - ▼ Ticket
    - Queue:
      - Raw x Exact match

---

**Change settings**

- ▼ Possible
  - ▼ Ticket
    - State:
      - new x open x pending reminder x Exact match
- ▼ PossibleNot
  - ▼ Action
    - AgentTicketClose x Exact match

```

$Self->{TicketAcl}->{'102-Second-Example-ACL'} = {
  # match properties
  Properties => {
    # current ticket match properties
    Ticket => {
      Queue => ['Raw'],
    }
  },
  # return possible options (white list)
  Possible => {
    # possible ticket options (white list)
    Ticket => {
      State => ['new', 'open', 'pending reminder'],
    },
  },
  # return also not possible options (black list)
  PossibleNot => {
    # not possible action options
    Action => [ 'AgentTicketClose' ],
  },
};

```

### Beispiel 5.4. ACL entfernt immer den Status Erfolgreich geschlossen

This example shows how it is possible to define negative filters (the state "closed successful" will be removed). You can also see that not defining match properties for a ticket will match any ticket, i. e. the ACL will always be applied. This may be useful if you want to hide certain values by default, and only enable them in special circumstances (e. g. if the agent is in a specific group).

## Abbildung 5.4. ACL 103-Third-ACL-Example

▼ Edit ACL structure

Match settings

-

---

Change settings

- ▼ PossibleNot
  - ▼ Ticket
    - State:
      - closed successful x Exact match
      - 
      -
    - 
    -

```
$Self->{TicketAcl}->{'103-Third-ACL-Example'} = {
  # match properties
  Properties => {
    # current ticket match properties (match always)
  },
  # return possible options
  PossibleNot => {
    # possible ticket options
    Ticket => {
      State => ['closed successful'],
    },
  },
};
```

## Beispiel 5.5. ACL, die nur Hardware-Services für Tickets anzeigt, die in Queues erstellt wurden, die mit "HW" beginnen.

This example also shows you how you can use regular expressions for matching tickets and for filtering the available options.

## Abbildung 5.5. ACL 104-Only-Hardware-Services-for-HW-Queues-ACL

▼ Edit ACL Structure

Match settings

- ▼ Properties
  - ▼ Ticket
    - Queue:
      - [RegExp]HW x Regular expression
      - 
      -
    - 
    -

---

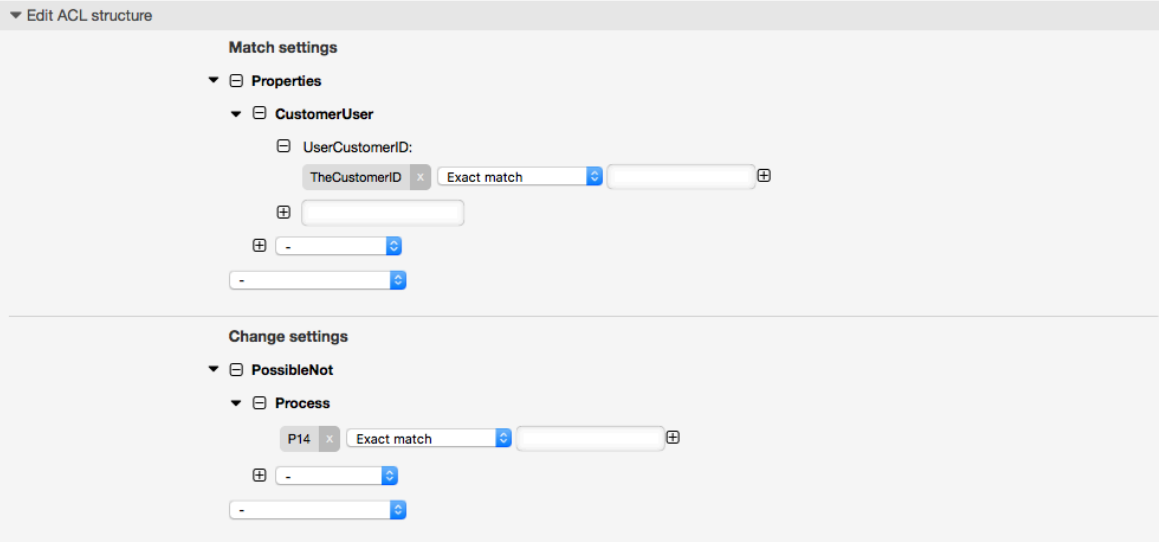
Change settings

- ▼ Possible
  - ▼ Ticket
    - Service:
      - [RegExp]^Hardware x Regular expression
      - 
      -
    - 
    -

```
$Self->{TicketAcl}->{'104-Only-Hardware-Services-for-HW-Queues-ACL'} = {
  # match properties
  # note we don't have "Ticket => {" because there's no ticket yet
  Properties => {
    Queue => {
      Name => ['[RegExp]HW'],
    }
  },
  # return possible options
  Possible => {
    # possible ticket options
    Ticket => {
      Service => ['[RegExp]^(Hardware)'],
    },
  },
};
```

## Beispiel 5.6. ACL to restrict a Process in the customer frontend using the CustomerID.

### Abbildung 5.6. ACL 105-Disallow-Process-For-CustomerID



```
$Self->{TicketAcl}->{"105-Disallow-Process-For-CustomerID"} = {
  'Possible' => {},
  'PossibleNot' => {
    'Process' => [
      'P14'
    ]
  },
  'Properties' => {
    'CustomerUser' => {
      'UserCustomerID' => [
        'CustomerID'
      ]
    }
  },
  'PropertiesDatabase' => {},
  'StopAfterMatch' => 0
};
```



## 1.4. Referenz

In dem angehängten Beispiel finden Sie eine Liste aller Parameter, welche für ACLs verwendet werden können.

Please see the section on ACLs in the ProcessManagement documentation for a detailed description of how to use ACLs for process tickets.

### Beispiel 5.7. Die Liste zeigt alle möglichen und wichtigen ACL-Einstellungen

```
# ticket acl
$self->{TicketAcl}->{'200-ACL-Reference'} = {
  # match properties (current values from the form)
  Properties => {

    # the used frontend module
    Frontend => {
      Action => ['AgentTicketPhone', 'AgentTicketEmail'],

      # or

      # (not to be used together with 'Action')
      Endpoint => ['ExternalFrontend::TicketCreate'],
    },

    # the logged in agent
    User => {
      UserLogin => ['some login'],
      Group_rw => [
        'hotline',
      ],
      Role => [
        'admin',
      ],
      # ...
    },

    # the logged in customer
    CustomerUser => {
      UserLogin => ['some login'],
      UserCustomerID => ['some customer id'],
      Group_rw => [
        'hotline',
      ],
      # ...
    },

    # process properties
    Process => {
      ProcessEntityID => ['Process-9c378d7cc59f0fce4cee7bb9995ee3eb'],
      # the Process that the current ticket is part of
      ActivityEntityID => ['Activity-f8b2fdebe54eeb7b147a5f8e1da5e35c'],
      # the current Activity of the ticket
      ActivityDialogEntityID => ['ActivityDialog-aff0ae05fe6803f38de8fff6cf33b7ce'],
      # the current ActivityDialog that the Agent/Customer is using
    },

    # ticket properties
    Queue => {
      Name => ['Raw'],
      QueueID => ['some id'],
      GroupID => ['some id'],
      Email => ['some email'],
      RealName => ['OTRS System'],
      # ...
    },
    Service => {
      ServiceID => ['some id'],
```

```

    Name      => ['some name'],
    ParentID => ['some id'],
    # ...
  },
  Type => {
    ID      => ['some id'],
    Name    => ['some name'],
    # ...
  },
  Priority = {
    ID      => ['some id'],
    Name    => ['some name'],
    # ...
  },
  SLA = {
    SLAID   => ['some id'],
    Name    => ['some name'],
    Calendar => ['some calendar'],
    # ...
  },
  State = {
    ID      => ['some id'],
    Name    => ['some name'],
    TypeName => ['some state type name'],,
    TypeID  => ['some state type id'],
    # ...
  },
  Owner => {
    UserLogin => ['some login'],
    Group_rw => [
      'some group',
    ],
    Role => [
      'admin',
    ],
    # ...
  },
  Responsible => {
    UserLogin => ['some login'],
    Group_rw => [
      'some group',
    ],
    Role => [
      'admin',
    ],
    # ...
  },
  DynamicField => {
    # Names must be in DynamicField_<field_name> format.
    # Values in [ ... ] must always be the untranslated internal data keys
    #   specified in the dynamic field definition and
    #   not the data values shown to the user.
    DynamicField_Field1      => ['some value'],
    DynamicField_OtherField  => ['some value'],
    DynamicField_TicketFreeText2 => ['some value'],
    # ...
  },
  # alternatively, ticket properties can be specified in the ticket hash
  Ticket => {
    Queue          => ['Raw'],
    State          => ['new', 'open'],
    Priority       => ['some priority'],
    Lock          => ['lock'],
    CustomerID    => ['some id'],
    CustomerUserID => ['some id'],
    Owner         => ['some owner'],
    DynamicField_Field1 => ['some value'],
    DynamicField_MyField => ['some value'],
    # ...
  },
},

```

```

# match properties (existing values from the database)
PropertiesDatabase => {
  # See section "Properties", the same config can be used here.
  # ...
}

# reset possible options (white list)
Possible => {
  # possible ticket options (white list)
  Ticket => {
    Queue => ['Hotline', 'Coordination'],
    State => ['some state'],
    Priority => ['5 very high'],
    DynamicField_Field1 => ['some value'],
    DynamicField_MyField => ['some value'],
    # ...
    NewOwner => ['some owner'],
    OldOwner => ['some owner'],
    # ...
  },

  # Limit the number of possible ActivityDialogs the Agent/Customer
  # can use in a process ticket.
  ActivityDialog => ['AD1', 'AD3'],

  # Limit the number of possible Processes that can be started
  Process => ['Process-9c378d7cc59f0fce4cee7bb9995ee3eb',
'Process-12345678901234567890123456789012'],

  # possible action options (white list)
  Action => [
    'AgentTicketBounce',
    'AgentTicketPhone',      # only used to show/hide the Split action
    'AgentLinkObject',      # only used to show/hide the Link action
    # ...
  ],
},
# add options (white list)
PossibleAdd => {
  # See section "Possible"
  # ...
},
# remove options (black list)
PossibleNot => {
  # See section "Possible"
  # ...
},
};

```

## Anmerkung

While matching ACLs if CustomerUserID parameter sent, the ACL mechanism will compare the defined ACLs using the supplied CustomerUserID to gather the CustomerUser details to fill the CustomerUser hash and it also overrides the Customer information in the Ticket hash for the Properties match. On the other hand this calculations are also made for the PropertiesDatabase part, but using the Ticket Customer as the basis to gather the data.

Notice that in Customer Interface, the CustomerUserID is always sent with the current logged Customer User.

Be aware that in ticket search screens (AgentTicketSearch and CustomerTicketSearch) the only affected attributes by ACLs are the Dynamic Fields. This means that this screens you can not restrict any other attribute like ticket type, state, queue, etc.

From OTRS 4 the 'Action' parameter is not longer a hash but an array reference and it can be used in any of the Change sections using any of the Modifiers.

## 2. Prozess-Management

### 2.1. Einführung

This feature of OTRS allows you to model processes (work-flows) in the ticket system. The basic idea is to be able to define recurring processes, and to delegate work items to different people, as well as leading the progress of a process in different directions based on certain criteria.

### 2.2. Beispiel Prozess

Zur Demonstration schauen wir uns ein Beispiel an. Wir wollen die Bestellung eines Buches in einem Prozess abbilden.

#### 2.2.1. Aufnahme der Anforderungen

Before an order can be placed, the demand for literature by an employee will be recorded. The following book is needed in our example:

Titel: Prozessmanagement für Dummies Autor: Thilo Knuppertz ISBN: 3527703713
--

#### 2.2.2. Genehmigung durch Manager

Der Abteilungsleiter des Mitarbeiters muss über die Bestellung entscheiden. Im Falle einer Verweigerung sollte ein Grund vom Manager angegeben werden. Im Falle einer Genehmigung wird die Bestellung zur Einkauf-Abteilung weitergeleitet.

#### 2.2.3. Verarbeitung durch Einkaufsabteilung

Die Einkauf-Abteilung muss nun herausfinden, wo das Buch zu den besten Konditionen bestellt werden kann. Wenn es ausverkauft ist kann das in der Bestellung vermerkt werden. Im Falle einer erfolgreichen Bestellung wird die Einkauf-Abteilung den Lieferanten, den Preis und das Lieferdatum aufnehmen.

#### 2.2.4. Verarbeitung durch Poststelle

Die Lieferung kommt an der Firma an. Die Warenannahme überprüft die Lieferung und notiert das Empfangsdatum. Nun wird der Mitarbeiter informiert, dass seine Bestellung angekommen ist und bereit ist, abgeholt zu werden.

### 2.3. Implementierung des Beispiels

If we assume that a ticket acts in this workflow like an accompanying document that can receive change notes, we already have a clear picture of process tickets.

Nach der Analyse des Beispielprozesses, konnten wir folgende nötigen Elemente identifizieren:

- Possibilities to record data, let's call them *User Task Activity Dialogs*,
- Checks which can react to changed data automatically, let's call them *Sequence Flows*,

- Changes which can be applied to a process ticket after successful moving between the activities of a process ticket, let's call them *Sequence Flow Actions*.

Wir brauchen noch ein zusätzliches Element, was nicht so offensichtlich sein könnte:

- A possibility to offer more than just one User Task Activity Dialog to be available. In our example this is needed when the manager must have the choice between "Approve" and "Deny". Let's call this *User Task Activity*.

Now, with User Task Activities, User Task Activity Dialogs, Sequence Flows and Sequence Flow Actions we have the necessary tools to model the individual steps of our example. What's still missing is an area where for each work-flow the order of the steps can be specified. Let's call this *Process*. To be able to refer to all these entities later, we will assign to them an abbreviation in parentheses. This abbreviation is based on an internal identification mechanism called EntityIDs.

Die EntityIDs werden mit einem oder zwei Buchstaben (je nach Prozessteil) und einer fortlaufenden Nummer gebildet, Beispiel:

- Prozess: 'P1', 'P2' ... 'Pn'.
- Aktivität: 'A1', 'A2' ... 'An'.
- User Task Activity Dialog: 'AD1', 'AD2' ... 'ADn'.
- Sequence Flow: 'SF1', 'SF2' ... 'SFn'.
- Sequence Flow Action: 'SFA1', 'SFA2' ... 'SFAn'.

Before the creation of the process and its parts, it is necessary to prepare the system, we will need to define some Queues, Users and Dynamic Fields as well as set some SysConfig options.

Erstellen Sie die folgenden Queues:

- Management
- Mitarbeiter
- Einkauf
- Post

Erstellen Sie die folgenden Benutzer:

- Manager
- Mitarbeiter

Erstellen Sie die folgenden DynamicFields

- Titel

Beschriftung	Titel
Typ	Text
Objekt	Ticket

- Autor

Beschriftung	Autor
Typ	Text
Objekt	Ticket

- ISBN

Beschriftung	ISBN
Typ	Text
Objekt	Ticket

- Status

Beschriftung	Status
Typ	Einfachauswahl
Objekt	Ticket
mögliche Werte	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Genehmigung</li> <li>• Genehmigung abgelehnt</li> <li>• genehmigt</li> <li>• Bestellung abgelehnt</li> <li>• Bestellung aufgegeben</li> <li>• Sendung empfangen</li> </ul>

Note: Please use exactly these possible values for "Key" and "Value" in the Dynamic Field setup.

- Lieferant

Beschriftung	Lieferant
Typ	Text
Objekt	Ticket

- Preis

Beschriftung	Preis
Typ	Text
Objekt	Ticket

- LieferDatum

Beschriftung	Liefertermin
Typ	Datum
Objekt	Ticket

- Eingangsdatum

Beschriftung	Datum des Eingangs
Typ	Datum

Objekt	Ticket
--------	--------

Setzen Sie die folgenden SysConfig-Einstellungen:

- 'Ticket::Responsible': Ja
- 'Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketZoom###ProcessWidgetDynamicFieldGroups':

<b>Schlüssel:</b>	<b>Inhalt:</b>
Buch	Titel, Autor,ISBN
Allgemein	Status
Auftrag	Preis, Lieferant,Liefertermin
Lieferung	Eingangsdatum

- 'Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketZoom###ProcessWidgetDynamicField':

<b>Schlüssel:</b>	<b>Inhalt:</b>
Autor	1
Eingangsdatum	1
LieferDatum	1
ISBN	1
Preis	1
Status	1
Lieferant	1
Titel	1

Fangen wir mit dem realen Prozessmanagement an. Im nächsten Schritt werden wir die einzelnen Objekte, die wir benötigen, definieren.

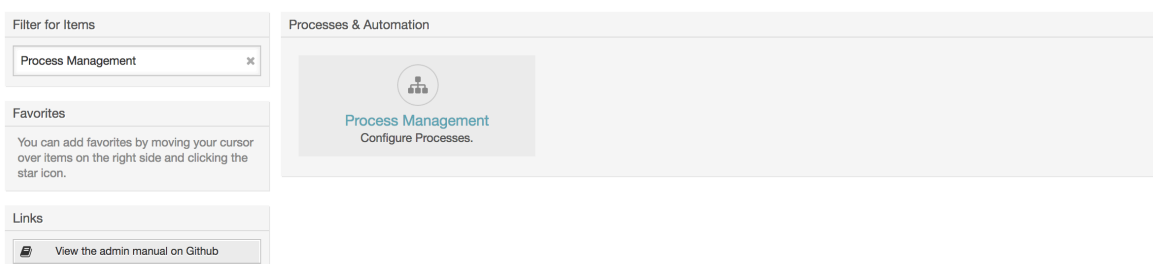
### 2.3.1. Prozess (als ein Container)

To create a new process it is necessary to click on the "Process Management" link in the 'Processes & Automation' section in the Admin panel, which will lead to the Process Management Overview screen. After the creation of the process, we can create all other entities (or process parts).

#### Anmerkung

Activities, User Task Activity Dialogs, Sequence Flows and Sequence Flow Actions defined in one process will be available for all the processes in the system.

### Abbildung 5.7. OTRS Admin screen - System Administration



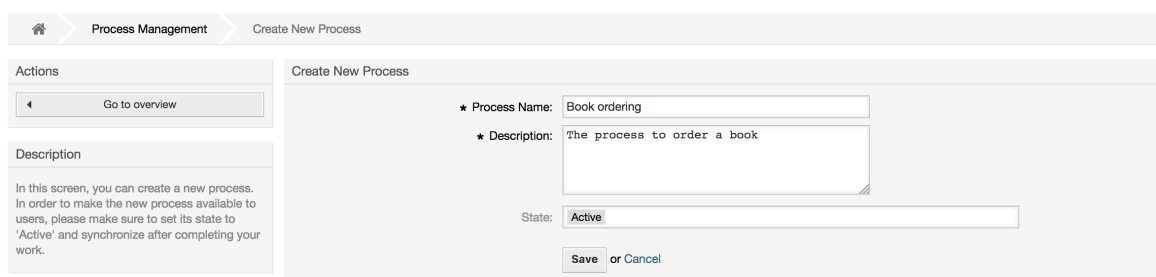
Klicken Sie auf "Neuen Prozess erstellen" im Adminmenü

## Abbildung 5.8. Schaltfläche: Neuen Prozess erstellen



Fill the process information, set Process Name and the Description, but leave the process State as "inactive", until we finish all the tasks. Save the process.

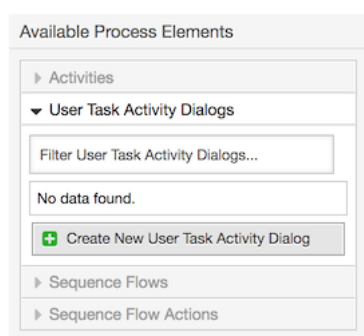
## Abbildung 5.9. Neuen Prozess hinzufügen



## 2.3.2. User Task Activity Dialogs

Click on the new process name in the Process Management Overview Screen, then in the "Available Process Elements" click on "User Task Activity Dialogs" (this action will expand the user task activity dialog options and will collapse all others doing an accordion like effect). Finally, click on "Create New User Task Activity Dialog".

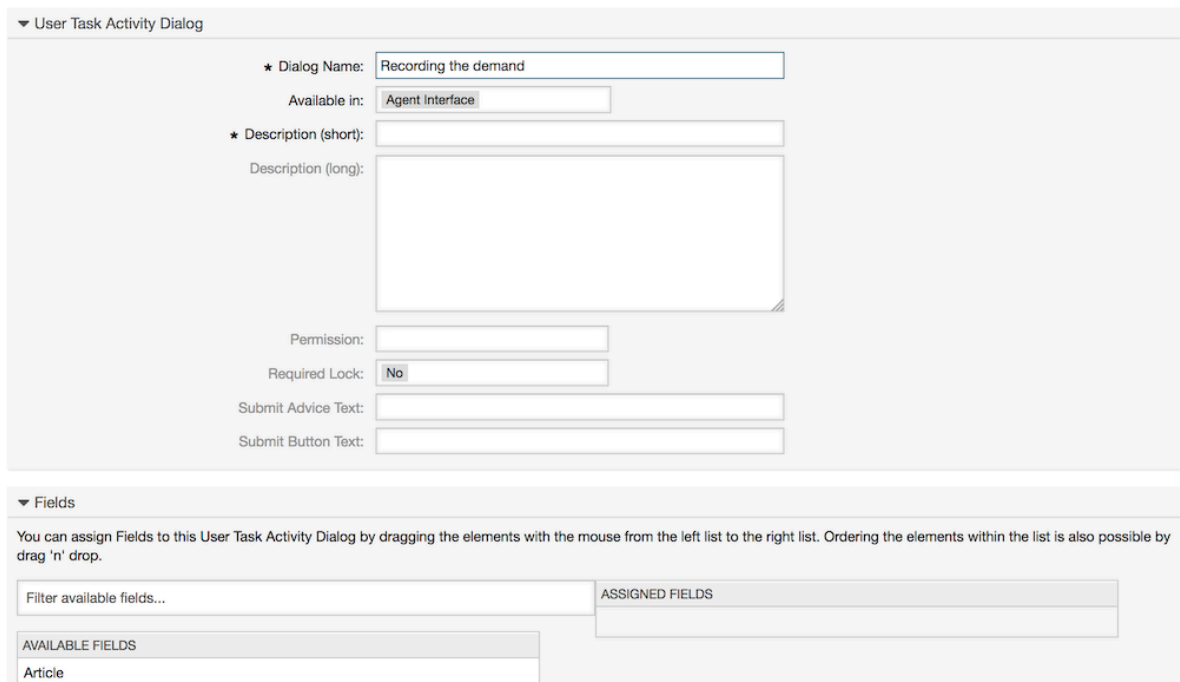
## Abbildung 5.10. Create New User Task Activity Dialog button



In the opened popup screen fill the "Dialog Name" as well as the "Description (short)" field. For this example, we will leave all other fields as the default. To assign fields to the User Task Activity Dialog, simply drag the required field from the "Available Fields" pool and drop it into the "Assigned Fields" pool. The order in the "Assigned Fields" pool is the order that the fields will have in the screen: in order to modify the order simply drag and drop a field within the pool to rearrange it in the correct place.

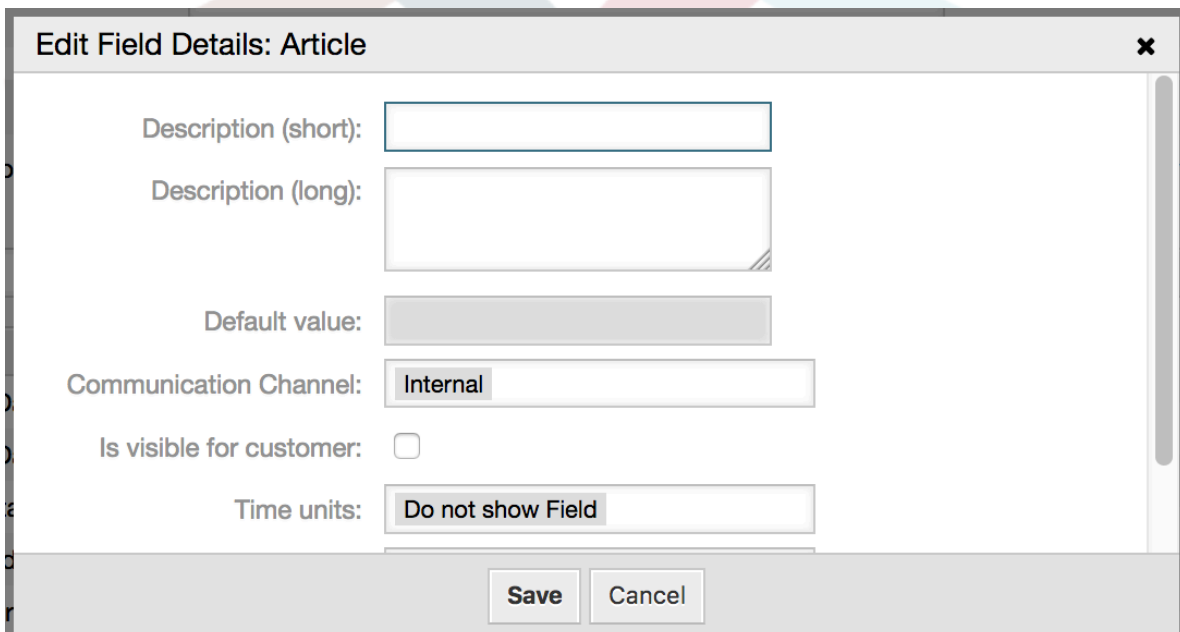


## Abbildung 5.11. Add new User Task Activity Dialog



As soon as the fields are dropped into the "Assigned Fields" pool another popup screen is shown with some details about the field. We will leave the default options and only for Article fields we should make sure that the CommunicationChannel field is set to "Internal" and that the IsVisibleForCustomer is not active.

## Abbildung 5.12. Felddetails bearbeiten (Artikel)



Nachdem alle Felder zugewiesen wurden, klicken Sie auf übermitteln in der PopUp-Oberfläche damit die Änderungen gespeichert werden.

In this example we will use Article field for comments, but another option could be to create a TextArea type Dynamic Field. The rest of the mentioned fields in the lines below are the Dynamic Fields that we already defined before.

Please be aware that in this screen all the Dynamic Fields have the prefix "DynamicField\_" as in "DynamicField\_Title". Do not confuse this with the field "Title" that is actually the Ticket Title.

Create the following User Task Activity Dialogs:

- "Aufnahme der Nachfrage" (AD1)

A user task activity dialog that contains all the required fields for the data to be collected for the order (Title, Author and ISBN), and a Status field with the possibility to choose "Approval".

- "Genehmigung verweigert" (AD2)

A user task activity dialog with a comment field (Article) and a Status field with the option "Approval denied".

- "Genehmigt" (AD3)

Hier benötigen Sie das Statusfeld mit der Option "Genehmigt".

- "Bestellung abgelehnt" (AD4)

A user task activity dialog which makes it possible for purchasing to reject an impossible order (book out of stock). Here we also need a comment field and the Status field with the option "Order denied".

- "Bestellung aufgegeben" (AD5)

A user task activity dialog with the fields Supplier, Price and Delivery date for purchasing and the Status field with the option "Order placed".

- "Sendung empfangen" (AD6)

A user task activity dialog for the mail room with a field for the Date of receipt and the Status field with the option "Shipment received".

To restrict the Status field for each user task activity dialog, we need to add some ACLs in the Kernel/Config.pm or to a new Perl file located in Kernel/Config/Files.

```
$Self->{TicketAcl}->{'P1-AD1-1'} = {
    Properties => {
        Process => {
            ActivityDialogEntityID => ['AD1'],
        },
    },
    Possible => {
        Ticket => {
            DynamicField_Status => ['Approval'],
        },
    },
};

$Self->{TicketAcl}->{'P1-AD2-1'} = {
    Properties => {
        Process => {
            ActivityDialogEntityID => ['AD2'],
        },
    },
    Possible => {
        Ticket => {
            DynamicField_Status => ['Approval denied'],
        },
    },
};
```

```

    },
  };

  $Self->{TicketAcl}->{'P1-AD3-1'} = {
    Properties => {
      Process => {
        ActivityDialogEntityID => ['AD3'],
      },
    },
    Possible => {
      Ticket => {
        DynamicField_Status => ['Approved'],
      },
    },
  },
};

  $Self->{TicketAcl}->{'P1-AD4-1'} = {
    Properties => {
      Process => {
        ActivityDialogEntityID => ['AD4'],
      },
    },
    Possible => {
      Ticket => {
        DynamicField_Status => ['Order denied'],
      },
    },
  },
};

  $Self->{TicketAcl}->{'P1-AD5-1'} = {
    Properties => {
      Process => {
        ActivityDialogEntityID => ['AD5'],
      },
    },
    Possible => {
      Ticket => {
        DynamicField_Status => ['Order placed'],
      },
    },
  },
};

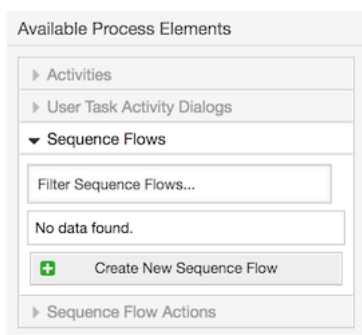
  $Self->{TicketAcl}->{'P1-AD6-1'} = {
    Properties => {
      Process => {
        ActivityDialogEntityID => ['AD6'],
      },
    },
    Possible => {
      Ticket => {
        DynamicField_Status => ['Shipment received'],
      },
    },
  },
};

```

### 2.3.3. Sequence Flows

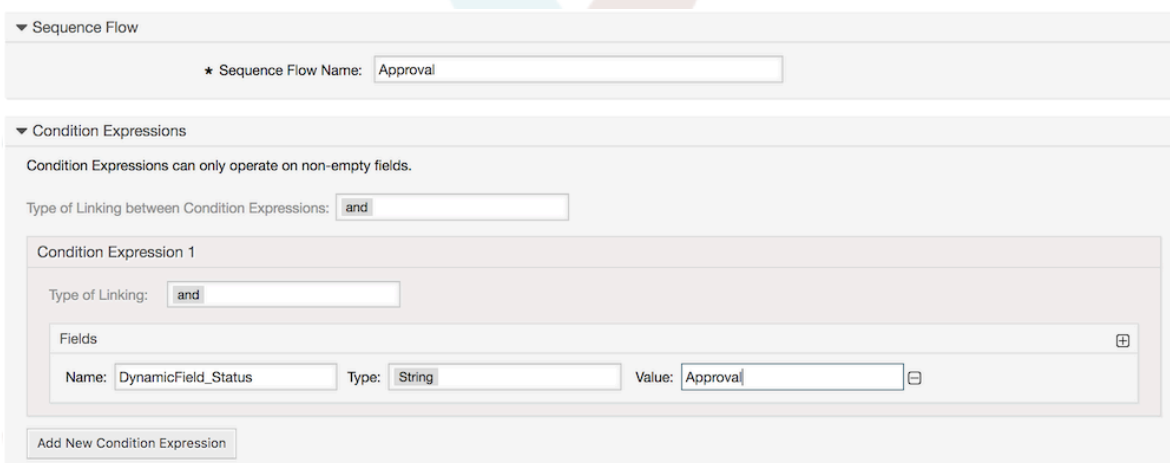
In the "Available Process Elements" click on "Sequence Flows", then click on "Create New Sequence Flow".

## Abbildung 5.13. Create New Sequence Flow button



In the opened popup screen fill the "Sequence Flow Name", then in the sequence flow condition expressions, for this example, we will add just one condition expression and just one field. For both we can leave the Type of Linking as "and" and we will use the filled match type value as "String".

## Abbildung 5.14. Add new Sequence Flow



After all sequence flow condition expressions are set, click on the submit button to save the changes.

Create the following Sequence Flows:

- "Approval" (SF1)  
A sequence flow which checks if the Status field is set to "Approval".
- "Approval denied" (SF2)  
A sequence flow which checks if the Status field is set to "Approval denied".
- "Approved" (SF3)  
A sequence flow which checks if the Status field is set to "Approved".
- "Order denied" (SF4)  
A sequence flow which checks if the Status field is set to "Order denied".
- "Order placed" (SF5)  
A sequence flow which checks if the Status field is set to "Order placed".

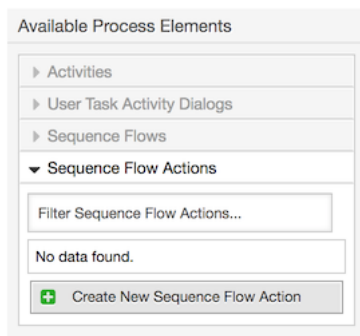
- "Shipment received" (SF6)

A sequence flow which checks if the Status field is set to "Shipment received".

### 2.3.4. Sequence Flow Actions

Click on "Sequence Flow Actions" in the "Available Process Elements", then click on "Create New Sequence Flow Action".

#### Abbildung 5.15. Create New Sequence Flow Action button



In the opened popup screen, fill the "Sequence Flow Action Name", and the "Sequence Flow Action module", then add the required and optional parameter names and values.

All the Sequence Flow Action Modules are shared with the Script Task Activities and they are located in Kernel/System/ProcessManagement/Modules. Following is the list of all bundled Sequence Flow Action Modules included in this release:

- DynamicFieldSet
- TicketArticleCreate
- TicketCreate
- TicketCustomerSet
- TicketLockSet
- TicketOwnerSet
- TicketQueueSet
- TicketResponsibleSet
- TicketSendEmail
- TicketServiceSet
- TicketSLASet
- TicketStateSet
- TicketTitleSet
- TicketTypeSet

Each module has its own specific parameters. Please review the module documentation to learn all required and optional parameters.

## Anmerkung

From OTRS 4.0.1, parameters are not longer mandatory fixed values, but instead, they can inherit from the original ticket using format: <OTRS\_Ticket\_property>.

From OTRS 4.0.6, the format <OTRS\_TICKET\_property> is now supported, older format is still usable, but deprecated as it will be dropped in further versions.

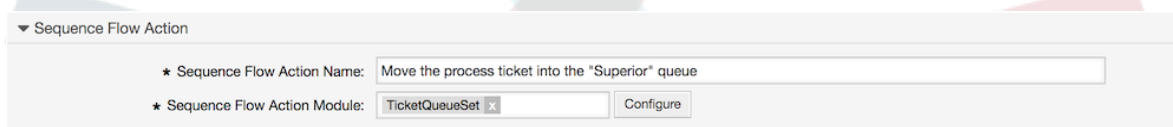
## Anmerkung

From OTRS 7.0.1, you can use new OTRS smart tags in the "Body" parameter of TicketCreate and TicketArticleCreate modules: <OTRS\_AGENT\_BODY\_RICHTEXT> and <OTRS\_CUSTOMER\_BODY\_RICHTEXT>.

For both tags you can specify a set of parameters to influence the content of the body, please check the TicketCreate module documentation and TicketArticleCreate module documentation.

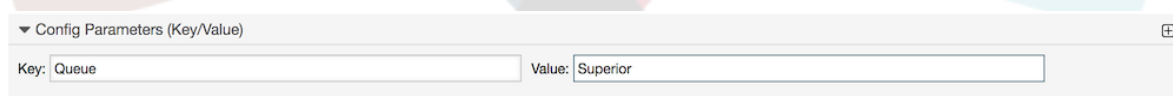
As already mentioned, both OTRS smart tags are only supported in TicketCreate and TicketArticleCreate modules.

### Abbildung 5.16. Add new Sequence Flow Action



After setting the sequence flow action name and module, click on 'Save' button, and after a reload, 'Configure' button next to the selected module will appear. Click on it to set all parameters.

### Abbildung 5.17. Configure Sequence Flow Action



After all parameters and values are set click on the 'Save and Finish' button to save the parameters and return to the sequence flow action screen again, then click on 'Save and Finish' (again) to save all data and return to the main process screen.

Create the following Sequence Flow Actions:

- "Move the process ticket into the 'Management' queue" (SFA1)

This action is supposed to be executed when the sequence flow "Approval" (SF1) is applied.

- "Change ticket responsible to 'manager'" (SFA2)

To be executed when the sequence flow "Approval" (SF1) is applied.

- "Move process ticket into the 'Employees' queue" (SFA3)

Wird ausgeführt, wenn:

- The sequence flow "Approval denied" (SF2) is applied

- The sequence flow "Order denied" (SF4) is applied
- The sequence flow "Shipment received" (SF6) is applied
- "Change ticket responsible to 'Employee'" (SFA4)

Wird ausgeführt, wenn:

- The sequence flow "Approval denied" (SF2) is applied
- The sequence flow "Order denied" (SF4) is applied
- The sequence flow "Shipment received" (SF6) is applied
- "Move process ticket into the 'Purchasing' queue" (SFA5)  
To be executed when the sequence flow "Approved" (SF3) is applied.
- "Move process ticket into the 'Post office' queue" (SFA6)  
To be executed when the sequence flow "Order placed" (SF5) is applied.
- "Close ticket successfully" (SFA7)

Wird ausgeführt, wenn:

- The sequence flow "Shipment received" (SF6) is applied
- "Close ticket unsuccessfully" (SFA8)

Wird ausgeführt, wenn:

- The sequence flow "Approval denied" (SF2) is applied
- The sequence "Order denied" (SF4) is applied

As you can see, there are places where the same Sequence Flow Actions should be executed. Therefore it is reasonable to make it possible to link Sequence Flow Actions freely with Sequence Flow to be able to reuse them.

## 2.3.5. Aktivitäten

There are three types of activities:

- Script Task Activities

This task executes a script module automatically when the activity is reached, these modules are shared with the Sequence Flow Actions.

- Service Task Activities

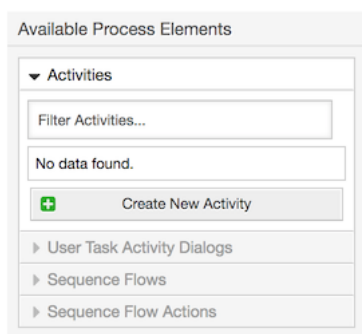
Triggers an invoker from a Generic Interface web service when the activity is reached.

- User Task Activities

They could be seen as a bundle which can contain one or more User Task Activity Dialogs.

Klicken Sie auf "Aktivitäten" in den verfügbaren "Prozesselementen", anschließend klicken Sie auf "Erstelle neue Aktivität".

## Abbildung 5.18. Neue Aktivitätsschaltfläche erstellen



In the opened popup screen fill the "Activity Name", and be sure that "User task activity" is set in the "Activity type" field, then drag the required User Task Activity Dialogs from the "Available User Task Activity Dialogs" pool, and drop them into to the "Assigned User Task Activity Dialogs" pool. This dialog will be presented (in the ticket zoom screen) in the same order as it is defined on this screen translating from top to bottom, from left to right.

This order is especially important in the first Activity, since the first User Task Activity Dialog for this activity is the only one that is presented when the process starts.

### Anmerkung

Script and Service task activities at the very beginning of the processes will present a default dialog to trigger the process start by executing the script or invoker.

Create the following User Task Activities:

- "Aufnahme der Nachfrage" (A1)  
Contains the User Task Activity Dialog "Recording the demand" (AD1)
- "Genehmigung" (A2)  
Contains the User Task Activity Dialogs "Approval denied" (AD2) as well as "Approved" (AD3)
- "Bestellung" (A3)  
Contains the User Task Activity Dialogs "Order rejected" (AD4) as well as "Order placed" (AD5)
- Eingehend (A4)  
Contains the User Task Activity Dialog "Shipment received" (AD6)
- "Process complete" (A5)  
This is a User task Activity without possible User Task Activity Dialogs. It will be set after "Approval denied", "Order denied" or "Shipment received" and represents the end of the process.

Now we can clearly see that Activities are precisely defined states of a process ticket. After a successful Sequence flow a process ticket moves from one Activity to another.

### 2.3.6. Buchbestellprozesspfad

Let us conclude our example with the last missing piece in the puzzle, the Process as the a flow describer. In our case this is the whole ordering work-flow. Other processes could be office supply ordering or completely different processes.

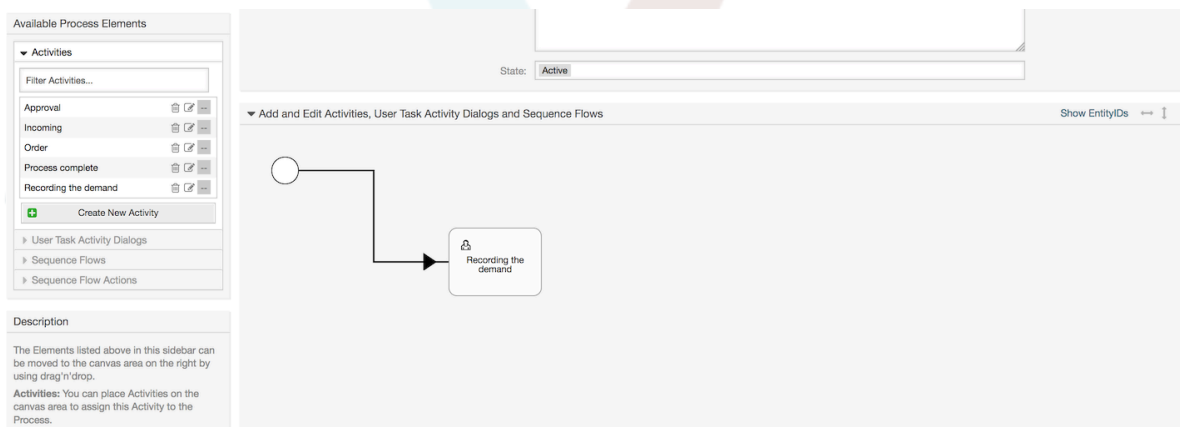


The process has a starting point which consists of the start User Task Activity and the start User Task Activity Dialog. For any new book order, the start User Task Activity Dialog (first User Task Activity Dialog for the first User Task Activity) is the first screen that is displayed. If this is completed and saved, the Process ticket will be created and can follow the configured work-flow.

The process also contains the directions for how the process ticket can move through the Process. Let's call this the "Path". It consists of the start Activity, one or more Sequence Flows (possibly with Sequence Flow Actions), and other Activities.

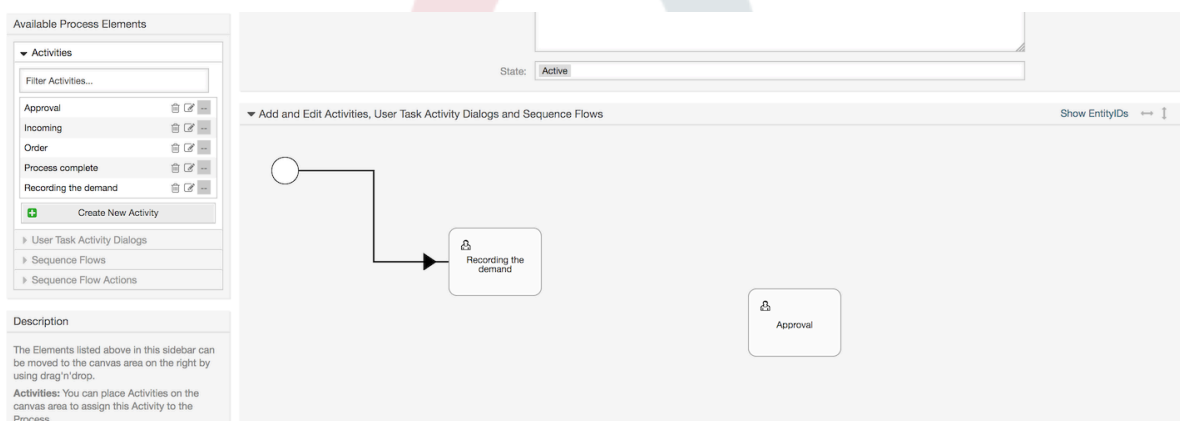
Assuming that the User Task Activities have already assigned their User Task Activity Dialogs, drag an Activity from the accordion (in the left part of the screen) and drop it into the canvas area (below process information). Notice that an arrow from the process start (green circle) to the Activity is placed automatically. (This is the first User Task Activity and its first User Task Activity Dialog is the first screen that will be shown when the process starts).

### Abbildung 5.19. Ziehen Sie die erste Aktivität in die Arbeitsfläche



Next, drag another Activity into the canvas too. Now we will have two Activities in the canvas. The first one is connected to the start point and the second has no connections. You can hover the mouse over each activity to reveal their own User Task Activity Dialogs (in case of other type of activities, relative information is shown such as the selected script or web service and invoker).

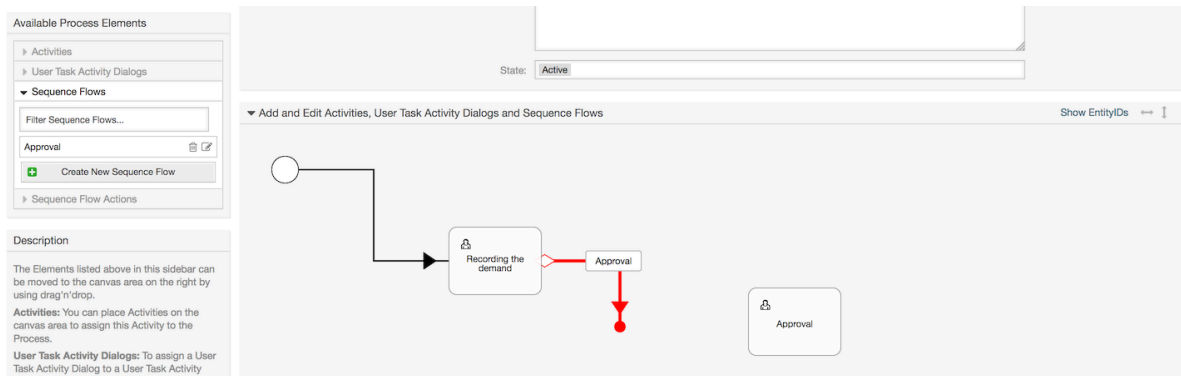
### Abbildung 5.20. Ziehen Sie die zweite Aktivität in die Arbeitsfläche.



Then let's create the "Path" (connection) between these two Activities, for this we will use the Sequence Flows. Click on Sequence Flows in the accordion, drag a Sequence Flow

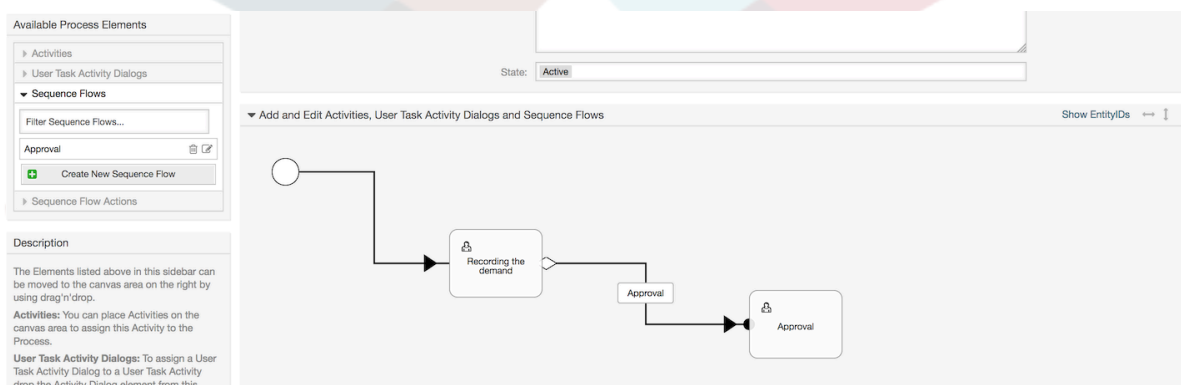
and drop it inside the first Activity. Notice that the Activity changes its color indicating that the Sequence Flow is attached. As soon as the Sequence Flow is dropped, the end point of the Sequence Flow arrow will be placed next to the process start point. Drag the Sequence Flow arrow end point and drop it inside the other Activity to create the connection between the Activities.

### Abbildung 5.21. Drag a Sequence Flow into the canvas



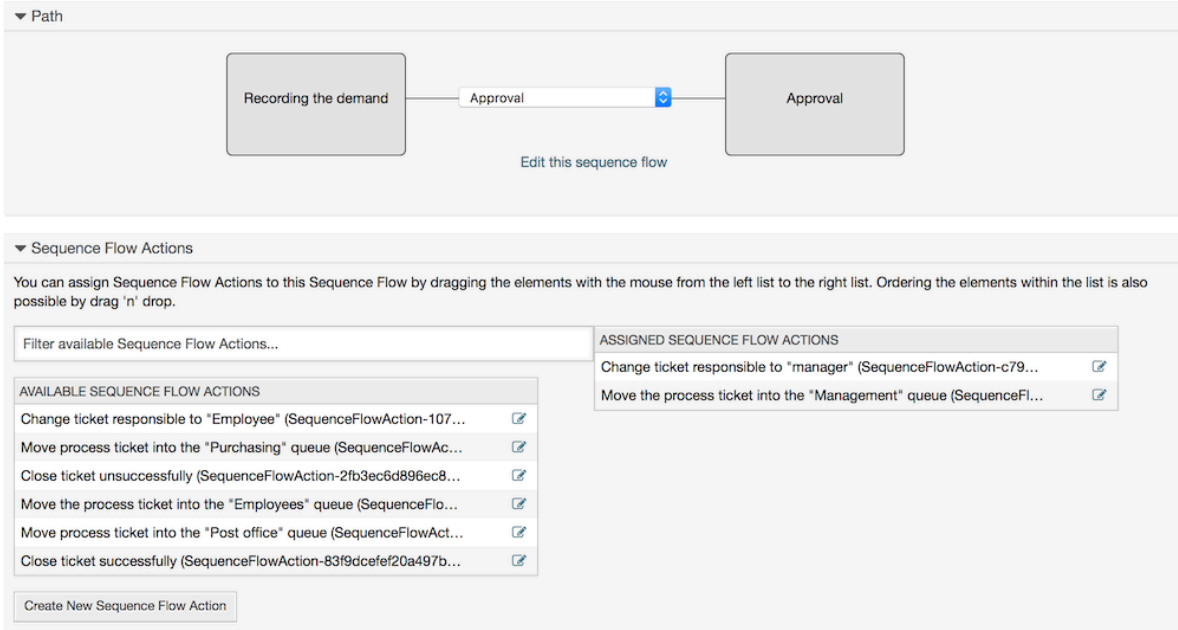
Now that the "Path" between the Activities is defined, we need to assign the Sequence Flow Actions to the Sequence Flows. Double click the Sequence Flow label (on the canvas), this will open a new popup window.

### Abbildung 5.22. Connect Activities using Sequence Flows



Drag the needed Sequence Flow Actions from Available Sequence Flow Actions pool and drop them into the Assigned Sequence Flow Actions pool and click on submit button.

## Abbildung 5.23. Assign Sequence Flow Actions



The screenshot shows the 'Path' section with a sequence flow from 'Recording the demand' to 'Approval'. Below this, the 'Sequence Flow Actions' panel is visible. It includes a filter, a list of available actions, and a list of assigned actions.

AVAILABLE SEQUENCE FLOW ACTIONS	ASSIGNED SEQUENCE FLOW ACTIONS
Change ticket responsible to "Employee" (SequenceFlowAction-107...	Change ticket responsible to "manager" (SequenceFlowAction-c79...
Move process ticket into the "Purchasing" queue (SequenceFlowAc...	Move the process ticket into the "Management" queue (SequenceFI...
Close ticket unsuccessfully (SequenceFlowAction-2fb3ec6d896ec8...	
Move the process ticket into the "Employees" queue (SequenceFlo...	
Move process ticket into the "Post office" queue (SequenceFlowAct...	
Close ticket successfully (SequenceFlowAction-83f9dcefe20a497b...	

Then back in the main process edit screen click on save button below the canvas to save all other changes.

Complete the "path" adding the following Activities, Sequence Flows and Sequence Flow Actions:

Aufnahme der Nachfrage bis zur "Approval"

- Starting point: Activity: "Recording the demand" (A1)
- Possible Sequence Flow: "Approval" (SF1)
  - If the sequence flow condition expression of this activity is fulfilled, the ticket will move to Activity: "Approval" (A2)
  - Additionally, the following Sequence Flow Actions are executed:
    - "Move the process ticket into the 'Management' queue" (SFA1)
    - "Change ticket responsible to 'manager'" (SFA2)

The Activity: "Recording the demand" (A1) is a defined step of the process ticket, where there is the possibility for the Sequence Flow: "Approval" (SF1). If this applies, the ticket will move to the next Activity: "Approval" (A2), and the Sequence Flow Actions: "Move the process ticket into the 'Management' queue" (SFA1) and "Change ticket responsible to 'manager'" (SFA2) are executed. In the Activity: "Approval" (A2), the User Task Activity Dialogs: "Approval denied" (AD2) and "Approved" (AD3) are available.

Genehmigung

- Startpunkt: Aktivität "Approval" (A2)
- Possible Sequence Flows:
  - "Approval denied" (SF2)
    - If this matches, the process ticket will move to Activity: "Process complete" (A5).
  - Additionally, the following Sequence Flow Actions are executed:

- "Move process ticket into the 'Employees' queue" (SFA3)
- "Change ticket responsible to 'Employee'" (SFA4)
- "Close ticket unsuccessfully" (SFA8)
- "Approved" (SF3)
  - Wenn dies zutrifft, wird das Ticket in die Aktivität: "Order" (A3) geschoben.
  - Additionally, the following Sequence Flow Action is executed:
    - "Move process ticket into the 'Purchasing' queue" (SFA5)

We can see that from the current Activity, which defines a step of the process ticket, there are one or more possibilities for moving to other Activities using a Sequence Flow which has exactly one target Activity (and possibly one or more Sequence Flow Actions).

#### Auftrag

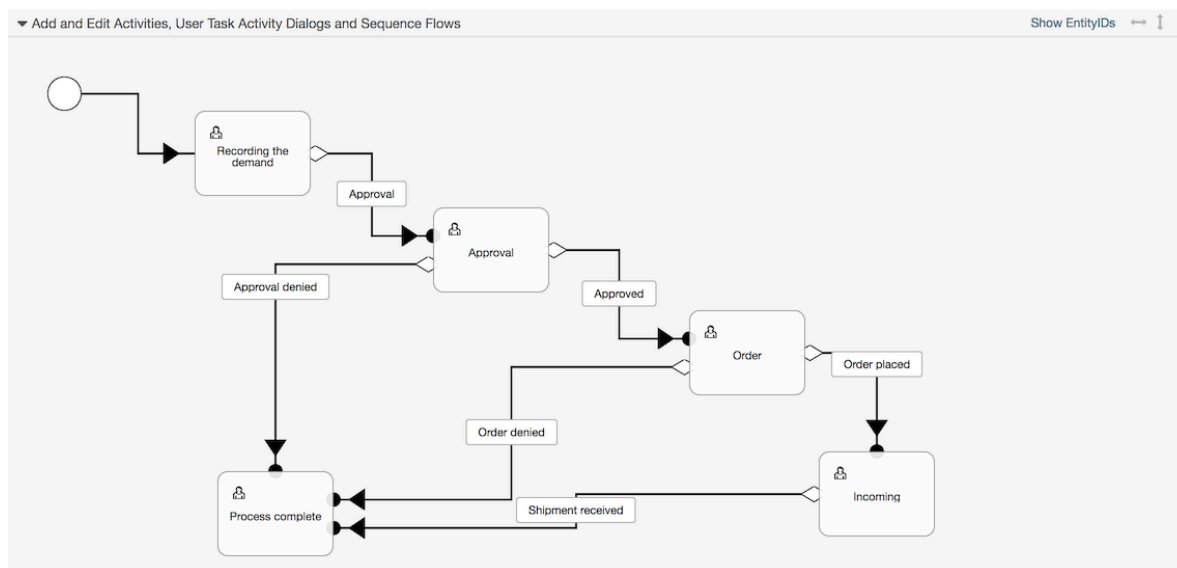
- Startpunkt: Aktivität "Order" (A3)
- Possible Sequence Flows:
  - "Order denied" (SF4)
    - If this matches, the process ticket will move to Activity: "Process complete" (A5).
    - Additionally, the following Sequence Flow Actions are executed:
      - "Move process ticket into the 'Employees' queue" (SFA3)
      - "Set ticket responsible to 'Employee'" (SFA4)
      - "Close ticket unsuccessfully" (SFA8)
  - "Order placed" (SF5)
    - If this matches, the process ticket will move to Activity: "Incoming" (A4).
    - Additionally, the following Sequence Flow Action is executed:
      - "Move process ticket into the 'Post office' queue" (SFA6)

#### Eingehend

- Startpunkt: Aktivität "Incoming" (A4)
- Possible Sequence Flows:
  - "Shipment received" (SF6)
    - If this matches, the process ticket will move to Activity: "Process complete" (A5).
    - Additionally, the following Sequence Flow Actions are executed:
      - "Move process ticket into the 'Employees' queue" (SFA3)
      - "Set ticket responsible to 'Employee'" (SFA4)
      - "Close ticket successfully" (SFA7)

The complete Path for the book ordering Process will then looks like this:

## Abbildung 5.24. vollständiger Buchbestellprozesspfad



After you finish the process path please click on "Save and Finish" button in the lower part of the canvas and then click on "Synchronize All Processes" button. This will gather all processes information from the Database and create a cache file (in Perl language). This cache file is actually the processes configuration that the system will use to create or use process tickets.

Any change that is made of the process (in the GUI) will require to re-synchronize the cache file in order to get the change reflected in the system.

It is also possible to import the whole process from a YAML file, but it is still necessary to create all Dynamic Fields, Users, Queues, etc that are needed by each process before the import.

Notice that if the process requires the use of ACLs those are also needed to be set manually.

Im folgenden sehen Sie die komplette YAML-Datei für den Buchbestellprozess:

```
---
Activities:
  A1:
    ActivityDialogs:
      - AD1
    ChangeTime: 2012-11-23 14:49:22
    Config:
      ActivityDialog:
        1: AD1
    CreateTime: 2012-11-23 11:49:38
    EntityID: A1
    ID: 151
    Name: Recording the demand
    Type: UserTask
  A2:
    ActivityDialogs:
      - AD2
      - AD3
    ChangeTime: 2012-12-13 00:55:12
    Config:
      ActivityDialog:
        1: AD2
        2: AD3
    CreateTime: 2012-11-23 11:50:11
    EntityID: A2
```

```
ID: 152
Name: Approval
Type: UserTask
A3:
  ActivityDialogs:
    - AD4
    - AD5
  ChangeTime: 2012-11-23 18:12:14
  Config:
    ActivityDialog:
      1: AD4
      2: AD5
  CreateTime: 2012-11-23 11:50:35
  EntityID: A3
  ID: 153
  Name: Order
  Type: UserTask
A4:
  ActivityDialogs:
    - AD6
  ChangeTime: 2012-11-23 18:12:35
  Config:
    ActivityDialog:
      1: AD6
  CreateTime: 2012-11-23 11:51:00
  EntityID: A4
  ID: 154
  Name: Incoming
  Type: UserTask
A5:
  ActivityDialogs: []
  ChangeTime: 2012-11-23 11:51:33
  Config: {}
  CreateTime: 2012-11-23 11:51:33
  EntityID: A5
  ID: 155
  Name: Process complete
  Type: UserTask
ActivityDialogs:
  AD1:
    ChangeTime: 2012-12-06 02:16:21
    Config:
      DescriptionLong: ''
      DescriptionShort: Recoding the demand
      FieldOrder:
        - DynamicField_Author
        - DynamicField_ISBN
        - DynamicField_Title
        - DynamicField_Status
      Fields:
        DynamicField_Author:
          DefaultValue: ''
          DescriptionLong: ''
          DescriptionShort: ''
          Display: 1
        DynamicField_ISBN:
          DefaultValue: ''
          DescriptionLong: ''
          DescriptionShort: ''
          Display: 1
        DynamicField_Status:
          DefaultValue: ''
          DescriptionLong: ''
          DescriptionShort: ''
          Display: 1
        DynamicField_Title:
          DefaultValue: ''
          DescriptionLong: ''
          DescriptionShort: ''
          Display: 1
    Interface:
      - AgentInterface
```

```
Permission: ''
RequiredLock: 0
SubmitAdviceText: ''
SubmitButtonText: ''
CreateTime: 2012-11-23 14:34:43
EntityID: AD1
ID: 154
Name: Recording the demand
AD2:
ChangeTime: 2012-11-23 14:57:41
Config:
  DescriptionLong: ''
  DescriptionShort: Approval denied
  FieldOrder:
    - Article
    - DynamicField_Status
  Fields:
    Article:
      Config:
        CommunicationChannel: 'Internal'
        IsVisibleForCustomer: '0'
        DefaultValue: ''
        DescriptionLong: ''
        DescriptionShort: ''
        Display: 1
      DynamicField_Status:
        DefaultValue: ''
        DescriptionLong: ''
        DescriptionShort: ''
        Display: 1
    Interface:
      - AgentInterface
  Permission: ''
  RequiredLock: 0
  SubmitAdviceText: ''
  SubmitButtonText: Deny Request
CreateTime: 2012-11-23 14:36:39
EntityID: AD2
ID: 155
Name: Approval denied
AD3:
ChangeTime: 2012-12-14 03:14:23
Config:
  DescriptionLong: ''
  DescriptionShort: Approved
  FieldOrder:
    - DynamicField_Status
  Fields:
    DynamicField_Status:
      DefaultValue: ''
      DescriptionLong: ''
      DescriptionShort: ''
      Display: 1
    Interface:
      - AgentInterface
  Permission: ''
  RequiredLock: 0
  SubmitAdviceText: ''
  SubmitButtonText: Approve Request
CreateTime: 2012-11-23 14:37:35
EntityID: AD3
ID: 156
Name: Approved
AD4:
ChangeTime: 2012-11-23 14:58:52
Config:
  DescriptionLong: ''
  DescriptionShort: Order rejected
  FieldOrder:
    - Article
    - DynamicField_Status
  Fields:
```

```
Article:
  Config:
    CommunicationChannel: 'Internal'
    IsVisibleForCustomer: '0'
    DefaultValue: ''
    DescriptionLong: ''
    DescriptionShort: ''
    Display: 1
  DynamicField_Status:
    DefaultValue: ''
    DescriptionLong: ''
    DescriptionShort: ''
    Display: 1
  Interface:
    - AgentInterface
  Permission: ''
  RequiredLock: 0
  SubmitAdviceText: ''
  SubmitButtonText: Reject Order
  CreateTime: 2012-11-23 14:38:48
  EntityID: AD4
  ID: 157
  Name: Order rejected
AD5:
  ChangeTime: 2012-12-06 02:20:12
  Config:
    DescriptionLong: ''
    DescriptionShort: Order placed
  FieldOrder:
    - DynamicField_DeliveryDate
    - DynamicField_Price
    - DynamicField_Supplier
    - DynamicField_Status
  Fields:
    DynamicField_DeliveryDate:
      DefaultValue: ''
      DescriptionLong: ''
      DescriptionShort: ''
      Display: 1
    DynamicField_Price:
      DefaultValue: ''
      DescriptionLong: ''
      DescriptionShort: ''
      Display: 1
    DynamicField_Status:
      DefaultValue: ''
      DescriptionLong: ''
      DescriptionShort: ''
      Display: 1
    DynamicField_Supplier:
      DefaultValue: ''
      DescriptionLong: ''
      DescriptionShort: ''
      Display: 1
  Interface:
    - AgentInterface
  Permission: ''
  RequiredLock: 0
  SubmitAdviceText: ''
  SubmitButtonText: Place Order
  CreateTime: 2012-11-23 14:41:28
  EntityID: AD5
  ID: 158
  Name: Order placed
AD6:
  ChangeTime: 2012-11-23 14:42:43
  Config:
    DescriptionLong: ''
    DescriptionShort: Shipment received
  FieldOrder:
    - DynamicField_DateOfReceipt
    - DynamicField_Status
```



```

Fields:
  DynamicField_DateOfReceipt:
    DefaultValue: ''
    DescriptionLong: ''
    DescriptionShort: ''
    Display: 1
  DynamicField_Status:
    DefaultValue: ''
    DescriptionLong: ''
    DescriptionShort: ''
    Display: 1
Interface:
  - AgentInterface
Permission: ''
RequiredLock: 0
SubmitAdviceText: ''
SubmitButtonText: ''
CreateTime: 2012-11-23 14:42:43
EntityID: AD6
ID: 159
Name: Shipment received
Process:
  Activities:
    - A1
    - A2
    - A3
    - A4
    - A5
  ChangeTime: 2012-12-06 02:31:59
  Config:
    Description: The process to order a book
    Path:
      A1:
        SF1:
          ActivityEntityID: A2
          SequenceFlowAction:
            - SFA2
            - SFA1
      A2:
        SF2:
          ActivityEntityID: A5
          SequenceFlowAction:
            - SFA3
            - SFA4
            - SFA8
      SF3:
        ActivityEntityID: A3
        SequenceFlowAction:
          - SFA5
      A3:
        T4:
          ActivityEntityID: A5
          SequenceFlowAction:
            - SFA3
            - SFA4
            - SFA8
      SF5:
        ActivityEntityID: A4
        SequenceFlowAction:
          - SFA6
      A4:
        SF6:
          ActivityEntityID: A5
          SequenceFlowAction:
            - SFA3
            - SFA4
            - SFA7
      A5: {}
    StartActivity: A1
    StartActivityDialog: AD1
  CreateTime: 2012-11-23 11:45:12
  EntityID: P1

```

```
ID: 94
Layout:
  A1:
    left: 172
    top: 63
  A2:
    left: 402
    top: 156
  A3:
    left: 649
    top: 255
  A4:
    left: 774
    top: 391
  A5:
    left: 194
    top: 410
Name: Book ordering
State: Active
StateEntityID: S1
SequenceFlowActions:
  - SFA1
  - SFA2
  - SFA3
  - SFA4
  - SFA8
  - SFA5
  - SFA3
  - SFA4
  - SFA8
  - SFA6
  - SFA3
  - SFA4
  - SFA7
SequenceFlows:
  - SF1
  - SF2
  - SF3
  - SF4
  - SF5
  - SF6
SequenceFlowActions:
  SFA1:
    ChangeTime: 2012-11-23 16:01:37
    Config:
      Queue: Management
      Module: TicketQueueSet
    CreateTime: 2012-11-23 15:50:59
    EntityID: SFA1
    ID: 61
    Name: Move the process ticket into the "Management" queue
  SFA2:
    ChangeTime: 2012-11-23 16:02:12
    Config:
      Responsible: manager
      Module: TicketResponsibleSet
    CreateTime: 2012-11-23 15:58:22
    EntityID: TA2
    ID: 62
    Name: Change ticket responsible to "manager"
  SFA3:
    ChangeTime: 2012-11-24 14:27:02
    Config:
      Queue: Employees
      Module: TicketQueueSet
    CreateTime: 2012-11-23 16:02:54
    EntityID: TA3
    ID: 63
    Name: Move the process ticket into the "Employees" queue
```

```
SFA4:
  ChangeTime: 2012-11-23 16:04:06
  Config:
    Responsible: Employee
    Module: TicketResponsibleSet
  CreateTime: 2012-11-23 16:04:06
  EntityID: TA4
  ID: 64
  Name: Change ticket responsible to "Employee"
SFA5:
  ChangeTime: 2012-12-06 02:18:34
  Config:
    Queue: Purchasing
    Module: TicketQueueSet
  CreateTime: 2012-11-23 16:04:54
  EntityID: TA5
  ID: 65
  Name: Move process ticket into the "Purchasing" queue
SFA6:
  ChangeTime: 2012-12-06 02:18:48
  Config:
    Queue: Post office
    Module: TicketQueueSet
  CreateTime: 2012-11-23 16:06:20
  EntityID: TA6
  ID: 66
  Name: Move process ticket into the "Post office" queue
SFA7:
  ChangeTime: 2012-12-06 02:29:55
  Config:
    State: closed successful
    Module: TicketStateSet
  CreateTime: 2012-12-06 02:29:27
  EntityID: TA7
  ID: 67
  Name: Close ticket successfully
SFA8:
  ChangeTime: 2012-12-06 02:31:12
  Config:
    State: closed unsuccessful
    Module: TicketStateSet
  CreateTime: 2012-12-06 02:31:12
  EntityID: TA8
  ID: 68
  Name: Close ticket unsuccessfully
SequenceFlows:
SF1:
  ChangeTime: 2012-11-23 15:12:20
  Config:
    Condition:
      1:
        Fields:
          DynamicField_Status:
            Match: Approval
            Type: String
        Type: and
      ConditionLinking: and
  CreateTime: 2012-11-23 11:53:52
  EntityID: T1
  ID: 94
  Name: Approval
SF2:
  ChangeTime: 2012-11-23 15:12:50
  Config:
    Condition:
      1:
        Fields:
```

```
DynamicField_Status:
  Match: Approval denied
  Type: String
Type: and
ConditionLinking: and
CreateTime: 2012-11-23 11:54:26
EntityID: T2
ID: 95
Name: Approval denied
SF3:
  ChangeTime: 2012-11-23 15:13:29
  Config:
    Condition:
      1:
        Fields:
          DynamicField_Status:
            Match: Approved
            Type: String
          Type: and
          ConditionLinking: and
          CreateTime: 2012-11-23 11:54:54
          EntityID: T3
          ID: 96
          Name: Approved
SF4:
  ChangeTime: 2012-11-23 15:14:08
  Config:
    Condition:
      1:
        Fields:
          DynamicField_Status:
            Match: Order denied
            Type: String
          Type: and
          ConditionLinking: and
          CreateTime: 2012-11-23 11:55:25
          EntityID: T4
          ID: 97
          Name: Order denied
SF5:
  ChangeTime: 2012-11-23 18:30:33
  Config:
    Condition:
      1:
        Fields:
          DynamicField_Status:
            Match: Order placed
            Type: String
          Type: and
          ConditionLinking: and
          CreateTime: 2012-11-23 11:56:15
          EntityID: T5
          ID: 98
          Name: Order placed
SF6:
  ChangeTime: 2012-11-23 15:15:30
  Config:
    Condition:
      1:
        Fields:
          DynamicField_Status:
            Match: Shipment received
            Type: String
          Type: and
          ConditionLinking: and
          CreateTime: 2012-11-23 11:56:48
          EntityID: T6
          ID: 99
          Name: Shipment received
```

## 2.4. Prozesskonfigurationsempfehlung

### 2.4.1. Prozess

A Process models the path of a workflow/process. The waypoints on this path can be Activities or Sequence Flows, we'll talk about these later.

#### 2.4.1.1. Prozesskonfiguration

While the Process configuration can be done directly in a perl file such as Kernel/Config.pm this practice is discouraged since the GUI offers the majority of the needed features and is easier to maintain.

In case that is absolutely required to create a process directly in a perl file then it is strongly recommended to create new files like Kernel/Config/Files/MyProcess.pm. Notice that the GUI generates the file Kernel/Config/Files/ZZZProcessManagement, so please avoid using that specific filename, otherwise it will be overwritten when you sync processes.

Let's see an example process configuration (from the process cache file):

```
$Self->{'Process'} = {  
  'P1' => {  
    Name => 'Book order',  
    CreateTime => '16-02-2012 13:37:00',  
    CreateBy => '1',  
    ChangeTime => '17-02-2012 13:37:00',  
    ChangeBy => '1',  
    State => 'Active',  
    StartActivity => 'A1',  
    StartActivityDialog => 'AD1',  
    Path => {  
      'A1' => {  
        'T1' => {  
          ActivityEntityID => 'A2',  
        },  
      },  
      'A2' => {  
        'T2' => {  
          ActivityEntityID => 'A3',  
        },  
      },  
    },  
  },  
  'P2' => {  
    Name => 'IT order',  
    CreateTime => '26-02-2012 13:37:00',  
    CreateBy => '1',  
    ChangeTime => '27-02-2012 13:37:00',  
    ChangeBy => '1',  
    State => 'Active',  
    StartActivity => 'A2',  
    StartActivityDialog => 'AD2',  
    Path => {  
      'A2' => {  
        'T3' => {  
          ActivityEntityID => 'A4',  
        },  
      },  
    },  
  },  
};
```

### 2.4.1.2. Name

Der Name des Prozesses, dieser kann vom Agenten ausgewählt werden, wenn ein neues Prozessticket erstellt wird.

### 2.4.1.3. CreateTime

Die Zeit, wann der Prozess erstellt wurde.

### 2.4.1.4. CreateBy

Die UID des Users, der den Prozess erstellt hat.

### 2.4.1.5. ChangeTime

Die Zeit, wann der Prozess zuletzt geändert wurde.

### 2.4.1.6. ChangeBy

Die UID des Users, der den Prozess zuletzt bearbeitet hat.

### 2.4.1.7. State

Definiert den Status eines Prozesses. Möglich Werte sind:

- 'Active' sind alle Prozesse, welche in neuen Prozesstickets genutzt werden können.
- 'FadeAway' sind Prozesse, welche nicht mehr für neue Tickets genutzt werden können, aber bereits existierende Tickets können diesen Prozess immer noch ausführen.
- 'Inactive' Prozesse sind deaktiviert und können nicht neue und bereits existierende Tickets genutzt werden.

### 2.4.1.8. StartActivity

When creating a new process ticket, a StartActivity must be defined. As soon as the ticket is created, this Activity will be set and used as the base for the first sequence flow checks.

### 2.4.1.9. StartActivityDialog

For new process tickets, if the initial activity is of the type 'User task activity' then a StartActivityDialog must be defined. This will be shown when creating a new process ticket (after the process was selected). At this point, the ticket does not exist yet, it will be created after submitting the StartActivityDialog. In case of a non 'User task activity' a default activity dialog will be presented to start the process.

### 2.4.1.10. Pfad

The Path contains the structure of the Activities, and the possible Sequence Flows between them, for the current process. Additionally, path also contains the Sequence Flow Actions that happen when moving from one activity to another. They control the way that a process ticket can take. Example:

```
'A1' => {
  'SF1' => {
    ActivityEntityID => 'A2',
  },
  'SF2' => {
    ActivityEntityID => 'A3',
  },
  'SF3' => {
    ActivityEntityID => 'A4',
  }
}
```

```

    SequenceFlowAction => ['SFA1', 'SFA2'],
  },
},

```

If a process ticket is in Activity A1, it has three possible ways to get to another Activity. In the Sequence Flows SF1 to SF3, sequence flow condition expressions are defined, that a process ticket must fulfill to move (transit) to another Activity.

If in this case all the values of the process ticket and its dynamic fields that are needed for the Sequence Flow SF2 are correct, the ticket will be moved from Activity A1 to A3. After a User Task Activity Dialog is submitted, or any other change is made to the ticket, it will be checked for possible Sequence Flows from the current Activity. If multiple Sequence Flows are possible, the first one will be used (based on numerical sorting of the Sequence Flow EntityIDs).

Additionally, it is possible to assign Sequence Flow Actions to Sequence Flows in the Path configuration. These are modules which are executed after a successful move from one activity to the next one. They have to be specified in array form as in the example, we'll talk about the details later.

## 2.4.2. Aktivität

An Activity can contain one or more Activity Dialogs, a module or a web service ID and an invoker depending on the activity type. Activities models a step in the process. For User Task Activities all their User Task Activity Dialogs of the current Activity are displayed in the ticket zoom and can be used until the Sequence Flow Condition Expressions of a Sequence Flow are fulfilled. For non User Task Activities a notification is shown to indicate that the Activity is a self executing task.

### 2.4.2.1. Aktivitäts-Konfiguration

Hier sehen Sie eine Beispiel Aktivitätskonfiguration:

```

$self->{'Process::Activity'} =
{
  'A1' => {
    Name      => 'Activity 1 optional',
    CreateTime => '16-02-2012 13:37:00',
    CreateBy  => '1',
    ChangeTime => '17-02-2012 13:37:00',
    ChangeBy  => '1',
    ActivityDialog => {
      1 => 'AD1',
    },
    Config => '',
    Type   => 'UserTask',
  },
  'A2' => {
    Name      => 'Activity 2 optional',
    CreateTime => '16-02-2012 13:37:00',
    CreateBy  => '1',
    ChangeTime => '17-02-2012 13:37:00',
    ChangeBy  => '1',
    ActivityDialog => {
      1 => 'AD5',
      2 => 'AD6',
      3 => 'AD1',
    },
    Config => '',
    Type   => 'UserTask',
  },
  'A3' => {
    Name      => 'Activity 3 optional',
    CreateTime => '2018-01-30 03:44:30',
  },
}

```

```

    CreateBy => '1',
    ChangeTime => '2018-01-30 03:44:30',
    ChageBy => '1',
    ActivityDescription => 'This Activity fires an Invoker form a Web Service',
    ActivityErrorCode => '',
    ActivityDialog => '',
    WebserviceID => '1'
    Invoker => 'test_operation',
    Interface => [
      'AgentInterface',
    ],
    Config => '',
    Type => 'ServiceTask',
  },
  'A4' => {
    Name => 'Activity 4 optional',
    CreateTime => '2018-01-30 03:44:30',
    CreateBy => '1',
    ChangeTime => '2018-01-30 03:44:30',
    ChageBy => '1',
    ActivityDialog => '',
    ActivityDescription => 'This Activity executes a script module',
    ActivityErrorCode => '',
    Module => 'DynamicFieldSet',
    Config => {
      'DynamicField_NameX' => 'Hello',
    },
    Interface => [
      'AgentInterface',
      'CustomerInterface',
    ],
    Type => 'ScriptTask',
  },
};

```

#### 2.4.2.2. Name

Der Name der Aktivität.

#### 2.4.2.3. CreateTime

Die Erstellzeit.

#### 2.4.2.4. CreateBy

Die UID des Benutzers, der die Aktivität erstellt hat.

#### 2.4.2.5. ChangeTime

Die letzte Änderung.

#### 2.4.2.6. ChangeBy

Die UID des Benutzers, der die letzte Aktivitätsänderung gemacht hat.

#### 2.4.2.7. Aktivitäts-Dialog

Activity Dialog contains the list of User Task Activity Dialogs which are available in this Activity (only for User Task Activities). All Activity Dialogs of the current Activity are displayed in the ticket zoom. Their order is set by the order in the configuration, here AD5 is shown before AD6 and AD1.

#### 2.4.2.8. ActivityDescription

Field used to store the purpose of an activity is only available for "Script Task" and "Service Task" Activities.



### 2.4.2.9. ActivityErrorCode

It's used to send a custom error code in case of a failure, and if it's not defined error code '1' is used by default. This is only available for "Script Task" and "Service Task" Activities.

### 2.4.2.10. WebServiceID

Holds the ID of the Web Service used by the activity. This is only available for "Service Task" Activities.

### 2.4.2.11. Invoker

Stores the name of an Invoker from the selected Web Service used by the activity. This is only available for "Service Task" Activities.

### 2.4.2.12. Modul

The name of a script module used by the activity, (located in Kernel/System/Process-Management/Modules). This is only available for "Script Task" Activities.

### 2.4.2.13. Konfiguration

Configuration parameters for the selected script used by the activity. This is only available for "Script Task" Activities.

### 2.4.2.14. Interface

List of interfaces where the activity can start a processes (if it's the first activity). If value does not contain the name of the current interface, the process is not listed for selection. This is only available for "Service Task" and "Script Task" Activities.

### 2.4.2.15. Typ

Defines the type of the activity, possible values are: 'User task activity', 'Service task activity' and 'Script task activity'.

## 2.4.3. Aktivitäts-Dialog

A User Task Activity Dialog is a representation or render of a User Task Activity as a screen. User Task Activity Dialogs can be shared among the User Task Activities.

### 2.4.3.1. Aktivitätsdialog-Konfiguration

Hier sehen Sie eine Beispiel Konfiguration:

```
$Self->{'Process::ActivityDialog'} = {
  'AD1' => {
    Name           => 'ActivityDialog 1 optional',
    DescriptionShort => 'Basic info',
    DescriptionLong => 'Please insert the necessary basic information for IT orders',
    CreateTime     => '28-02-2012 13:37:00',
    CreateBy      => '1',
    ChangeTime    => '29-02-2012 13:37:00',
    ChangeBy     => '1',
    Fields => {
      PriorityID => {
        DescriptionShort => 'Priority ID',
        DescriptionLong  => 'Enter the priority here',
        Display          => 2,
      },
    },
    FieldOrder    => [ 'PriorityID' ],
    SubmitAdviceText => 'Note: If you submit the form...',
  },
}
```

```

    SubmitButtonText => 'Send request',
  },
  'AD2' => {
    Name           => 'AlertDialog 2 optional',
    DescriptionShort => 'Basic info',
    DescriptionLong => 'Please insert the necesesary basic information for Book
orders',
    CreateTime     => '28-02-2012 13:37:00',
    CreateBy      => '1',
    ChangeTime    => '29-02-2012 13:37:00',
    ChangeBy     => '1',
    Fields => {
      StateID => {
        DescriptionShort => 'State ID',
        DescriptionLong  => 'Enter the state here',
        Display          => 2,
        DefaultValue     => '2',
      },
      Queue => {
        DescriptionShort => 'Queue ID',
        DescriptionLong  => 'Enter the queue here',
        Display          => 2,
        DefaultValue     => 'Raw',
      },
      Title => {
        DescriptionShort => 'Title',
        DescriptionLong  => 'Enter the title here',
        Display          => 1,
        DefaultValue     => 'Default Title',
      },
      DynamicField_Anzahl => {
        DescriptionShort => 'Amount',
        DescriptionLong  => 'Enter the amount here',
        Display          => 2,
        DefaultValue     => '4',
      },
    },
    FieldOrder      => [ 'DynamicField_Anzahl', 'StateID', 'Queue', 'Title' ],
    SubmitAdviceText => 'Note: If you submit the form...',
    SubmitButtonText => 'Send request',
  },
};

```

### 2.4.3.2. Name

Name des Aktivitäts-Dialog.

### 2.4.3.3. CreateTime

Die Erstellzeit.

### 2.4.3.4. CreateBy

Die UID des Benutzers, der den Aktivitätendialog erstellt hat.

### 2.4.3.5. ChangeTime

Die letzte Änderung.

### 2.4.3.6. ChangeBy

Die UID des Benutzers, der die letzte Änderung an diesem Aktivitätsdialog gemacht hat.

### 2.4.3.7. Felder

Beinhaltet alle Felder, welche in diesem Aktivitätsdialog angezeigt werden können. Die folgenden Felder können zurzeit benutzt werden:

```

Title
State
StateID
Priority
PriorityID
Lock
LockID
Queue
QueueID
Customer
CustomerID
CustomerNo
CustomerUserID
Owner
OwnerID
Type
TypeID
SLA
SLAID
Service
ServiceID
Responsible
ResponsibleID
PendingTime
DynamicField_$_FieldName # for all dynamic fields

```

Beispielkonfiguration eines einfachen Feldes:

```

StateID => {
  DescriptionShort => 'State ID',
  DescriptionLong => 'Enter the state here',
  Display => 2,
  DefaultValue => '2',
},

```

The field `Article` is a special case. If it is present in the `Fields` configuration, the `Activity Dialog` will contain a complete Rich-text editor with subject field and attachment handling. The entered text will then be added to the ticket as an article. Let's see an example `Article` field configuration:

```

Article => {
  DescriptionShort => 'Please insert your comment here.',
  DescriptionLong => '',
  Display          => 1,
  Config           => {
    CommunicationChannel => 'Internal'
    isVisibleForCustomer => '0'
    LabelSubject         => '',
    LabelBody            => '',
  },
},

```

Werfen wir einen Blick auf die Optionen der Konfigurationsfelder:

#### 2.4.3.7.1. Beschreibung (kurz)

Optionale Kurzbeschreibung, welche im Titel des Feldes angezeigt wird.

#### 2.4.3.7.2. Beschreibung (lang)

Optionale längere Beschreibung, welche bei `MouseOver` über dem Feld angezeigt wird. Zum Beispiel Hinweise, wie das Feld ausgefüllt werden soll.

#### 2.4.3.7.3. Anzeige

Controls if the field is shown and/or mandatory. Possible values:

- 0: field is invisible. This can be helpful if field values should automatically be set. The configured DefaultValue will be stored in this case.
- 1: field is visible, but optional.
- 2: field is visible and mandatory. The following fields can only be invisible or mandatory:

```
QueueID
Queue
State
StateID
Lock
LockID
Priority
PriorityID
Type
TypeID
```

Wenn Felder als optional konfiguriert sind und kein Wert vom Benutzer eingegeben wurde, wird der Standard-Wert übernommen, wenn der Aktivitätsdialog vom Benutzer übermittelt wurde.

#### 2.4.3.7.4. Standard-Wert

For fields with ID (like QueueID, OwnerID), this refers to the database ID of the value. For other fields without ID (like Queue, Owner), the DefaultValue must contain the value itself. Example:

```
Queue => {
  DescriptionShort => 'Queue',
  DescriptionLong => 'Hier die Queue eingeben',
  Display => 2,
  DefaultValue => 'Raw',
},
```

#### 2.4.3.8. Feldreihenfolge

Here the display order of the fields is configured. IMPORTANT: Invisible fields also must be configured here, because only configured fields will be considered when saving. Fields which are not configured will not be saved.

#### 2.4.3.9. SubmitAdviceText

Optional text, which is displayed directly above the Submit button and provides additional help or advice.

#### 2.4.3.10. SubmitButtonText

Optional text for the "Submit" button

### 2.4.4. SequenceFlow

A Sequence Flow decides, based on configurable Sequence Flow Condition Expressions, which path in the Process is taken, i.e. to which Activity a Process ticket can be moved.

#### 2.4.4.1. Sequence Flow configuration

Here you can see an example:

```
$Self->{'Process::SequenceFlow'} = {
  'SF1' => {
```

```

Name => 'Sequence Flow 1',
CreateTime => '14-03-2012 13:37:00', # optional
CreateBy => '1', # optional
ChangeTime => '15-03-2012 13:37:00', # optional
ChangeBy => '15-03-2012 13:37:00', # optional
Condition => {
  Cond1 => {
    Fields => {
      StateID => {
        Type => 'String',
        Match => '1',
      },
    },
  },
},
'SF2' => {
  Name => 'SequenceFlow 2 optional',
  CreateTime => 'DATE', # optional
  CreateBy => 'USERID', # optional
  ChangeTime => 'DATE', # optional
  ChangeBy => 'USERID', # optional
  Condition => {
    Cond1 => {
      Queue => 'Raw',
      DynamicField_Farbe => '2',
      DynamicField_Anzahl => '1',
    },
  },
},
};

```

#### 2.4.4.2. Name

Name of the sequence flow.

#### 2.4.4.3. CreateTime

Die Zeit, wann er erstellt wurde.

#### 2.4.4.4. CreateBy

UID of the user who created this Sequence Flow.

#### 2.4.4.5. ChangeTime

Die letzte Änderung

#### 2.4.4.6. ChangeBy

UID of the last user who changed this Sequence Flow.

#### 2.4.4.7. Bedingung

Contains all sequence flow condition expressions that are necessary for this Sequence Flow to take effect. Example:

```

Condition => {
  Type => 'and',
  Cond1 => {
    Type => 'and',
    Fields => {
      StateID => {
        Type => 'String',
        Match => '1',
      },
    },
  },
},

```

```

    DynamicField_Marke => {
      Type => 'String',
      Match => 'VW',
    },
  },
  Cond2 => {
    Type => 'and',
    Fields => {
      Queue => {
        Type => 'String',
        Match => 'Raw',
      },
    },
  },
},

```

Let's look at the Sequence Flow Condition Expression configuration in detail.

#### 2.4.4.7.1. Type (Condition Expression Linking)

Specifies the way the different condition expression elements are connected to each other. Possible values:

- and: This is the default. All condition expressions must be met for the sequence flow to take effect.
- or: At least one condition expression must match.
- xor: Exactly one condition expression must match, not more.

#### 2.4.4.7.2. Cond1

This is the name of an example condition expression. It can be freely chosen. Conditions are evaluated in sorted order.

#### 2.4.4.7.3. Type (Field)

Specifies the way how the individual field tests of this condition expression are connected to each other. Possible values:

- and: This is the default. All field tests must match for this condition expression to match.
- or: At least one field test must match.
- xor: Exactly one field test must match, not more.

#### 2.4.4.7.4. Felder

Specifies the particular fields whose values should be tested. From our example:

```

Fields => {
  StateID => {
    Type => 'String',
    Match => '1',
  },
},

```

#### 2.4.4.7.5. StateID

Example of a field name. The following ticket fields can be used:

```

Title
State
StateID
Priority
PriorityID

```

```

Lock
LockID
Queue
QueueID
Customer
CustomerID
CustomerNo
CustomerUserID
Owner
OwnerID
Type
TypeID
SLA
SLAID
Service
ServiceID
Responsible
ResponsibleID
DynamicField_${FieldName} # for all DynamicFields

```

Beim Testen eines Feldes mit "ID" (wie SLAID), wird die Datenbank-ID des Feldes für die Prüfung verwendet werden, für andere Bereiche (wie SLA) wird der Ist-Wert für den Test verwendet.

#### 2.4.4.7.6. Typ

Bestimmt die Art der Feldtests. Mögliche Werte:

- **String:** Compares the field value with the string specified in Match. Matches if they are exactly the same.
- **Hash:** Compares the field value (hash) with the hash specified in Match. All hash values must be the same.
- **Array:** Compares the field value (array) with the array specified in Match. Both lists must be the same.
- **Regex:** The field value can be tested with a regular expression. It is important to understand that Match contains *qr{ }xms* as a base condition. Between the braces the actual regular expression will be inserted.
- **Module:** Allows you to use a perl module for condition expression checking. If it returns 1, the check was positive. You can find an example module in Kernel/System/Process-Management/SequenceFlow/ConditionExpression/Validation/ValidateDemo.pm.

### 2.4.5. Sequence Flow Actions

Sequence Flow Actions are actions which can be triggered after successfully applied sequence flows (when a process ticket moves from one activity to another). These Sequence Flow Actions can be used to perform different changes on the ticket, e.g. change the Queue or the Owner of the ticket. You can also create your own Sequence Flow Actions to perform other complex changes.

#### 2.4.5.1. Sequence Flow Action configuration

Hier sehen Sie ein Beispiel:

```

$self->{'Process::SequenceFlowAction'} = {
  'SFA1' => {
    Name => 'Queue Move',
    Module => 'TicketQueueSet',
    Config => {
      Queue => 'Junk',
      UserID => 123,
    }
  }
}

```

```

    },
  },
};

```

### 2.4.5.2. Name

The name of the Sequence Flow Action.

### 2.4.5.3. Modul

Specifies the Perl module to be used (from the list in Kernel/System/ProcessManagement/ Modules).

### 2.4.5.4. Konfiguration

This parameter contains all settings which are required for the module. Its content depends on the particular Sequence Flow Action module which is used, some modules might require even even more complex configurations than just simple key - value pairs. Please see the documentation of the individual modules for details. In our example, only the Queue must be specified. Nevertheless we are also sending UserID parameter, by using the UserID value. The sequence flow action will be executed impersonating the user with the given UserID.

The use of UserID inside the Config parameter of a Sequence Flow Action is accepted by all Sequence Flow Actions Modules (since OTRS 3.2.4). In this example it could be particularly important if the user that triggers the Sequence Flow does not have permissions to move the ticket to the queue Junk, while the user with the UserID 123 might have.

### 2.4.5.5. Reusing Sequence Flow Action modules

To use Sequence Flow Action modules multiple times, just specify several Sequence Flow Actions in your configuration. Example:

```

$self->{'Process::SequenceFlowAction'} = {
  'SFA1' => {
    Name => 'Queue Move Junk',
    Module => 'TicketQueueSet',
    Config => {
      Queue => 'Junk',
    },
  },
  'SFA2' => {
    Name => 'Queue Move Raw',
    Module => 'TicketQueueSet',
    Config => {
      Queue => 'Raw',
    },
  },
};

```

Here the same module is used to move a process ticket into the Raw queue, and another time to move it into the Junk queue. The Sequence Flow Action which must be used for a particular Sequence Flow is determined from the Path setting of the Process configuration.

### 2.4.5.6. Available Sequence Flow Actions

OTRS comes with several Sequence Flow Actions that can be used in your processes. Here you can find their documentation and how they need to be configured.

#### 2.4.5.6.1. DynamicFieldSet

Fügt eins oder mehrere dynamischen Felder an ein Prozessticket an. Beispiel:



```
$Self->{'Process::SequenceFlowAction'} = {
  'TA1' => {
    Name => 'Set DynamicField MasterSlave to Master and Approved to 1',
    Module => 'DynamicFieldSet',
    Config => {
      MasterSlave => 'Master',
      Approved => '1',
    },
  },
};
```

Name specifies the name of the configured Sequence Flow Action.

MasterSlave and Approved are given as examples of DynamicField names. The values of the fields (Master and 1) will be set by this Sequence Flow Action.

#### 2.4.5.6.2. TicketArticleCreate

Creates an article, the %DataPayload parameters depends on the given communication channel, by default Internal is used. Example:

```
$Self->{'Process::SequenceFlowAction'} = {
  'TA1' => {
    Name => 'Article Create Note',
    Module => 'TicketArticleCreate',
    Config => {
      Config => {
        SenderType => 'agent', # (required) agent|system|customer
        IsVisibleForCustomer => 1, # 0 or 1
        CommunicationChannel => 'Internal', # Internal|Phone|Email|..., default: Internal
        %DataPayload, # some parameters depending of each communication channel
        # specific for <OTRS_AGENT_BODY_RICHTEXT> / <OTRS_CUSTOMER_BODY_RICHTEXT> OTRS smart tags:
        AgentBodyRichTextQuote => 0, # optional, 0 or 1, insert the last agent article as quote like 'AgentTicketCompose' frontend
        CustomerBodyRichTextQuote => 0, # optional, 0 or 1, insert the last customer article as quote like 'AgentTicketCompose' frontend
        AgentBodyRichTextInlineImagesInclude => 0, # optional, 0 or 1, inline attachments of the last agent article are taken over to the new article
        CustomerBodyRichTextInlineImagesInclude => 0, # optional, 0 or 1, inline attachments of the last customer article are taken over to the new article
        AgentBodyRichTextAttachmentsInclude => 0, # optional, 0 or 1, all attachments of the last agent article are taken over to the new article
        CustomerBodyRichTextAttachmentsInclude => 0, # optional, 0 or 1, all attachments of the last customer article are taken over to the new article
      },
    },
  },
};
```

The following is the %DataPayload for MIME based Communication channels (Email, Internal and Phone).

```
SenderType => 'agent', # agent|system|customer
ContentType => 'text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-15', # optional Charset & MimeType (e.g. 'text/html; charset=UTF-8')
```

```

required Subject => 'some short description', #
required Body => 'the message text', #
required HistoryType => 'OwnerUpdate', #
EmailCustomer|Move|AddNote|PriorityUpdate|WebRequestCustomer|...
HistoryComment => 'Some free text!',
From => 'Some Agent <email@example.com>', #
not required but useful To => 'Some Customer A <customer-a@example.com>', #
not required but useful Cc => 'Some Customer B <customer-b@example.com>', #
not required but useful ReplyTo => 'Some Customer B <customer-b@example.com>', #
not required InReplyTo => '<asdasdasd.12@example.com>', #
not required but useful References => '<asdasdasd.1@example.com> <asdasdasd.12@example.com>', #
not required but useful NoAgentNotify => 0, # if
you don't want to send agent notifications
AutoResponseType => 'auto reply', #
auto reject|auto follow up|auto reply/new ticket|auto remove

ForceNotificationToUserID => '1,43,56', #
if you want to force somebody
ExcludeNotificationToUserID => '43,56',
# if you want full exclude somebody from notifications,
# will also be removed in To: line of article,
# higher prio as ForceNotificationToUserID
ExcludeMuteNotificationToUserID => '43,56',
# the same as ExcludeNotificationToUserID but only the
# sending gets muted, agent will still shown in To:
# line of article

```

Name specifies the name of the configured Sequence Flow Action. It can be freely chosen, but should reflect the purpose of the configured action.

SenderType defines the sender type of the article. Possible values: agent, system, customer.

IsVisibleForCustomer defines if the article should be displayed in the customer interface.

CommunicationChannel defines the type of the article to be created. Possible values: Email, Internal and Phone. This list could be extended by installing new communication channels via an OTRS Package.

ContentType defines the content type of the article. Possible values: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-15 or any other valid charset and mime type.

Subject defines the article title. Mandatory.

Body defines the article content. Mandatory.

HistoryType defines the type of the history entry. Possible values: AddNote, ArchiveFlagUpdate, Bounce, CustomerUpdate, EmailAgent, EmailCustomer, EscalationResponseTimeNotifyBefore, EscalationResponseTimeStart, EscalationResponseTimeStop, EscalationSolutionTimeNotifyBefore, EscalationSolutionTimeStart, EscalationSolutionTimeStop, EscalationUpdateTimeNotifyBefore, EscalationUpdateTimeStart, EscalationUpdateTimeStop, FollowUp, Forward, Lock, LoopProtection, Merged, Misc, Move, NewTicket, OwnerUpdate, PhoneCallAgent, PhoneCallCustomer, PriorityUpdate, Remove, ResponsibleUpdate, SendAgentNotification, SendAnswer, SendAutoFollowUp, SendAutoReject, SendAutoReply, SendCustomerNotification, ServiceUpdate, SetPendingTime, SLAUpdate, StateUpdate, Subscribe, SystemRequest, TicketDynamicFieldUpdate, TicketLinkAdd, TicketLinkDelete, TimeAccounting, TypeUpdate, Unlock, Unsubscribe, WebRequestCustomer.

HistoryComment defines the content of the history entry.

From, To, Cc and ReplyTo take email addresses in the notation specified above.

InReplyTo and References take email message IDs.

NoAgentNotify - if set to 1, the email notification for an agent will not be sent.

AutoResponseType can take the following values: auto follow up, auto reject, auto remove, auto reply, auto reply/new ticket.

ForceNotificationToUserID, ExcludeNotificationToUserID, ExcludeMuteNotificationToUserID can take a list of UserIDs that are either always notified, not notified or listed as notified but not actually sent a notification email.

OTRS smart tags like <OTRS\_CUSTOMER\_BODY> or <OTRS\_AGENT\_BODY> are now supported in the Sequence Flow Action TicketArticleCreate. Those smart tags could be used to create a new article and insert data from the process ticket to this article. The usage of the OTRS smart tags is identical to the text templates in *Ticket Notifications*.

### 2.4.5.6.3. TicketCreate

Erstellt ein Ticket mit einem Artikel, das neue Ticket kann mit einem Prozessticket verlinkt werden. Beispiel:

```
$Self->{'Process::SequenceFlowAction'} = {
  'TA1' => {
    Name    => 'Ticket Create',
    Module  => 'TicketCreate',
    Config  => {

      # ticket required:
      Title      => 'Some Ticket Title',
      Queue      => 'Raw',                # or QueueID => 123,
      Lock       => 'unlock',
      Priority    => '3 normal',          # or PriorityID => 2,
      State      => 'new',                # or StateID => 5,
      CustomerID => '123465',
      CustomerUser => 'customer@example.com',
      OwnerID    => 'someuserlogin',    # or OwnerID => 123,

      # ticket optional:
      TN         => $TicketObject->TicketCreateNumber(), # optional
      Type       => 'Incident',            # or TypeID => 1, not required
      Service    => 'Service A',          # or ServiceID => 1, not required
      SLA        => 'SLA A',              # or SLAID => 1, not required
      ResponsibleID => 123,                # not required
      ArchiveFlag => 'y',                 # (y|n) not required
      PendingTime => '2011-12-23 23:05:00', # optional (for pending states)
      PendingTimeDiff => 123,             # optional (for pending states)

      # article required:
      SenderType    => 'agent',            # agent|system|customer
      CommunicationChannel => 'Internal'    # Internal|Phone|Email|..., default:
Internal
      IsVisibleForCustomer => '0'

      %DataPayload,                    # some parameters depending of each
communication channel

      # article optional:
      TimeUnit      => 123

      # other:
      DynamicField_NameX => $Value,
      LinkAs => $LinkType,                # Normal, Parent,
Child, etc. (respective original ticket)
```

```

        UserID => 123,                                # optional, to
override the UserID from the logged user

        # specific for <OTRS_AGENT_BODY_RICHTEXT> / <OTRS_CUSTOMER_BODY_RICHTEXT> OTRS
smart tags:
        AgentBodyRichTextQuote    => 0,              # optional, 0 or 1,
insert the last agent article as quote like 'AgentTicketCompose' frontend
        CustomerBodyRichTextQuote => 0,              # optional, 0 or 1,
insert the last customer article as quote like 'AgentTicketCompose' frontend

        AgentBodyRichTextInlineImagesInclude => 0,    # optional, 0 or 1,
inline attachments of the last agent article are taken over to the new article
        CustomerBodyRichTextInlineImagesInclude => 0,  # optional, 0 or 1,
inline attachments of the last customer article are taken over to the new article

        AgentBodyRichTextAttachmentsInclude => 0,     # optional, 0 or 1,
all attachments of the last agent article are taken over to the new article
        CustomerBodyRichTextAttachmentsInclude => 0,  # optional, 0 or 1,
all attachments of the last customer article are taken over to the new article
    },
},
};

```

Name specifies the name of the configured Sequence Flow Action. It can be freely chosen, but should reflect the purpose of the configured action.

Title The ticket title.

Queue or QueueID specifies the name or id of the queue to be used in the new ticket.

Lock or LockID sets the lock status of the ticket.

Priority or PriorityID specifies the name or ID of the priority to be used in the new ticket.

State or StateID specifies the name or ID of the state to be used in the new ticket.

CustomerID, the customer ID to be set for the new ticket.

CustomerUser, the login of the customer that will be assigned in the ticket.

OwnerID or OwnerID, specifies the login or ID of the agent that will be the new ticket owner.

TN, custom number for the new ticket.

Type or TypeID specifies the name or ID of the ticket type to be used in the new ticket.

Service or ServiceID specifies the name or ID of the service to be used in the new ticket.

SLA or SLAID specifies the name or ID of the SLA to be used in the new ticket.

ResponsibleID, the ID of the agent that will be the new ticket responsible.

PendingTime, a predefined date to set the Ticket Pending Times, when the ticket state belongs to a pending state type.

PendingTimeDiff, a dynamically date (expressed in seconds from current date/time) to set the Ticket Pending Times, when the ticket state belongs to a pending state type.

SenderType defines the sender type of the article. Possible values: agent, system, customer.

IsVisibleForCustomer defines if the article should be displayed in the customer interface.

CommunicationChannel defines the type of the article to be created. Possible values: Email, Internal and Phone. This list could be extended by installing new communication channels via an OTRS Package.

Please check the additional parameters for different article channels.

TimeUnit the time invested in the current ticket article expressed in seconds, minutes, hours, etc.

DynamicField\_NameX where DynamicField\_ is a required prefix and NameX is the name of a Dynamic Field to be set in the new ticket (on ticket level, not article levels).

LinkAs to define the new ticket relation with originator ticket, from the new ticket point of view, for example Normal, Parent, Child etc.

OTRS smart tags like <OTRS\_CUSTOMER\_BODY> or <OTRS\_CUSTOMER\_REALNAME> are now supported in the Sequence Flow Action TicketCreate. Those smart tags could be used to create a new ticket and insert data from the process ticket to this child ticket. The usage of the OTRS smart tags is identical to the text templates in *Ticket Notifications*.

#### 2.4.5.6.4. TicketCustomerSet

Legt den Kunden für ein Prozessticket fest. Beispiel:

```
$Self->{'Process::SequenceFlowAction'} = {
  'TA1' => {
    Name    => 'Customer Set Customer to test',
    Module => 'TicketCustomerSet',
    Config => {
      No      => 'test',
      User    => 'client-user-123',
      # or in other words
      # CustomerID    => 'client123',
      # CustomerUserID => 'client-user-123',
    },
  },
};
```

Name specifies the name of the configured Sequence Flow Action.

No or CustomerID set the Customer ID of the customer.

User or CustomerUserID set the Username of the customer.

#### 2.4.5.6.5. TicketLockSet

Ändert die Sperre eines Prozessticket. Beispiel:

```
$Self->{'Process::SequenceFlowAction'} = {
  'TA1' => {
    Name    => 'Set Lock to lock',
    Module => 'TicketLockSet',
    Config => {
      Lock    => 'lock',
      # or
      LockID => 2,
    },
  },
};
```

Name specifies the name of the configured Sequence Flow Action.

Lock defines the new lock of the process ticket.

LockID defines the internal ID of the new lock.

#### 2.4.5.6.6. TicketOwnerSet

Ändert den Besitzer eines Prozesstickets. Beispiel:

```
$Self->{'Process::SequenceFlowAction'} = {  
  'TA1' => {  
    Name => 'Owner Set root@localhost',  
    Module => 'TicketOwnerSet',  
    Config => {  
      Owner => 'root@localhost',  
      # or  
      OwnerID => 1,  
    },  
  },  
};
```

Name specifies the name of the configured Sequence Flow Action.

Owner specifies the login name of the new owner.

OwnerID specifies the internal ID of the new owner.

#### 2.4.5.6.7. TicketQueueSet

Verschiebt das Ticket in eine Ziel-Queue. Beispiel:

```
$Self->{'Process::SequenceFlowAction'} = {  
  'TA1' => {  
    Name => 'Queue Move Raw',  
    Module => 'TicketQueueSet',  
    Config => {  
      Queue => 'Raw',  
      # or  
      # QueueID => '2',  
    },  
  },  
};
```

Name specifies the name of the configured Sequence FlowAction.

Queue specifies the name of the target queue.

QueueID specifies the internal ID of the target queue.

#### 2.4.5.6.8. TicketResponsibleSet

Ändert den Verantwortlichen eines Prozesstickets. Beispiel:

```
$Self->{'Process::SequenceFlowAction'} = {  
  'TA1' => {  
    Name => 'Responsible Set root@localhost',  
    Module => 'TicketResponsibleSet',  
    Config => {  
      Responsible => 'root@localhost',  
      # or  
      ResponsibleID => 1,  
    },  
  },  
};
```

Name specifies the name of the configured Sequence Flow Action.

Responsible specifies the login name of the new responsible.

ResponsibleID specifies the internal ID of the new responsible.

#### 2.4.5.6.9. TicketServiceSet

Assigns a service to a process ticket. The ticket requires to have a customer and the service must be assigned to that customer. Example:

```
$Self->{'Process::SequenceFlowAction'} = {
  'TA1' => {
    Name => 'Set MyService service',
    Module => 'TicketServiceSet',
    Config => {
      Service => 'MyService',
      # or
      ServiceID => 123,
    },
  },
};
```

Name specifies the name of the configured Sequence Flow Action.

Service defines the new service of the process ticket. The full name is required (e.g. GrandFatherService::FatherService::SonService).

ServiceID defines the internal ID of the new service.

#### 2.4.5.6.10. TicketSLASet

Assigns a service level agreement to a process ticket. The ticket requires to have a service and the SLA must be assigned to that service. Example:

```
$Self->{'Process::SequenceFlowAction'} = {
  'TA1' => {
    Name => 'Set MySLA SLA',
    Module => 'TicketSLASet',
    Config => {
      SLA => 'MySLA',
      # or
      SLAID => 123,
    },
  },
};
```

Name specifies the name of the configured Sequence Flow Action.

SLA defines the new service level agreement of the process ticket.

SLAID defines the internal ID of the new SLA.

#### 2.4.5.6.11. TicketStateSet

Ändert den Status eines Prozesstickets. Beispiel:

```
$Self->{'Process::Sequence Flow Action'} = {
  'TA1' => {
    Name => 'Set State to open',
    Module => 'TicketStateSet',
    Config => {
      State => 'open',
    },
  },
};
```

```
# or
StateID => 4,

    PendingTimeDiff => 123,
  },
},
};
```

Name specifies the name of the configured Sequence Flow Action.

State defines the new state of the process ticket.

StateID defines the internal ID of the new state.

PendingTimeDiff used only for pending type states, defines the time difference in seconds relative (relative to the Sequence Flow Action execution time) to set ticket pending time (e.g. 3600 means that the pending time is 1 hr after the Sequence Flow Action is executed).

#### 2.4.5.6.12. TicketTitleSet

Setzt den Tickettitel eines Prozesstickets. Beispiel:

```
$Self->{'Process::SequenceFlowAction'} = {
  'TA1' => {
    Name   => 'Set Ticket Title to Ticket-title',
    Module => 'TicketTitleSet',
    Config => {
      Title => 'Ticket-title',
    },
  },
};
```

Name specifies the name of the configured Sequence Flow Action.

Title specifies the new title of the ticket.

#### 2.4.5.6.13. TicketTypeSet

Setzt den Tickettyp eines Prozesstickets. Beispiel:

```
$Self->{'Process::SequenceFlowAction'} = {
  'TA1' => {
    Name   => 'Set Ticket Type to default',
    Module => 'TicketTypeSet',
    Config => {
      Type   => 'default',
      # or
      #TypeID => '1',
    },
  },
};
```

Name specifies the name of the configured Sequence Flow Action.

Type specifies the name of the ticket type.

TypeID specifies the internal ID of the ticket type.

### 2.4.6. Access Control Lists (ACLs)

With the help of ACLs, you can limit selectable values in process tickets. Please also see the ACL reference for a description of the full ticket ACL syntax.



### 2.4.6.1. ACL Konfiguration

ACLs können nur in der Kernel/Config.pm definiert werden. Beispiel:

```
$Self->{TicketAcl}->{'001-ACL-ProcessProperties'} = {
  Properties => {
    Process => {
      ProcessEntityID => ['P1'],
      ActivityEntityID => ['A1'],
      ActivityDialogEntityID => ['AD1'],
    }
  },
  Possible => {
    ActivityDialog => ['AD1', 'AD3'],
  },
  PossibleNot => {
    ActivityDialog => ['AD3'],
  },
};
```

### 2.4.6.2. 001-ACL-ProzessEigenschaften

Name der ACL-Regel. Für weitere Informationen über ACL-Regeln konsultieren Sie bitte das Kapitel über ACLs.

### 2.4.6.3. Prozess

This is the section that is used to check if an ACL must be applied. If it has the specified values, the rule is applied. The following values can be used:

#### 2.4.6.3.1. ProcessEntityID

The ID of a process that the process. Matches if the ticket is assigned to this process.

#### 2.4.6.3.2. ActivityEntityID

Die Nummer der Aktivität die dem Prozessticket aktuell zugeordnet ist.

#### 2.4.6.3.3. ActivityDialogEntityID

The ID of the User Task Activity Dialog that is currently open for a process ticket.

### 2.4.6.4. Possible/PossibleNot User Task Activity Dialog

Here you can specify a list of User Task Activity Dialog IDs. This list will limit the possible User Task Activity Dialogs that are offered to the user in the ticket zoom mask.

Possible lists the User Task Activity Dialogs that are allowed. The setting above will only allow AD1 and AD3 of the list of configured User Task Activity Dialogs.

PossibleNot lists the User Task Activity Dialogs that are not allowed. In the example above, the setting will remove AD3 from the list of configured User Task Activity Dialogs.

If both Possible and PossibleNot are specified, the list of configured User Task Activity Dialogs will first be filtered by Possible, leaving only AD1 and AD3 in our example. Then PossibleNot will be applied and filter out AD3, so that only AD1 remains and is shown as a possible User Task Activity Dialog that the user can use.

If multiple ACL rules match, the intersection of all matching rules will be calculated to determine the possible User Task Activity Dialogs. Example:

Configured User Task Activity Dialogs: AD1, AD2, AD3, AD4, AD5, AD6, AD7.

```
$Self->{TicketAcl}->{'001-ACL-Status'} = {
```

```

    Properties => {
      Ticket => {
        Status => 'new',
      }
    },
    Possible => {
      ActivityDialog => ['AD1', 'AD2', 'AD3', 'AD6', 'AD7'],
    },
  };
$self->{TicketAcl}->{'002-ACL-Queue'} = {
  Properties => {
    Ticket => {
      Queue => ['Raw']
    }
  },
  Possible => {
    ActivityDialog => ['AD2', 'AD3', 'AD4', 'AD7'],
  },
};
$self->{TicketAcl}->{'003-ACL-Priority'} = {
  Properties => {
    Ticket => {
      Priority => ['3 normal']
    }
  },
  PossibleNot => {
    ActivityDialog => ['AD3', 'AD4'],
  },
};

```

If a process ticket has the state new, is in the Raw queue and has a priority 3 normal, then all three ACL rules will match.

The first rule reduces the User Task Activity Dialogs from AD1, AD2, AD3, AD4, AD5, AD6, AD7 to AD1, AD2, AD3, AD6, AD7 and forbids AD4 and AD5.

The second rule will now further reduce the remaining User Task Activity Dialogs. In our example, AD2, AD3, AD7 will remain.

Now the third rule will further reduce the list by PossibleNot. AD3 is removed from the list. AD4 is not removed, since it was not on the list in the first place. At the end, AD2 and AD7 remain as possible User Task Activity Dialogs that the user can utilize.

It is also possible to limit the processes that can be displayed in the New process ticket screen. The functionality is similar to limiting the User Task Activity Dialogs with one exception: The ACLs could only be based on Users.

Siehe Beispiele:

```

$self->{TicketAcl}->{'200-ACL-Process'} = {
  # match properties
  Properties => {
    User => {
      UserID => [2, 3],
    },
  },
  Possible => {
    Process => ['P1', 'P2', 'P3'],
  },
  PossibleNot => {
    Process => ['P4'],
  },
};

```

```

$self->{TicketAcl}->{'201-ACL-Process'} = {

```

```
# match properties
Properties => {
  User => {
    Group_rw => [ 'MyGroup' ],
  },
},
Possible => {
  Process => ['P1', 'P2', 'P3'],
},
PossibleNot => {
  Process => ['P4'],
},
};
```

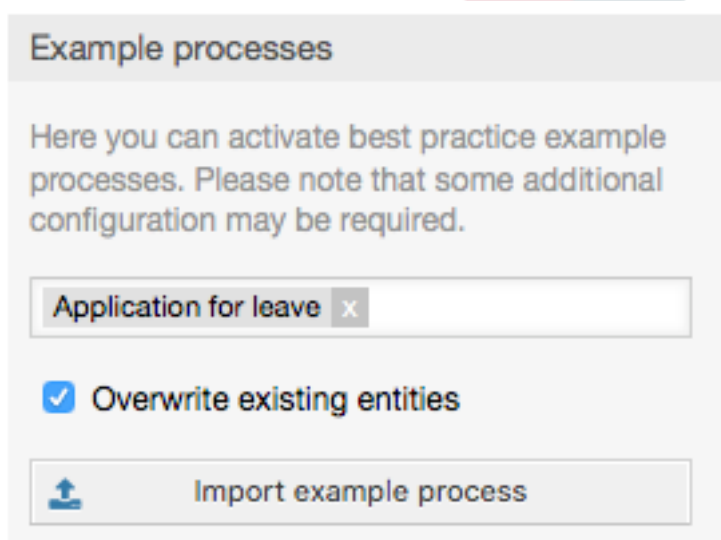
```
$Self->{TicketAcl}->{'202-ACL-Process'} = {
  # match properties
  Properties => {
    User => {
      Role => [ 'MyRole' ],
    },
  },
  Possible => {
    Process => ['P1', 'P2', 'P3'],
  },
  PossibleNot => {
    Process => ['P4'],
  },
};
```

## 2.5. Ready2Adopt-Prozesse importieren

### 2.5.1. Importieren

On the *AdminProcessManagement* screen you can find an *Ready2Adopt Processes* widget, where you can find best practice Ready2Adopt processes. Currently, there is only an *Application for leave* process available, but you can find additional Ready2Adopt processes in the **OTRS Business Solution™**.

#### Abbildung 5.25. Import Ready2Adopt Processes widget



Select process from the drop-down menu and click on the *Import Ready2Adopt process* button. After the process is imported, don't forget to deploy changes.

---

## 3. Localization of the OTRS Front End

Procedures for localization for the OTRS framework, steps to be followed to create a new language translation, as well as procedures for translation customizations, can be found in the "Language Translations" chapter from the developer manual on <http://otrs.github.io/doc>.



---

# Kapitel 6. Features

## 1. The Appointment Calendar

### 1.1. Einführung

#### 1.1.1. Features

Appointment calendar feature provides a calendar implementation that allows agents to manage and display multiple calendars and their appointments.

##### 1.1.1.1. Management of multiple calendars

Via a management interface it is possible to add and edit calendars.

Beside calendar names, it is possible to assign colors and access groups, as well as the current validity of the calendars.

##### 1.1.1.2. Exports and imports

Once different calendars are created, it is possible to export either the complete calendar definition (including the calendar appointments) in the well-known YAML format or just export the related appointments of a calendar to ICS format.

It is also possible to import complete calendar structures using previously exported YAML files to restore calendar definitions or import just calendar appointments to an existing calendar using ICS file uploads.

That offers the possibility to backup and restore single calendars or transfer them to a different OTRS installation or an external calendar tool.

##### 1.1.1.3. Management of calendar appointments

If at least one calendar is created and accessible by a certain agent, new or already existing appointments can be managed via a calendar overview and an agenda overview.

Within the calendar overview, an agent is able to display, create, edit and/or delete appointments of different calendars, depending on their permission level to the related calendars. Such appointments can be created or edited via drag and drop within this screen.

The visibility of single calendars can be enabled or disabled through the calendar list within the screen.

To have a good overview of available appointments within different calendars and the related dates they start or end, it is possible to select different view modes, like weekly view, monthly view, different timeline related views etc.

Within the agenda overview, an agent is able to display the appointments of all available (accessible) calendars in a table-like overview. This overview is designed to have a detailed list of upcoming appointments in a structured table. Like in the calendar overview, appointments can be created, edited or deleted. This view supports a monthly, weekly and daily point of view on available appointments.

##### 1.1.1.4. Repeating appointments

If recurring appointments needs to be archived, it is possible to setup detailed information about the occurrences of a single appointment.

Beside pre-defined frequencies like daily, weekly, monthly etc. it is possible to setup custom repeats and exclude weekdays or dates of months, define the amount of recurrences and/or the end date after the appointment stops to repeat.

### **1.1.1.5. Benachrichtigungen**

Within the edit screen of an appointment, it is possible to setup a date to notify about the appointment.

As in the settings for appointment repeat, it is possible to use pre-defined templates for notifications (i.e. 5 minutes before, 15 minutes before etc.) or setup a custom point of time.

The custom settings for notifications allows to setup a relative point of time (like 5 minutes after the appointment has been started) or an explicit date/time expression.

### **1.1.1.6. Event-based appointment/calendar notifications**

As in the well-known ticket notifications, this package comes up with an event based notification mechanism, that can be handled using an administration interface. Within that interface, notification event entries can be created, updated and/or deleted to react on different OTRS events with related filters, recipients and content templates.

The content of notifications can be dynamically filled-up using OTRS smart tags, like in the event based ticket notifications.

### **1.1.1.7. Managed ticket appointments**

This package offers the possibility to automatically create and update appointments in calendars based on ticket data, using special rules defined within the calendar edit screen. Any ticket date/time value (i.e. pending time, escalation times or dynamic fields) can be used to define appointment start and end dates.

### **1.1.1.8. Link tickets to appointments**

Within the edit screen of an appointment, it is possible link existing tickets.

Tickets can be searched by their ticket numbers and/or titles.

Links between tickets and appointments appear in the ticket zoom like every other linked objects in a related table.

Those links can either be created through an existing appointment, using the overviews or via the link feature in the ticket zoom.

It's also possible to create a new appointment out of the ticket zoom, which links the related ticket automatically to the new appointment.

### **1.1.1.9. Dashboard widget for upcoming appointments**

Every agent can activate a dashboard widget *Appointments* in the dashboard.

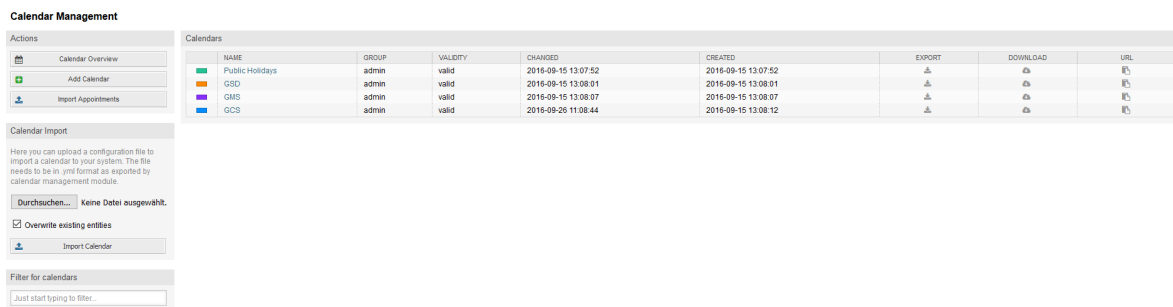
This widget shows the upcoming appointments of the different calendars for today, tomorrow and the next 5 days.

## **1.2. Verwendung**

### **1.2.1. Kalenderverwaltung**

Via a management interface it is possible to add and edit calendars.

## Abbildung 6.1. Calendar management overview



**Calendar Management**

**Actions**

- Calendar Overview
- Add Calendar
- Import Appointments

**Calendar Import**

Here you can upload a configuration file to import a calendar to your system. The file needs to be in .xml format as exported by calendar management module.

Durchsuchen... Keine Datei ausgewählt.

Overwrite existing entities

Import Calendar

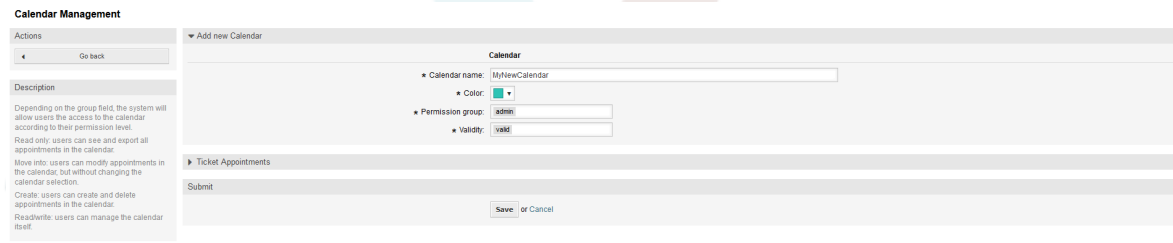
**Filter for calendars**

Just start typing to filter.

NAME	GROUP	VALIDITY	CHANGED	CREATED	EXPORT	DOWNLOAD	URL
Public Holidays	admin	valid	2016-09-15 13:07:52	2016-09-15 13:07:52	↓	↓	🔗
GSD	admin	valid	2016-09-15 13:08:01	2016-09-15 13:08:01	↓	↓	🔗
GMS	admin	valid	2016-09-15 13:08:07	2016-09-15 13:08:07	↓	↓	🔗
GCS	admin	valid	2016-09-26 11:06:44	2016-09-15 13:08:12	↓	↓	🔗

If a new calendar needs to be created or edited, it's necessary to define a calendar name, a color and the permission group the calendar belongs to. This is needed for agents to access the calendar properly with the related permissions.

## Abbildung 6.2. Calendar edit screen



**Calendar Management**

▼ Add new Calendar

Go back

**Description**

Depending on the group field, the system will allow users the access to the calendar according to their permission level.  
 Read only users can see and export all appointments in the calendar.  
 Move into users can modify appointments in the calendar, but without changing the calendar selection.  
 Create: users can create and delete appointments in the calendar.  
 Readwrite: users can manage the calendar itself.

**Calendar**

- \* Calendar name: MyNewCalendar
- \* Color:
- \* Permission group: admin
- \* Validity: valid

Ticket Appointments

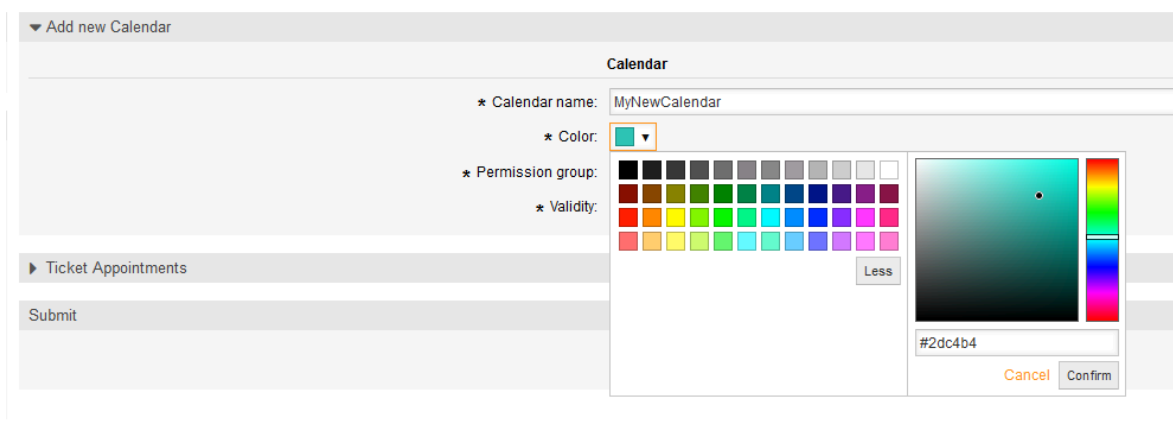
Submit

Save or Cancel

Powered by OTRS

The color can be selected with the built-in color picker, like in the following screenshot. There are three ways to select a color with the color picker. After clicking on the preselected color, a window opens with a set of pre-defined colors ready to be used. If your preferred color is not available, you can click on the *More* button to open the advanced mode.

## Abbildung 6.3. Color picker in calendar edit screen



▼ Add new Calendar

**Calendar**

- \* Calendar name: MyNewCalendar
- \* Color:
- \* Permission group: admin
- \* Validity: valid

Ticket Appointments

Submit

Less

#2dc4b4

Cancel Confirm

Powered by OTRS

Within that mode, you can either select a certain color by using the color bar and the color field with your mouse or you're able to directly use a hexadecimal code of a desired color. By clicking on the *Less* button, you can shrink the color picker back again to the standard mode. Right after a click on the *Confirm* button, the new color is selected and visible in the preview field. Even if you selected a certain color within the advanced mode,

the previous color will be selected again (and visible in the preview field) if you click on the *Cancel* button, but this just works if you didn't confirmed your selection yet. If that's the case (but you did not save the calendar yet), you may just reload your screen and see you current color setting again.

For the selected permission group of your calendar, an agent who should have access to, needs at least a read permission within the related group. Enclosed is a list of permissions to access certain feature-levels within the different calendars:

#### **RO**

The related agent can see the calendar and its appointments, but can't do any changes.

#### **MOVE\_INTO**

The related agent can update existing appointments, but can't create new ones or delete existing ones.

#### **CREATE**

The related agent can create new appointments.

#### **RW**

The related agent is able to delete appointments.

The validity field indicates if a calendar is valid. Invalid calendars won't show up in the different overviews, even if agents have access to it.

### **1.2.2. Exporting calendars and/or appointments**

Once different calendars are created, it is possible to export either the complete calendar definition (including the calendar appointments) in the well-known YAML format or just export the related appointments of a calendar to ICS format.

To export a complete calendar structure to the YAML format, the calendar list in the calendar management screen can be used. By clicking on the related link within column *Export*, a YAML structure named `Export_Calendar_CalendarName.yml`, including the calendar meta-data (calendar name, color, permission group, validity state) can be downloaded. The structure also includes all calendar appointments. This functionality can be used to simply backup a certain calendar and/or transfer it to a foreign OTRS instance.

To export just the calendar appointments in ICS format, the link within column *Download* can be used. After clicking on the related link, an ICS file named `CalendarName.ics` can be downloaded, including all appointments of the related calendar. This file can be used to backup just the appointments of a certain calendar and/or transfer it to either an existing calendar on a foreign OTRS instance or any other calendar tool, which supports the ICS standard, to display the appointments.

### **1.2.3. Importing calendars and/or appointments**

As an equivalent to the export function, it is possible to either import a complete calendar structure including related appointments in the YAML format, or just a set of appointments to an already existing calendar in the ICS format.

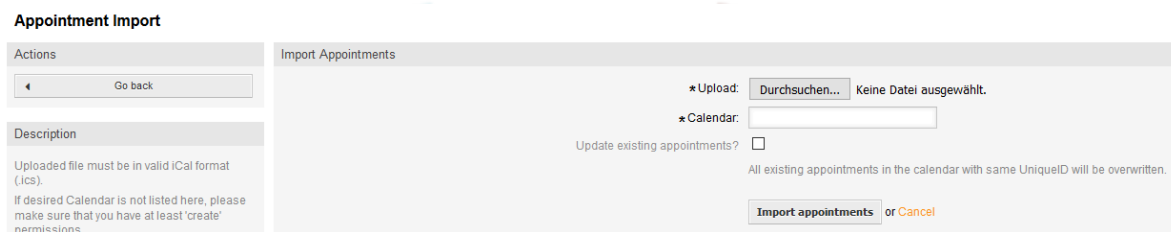
To import a complete calendar structure, the related *Calendar Import* widget on the left side of the calendar management screen can be used. Within this widget, a YML file can be



selected and uploaded to import the calendar. The checkbox *Overwrite existing entities* indicates if a calendar with the same name as the imported one should be overwritten. If a calendar with the same name exists, but the checkbox is empty during the upload, a related error message will be displayed.

To import a set of appointments to an already existing calendar, the *Import Appointments* button can be clicked to access the appointment import screen.

## Abbildung 6.4. Appointment import in calendar management overview



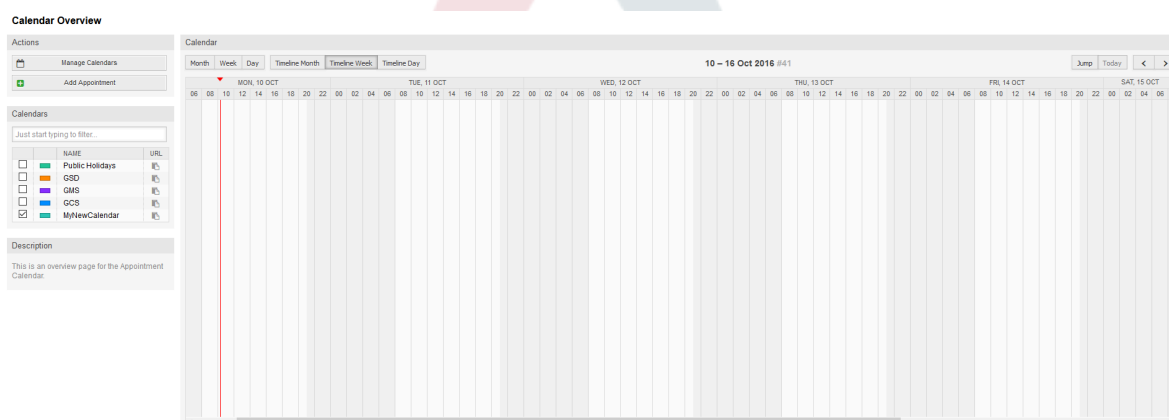
Here it's needed to select an ICS file to be used for the import. Right after that, a calendar needs to be selected from the related list to import the new appointments in. The checkbox *Update existing appointments* indicates, if already existing appointments with the same UniqueID shall be overwritten or not. Appointments with the same UniqueID but already existing in the related calendar won't be omitted during the import process. They will be inserted again and will be available multiple times in case of doubt, if the option to overwrite appointments is not enabled.

### 1.2.4. Kalenderübersicht

If at least one calendar is created and accessible by a certain agent, new or already existing appointments can be managed via a calendar overview and an agenda overview.

Within the calendar overview, an agent is able to display, create, edit and/or delete appointments of different calendars, depending on their permission level to the related calendars, as described above.

## Abbildung 6.5. Calendar overview screen



As visible in the following screenshot, the calendar overview contains the management tools for the calendars and appointments on the left side and the calendar view on the right side. With the buttons in the *Actions* widget it's possible to either access the calendar management directly or add a new appointment (if the agent has the permission).

## Abbildung 6.6. Sidebar in calendar overview screen

**Calendar Overview**

**Actions**

**Calendars**

Just start typing to filter...

		NAME	URL
<input type="checkbox"/>	<span style="color: green;">■</span>	Public Holidays	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<span style="color: orange;">■</span>	GSD	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<span style="color: purple;">■</span>	GMS	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<span style="color: blue;">■</span>	GCS	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<span style="color: teal;">■</span>	MyNewCalendar	

**Description**

This is an overview page for the Appointment Calendar.

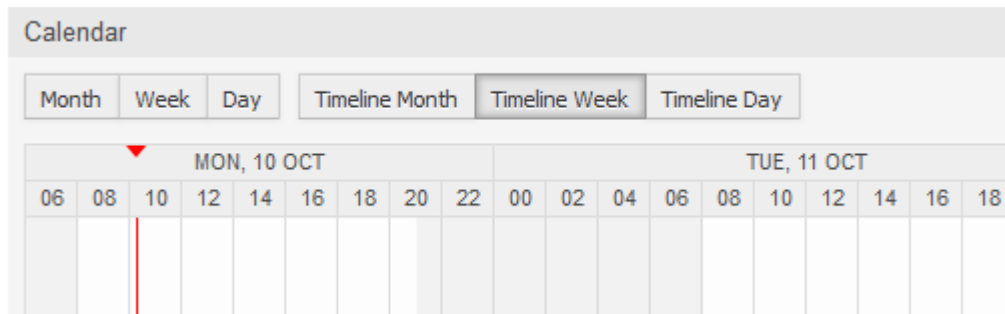
The *Calendars* widget contains all calendars accessible by the agent. The checkboxes are used to enable or disable the view of certain calendars, like it's the case in many foreign calendar tools.

Since all appointments of any active calendar for every agent will be provided by the server (and not stored or cached on the client), it can result in heavy load on the server if too many calendars are active at the same time. Therefore a system configuration option `AppointmentCalendar::CalendarLimitOverview` limits the maximum number of active calendars per agent. If the limit is reached by an agent, a related error message will be displayed, indicating there are too many active calendars.

The URL column provides an external link to the calendar, which is used to subscribe. This functionality is described later in this document.

To have a good overview of available appointments within different calendars and the related dates the appointments start or end, we provide different view modes to be used by the agents.

## Abbildung 6.7. View modes in calendar overview screen

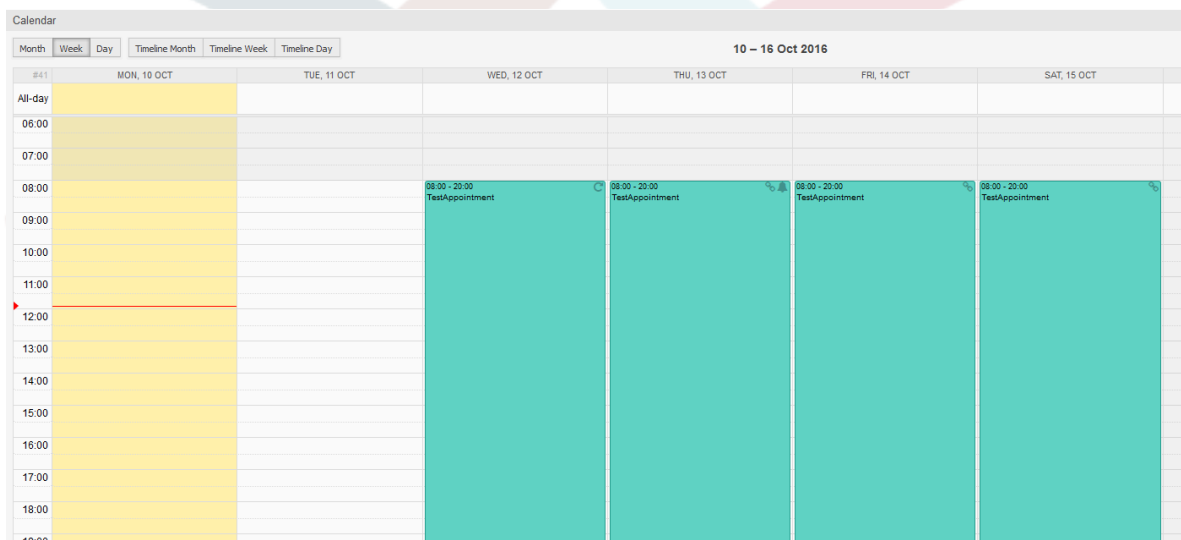


They are separated in timeline modes and non-timeline modes with different time ranges, to have the best view on different appointments for the related situations. On most of the view modes, a red line indicates the current time of the current day.

The information in the middle of the top-bar shows the current time range the agent is in, for the current view. Within the timeline views, the current calendar week will be displayed in light gray, when possible. Within the non-timeline views, the current calendar week is displayed as a single column on the left side, if possible.

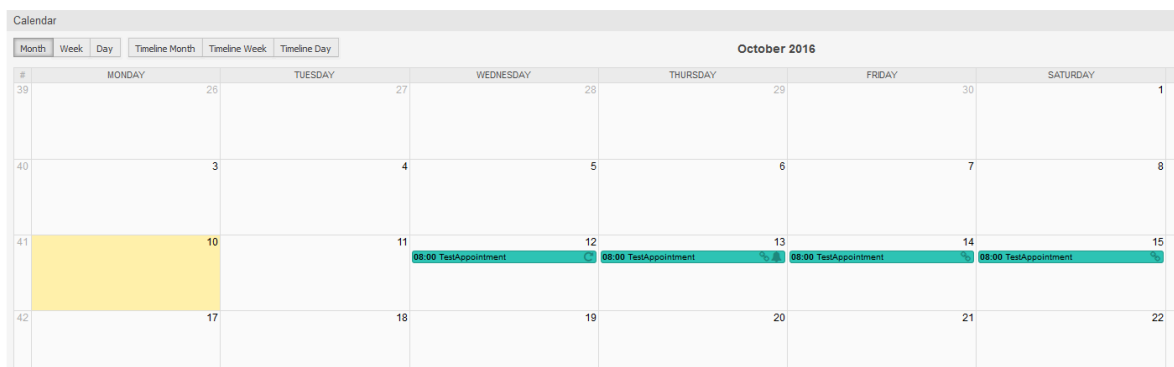
Enclosed a screenshot of the non-timeline weekly view:

## Abbildung 6.8. Weekly view in calendar overview screen



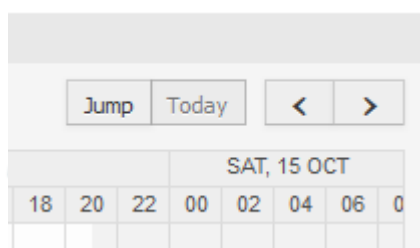
and the non-timeline monthly view:

## Abbildung 6.9. Monthly view in calendar overview screen



On the upper right side, the agents can access the navigation controls.

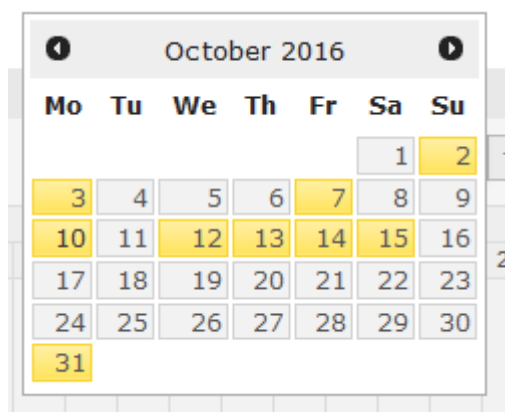
## Abbildung 6.10. Navigation controls in calendar overview screen



The left- and right-arrow buttons are used to navigate through the dates of the current time range. The *Today* button brings the agent back to the current date to save time.

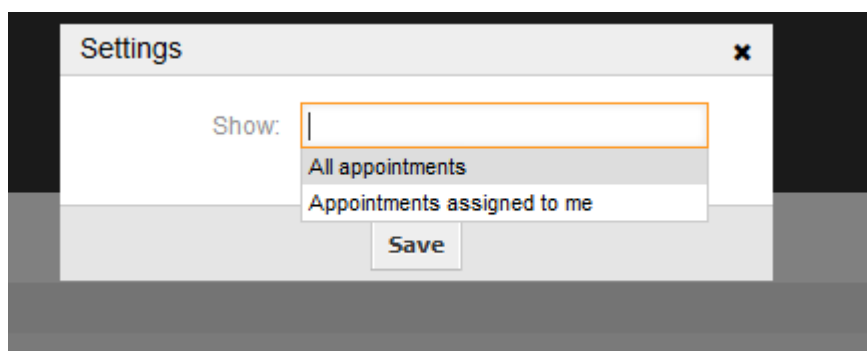
The *Jump* button is used to access a certain date directly without a need to go every date in between to access a certain date (maybe one year earlier or later). A click on the button opens a date picker, which highlights all dates which have already appointments stored. A mouseover shows the number of appointments with to the current date. A click on a date brings the agent to the related time range and displays all appointments.

## Abbildung 6.11. Today and Jump buttons in calendar overview screen



On the right side of the main widget (on top of the navigation buttons) a gear wheel appears on mouse over, which is used to access a visibility filter:

**Abbildung 6.12. User preferences for calendar overview screen**



Here you can choose, if you want to see all available appointments, or just the ones that are directly assigned to you.

### 1.2.5. Agendaübersicht

Within the agenda overview, an agent is able to display the appointments of all available (accessible) calendars in a table-like overview. This overview is designed to have a detailed list of upcoming appointments in a structured table. Like in the calendar overview appointments can be created, edited or deleted. This view supports a monthly, weekly and daily point of view on available appointments.

**Abbildung 6.13. Agenda overview screen**

Agenda Overview

Month | Week | Day

Manage Calendars | Add Appointment

10/10/2016 - 10/16/2016 #41 Today < >

CALENDAR	TITLE	START DATE	END DATE	ALL-DAY	REPEAT
10/12/2016 MyNewCalendar	TestAppointment	10/12/2016 08:00:00	10/12/2016 20:00:00	No	Yes
10/13/2016 MyNewCalendar	TestAppointment	10/13/2016 08:00:00	10/13/2016 20:00:00	No	No
10/14/2016 MyNewCalendar	TestAppointment	10/14/2016 08:00:00	10/14/2016 20:00:00	No	No
10/15/2016 MyNewCalendar	TestAppointment	10/15/2016 08:00:00	10/15/2016 20:00:00	No	No

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### 1.2.6. Management of calendar appointments

Within the calendar overview, to add new appointments it's either possible to click on the *Add Appointment* button or click on the overview widget. It's also possible to drag over a range of the widget to setup a rough time span. Right after that, a modal dialog appears where the data can be inserted:

## Abbildung 6.14. Appointment edit screen

Appointment
✕


---

**Basic information**

---

\* Title:

Description:

Location:  

\* Calendar:  ✕

---

**Resource**


This feature is currently not available.


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---

**Date/Time**

---

Start date:  /  /   -  :

End date:  /  /   -  :

All-day:

Repeat:

---

**Notification**

---

Notification:

---

**Link**

---

Ticket:

Save
  Copy

The only mandatory fields of the basic information are the appointment title and the related calendar to assign the appointment to. The description and location are optional fields. If the location contains a value, a related link icon will show up next to the field which by default links to Google map to get a better picture of the location. This link is configurable through the system configuration option `AgentAppointmentEdit::Location::Link`.

Within the *Date/Time section*, the related start date and end date needs to be selected.

The *All-day* checkbox indicates that the appointment takes place on the whole day. If it's activated, time of the start date and the end date will be disabled and set to 00:00.

The *Repeat* option is used to define appointment recurrences and will be described separately, see section *Repeating appointments* below.

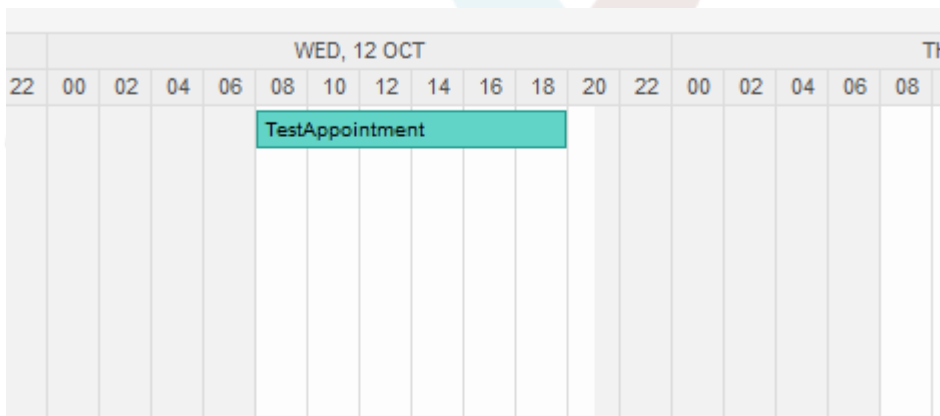
The *Notification* option is used to define appointment notifications and will be described separately, see section *Notifications* below.

The *Link* option is used to define appointment links to foreign objects (like tickets) and will be described separately, see section *Link tickets to appointments* below.

If the appointment already exists, the *Copy* and *Delete* buttons appear at the bottom of the modal dialog, provided that the current agent has the related permissions. The *Copy* button will just ignore the changes in the dialog and create a copy of the current appointment at the same time range with same information. The *Delete* button will delete related appointment, but the agent will face a question if they are really sure they want to delete the appointment, for security reasons.

Once the appointment has been saved, it appears in the overview of the page:

### Abbildung 6.15. Appointment display in calendar overview screen

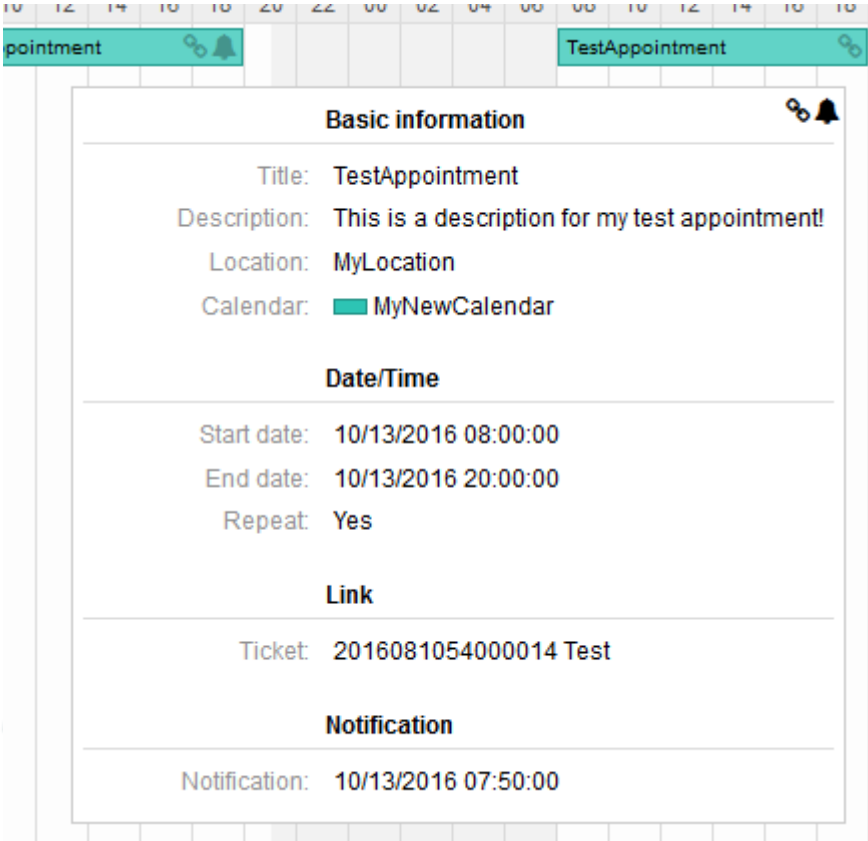




WED, 12 OCT															TH				
22	00	02	04	06	08	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	00	02	04	06	08		
					TestAppointment														



With a click on the appointment, the modal dialog opens again and appointment can be edited. If the agent has the correct permission, the appointment can also be edited via drag and drop to either move the complete appointment to another place (date/time) or just increase/decrease the start- and/or the end-time by dragging the appointment on the related handles on the left or the right end.



If the cursor of the mouse hovers over a certain appointment, a tooltip with the related appointment information appears:


## Abbildung 6.16. Appointment tooltip



**pointment**  

**TestAppointment**  

**Basic information**  

Title: TestAppointment  
 Description: This is a description for my test appointment!  
 Location: MyLocation  
 Calendar:  MyNewCalendar

**Date/Time**

Start date: 10/13/2016 08:00:00  
 End date: 10/13/2016 20:00:00  
 Repeat: Yes

**Link**

Ticket: 2016081054000014 Test

**Notification**

Notification: 10/13/2016 07:50:00

### 1.2.7. Repeating appointments

If appointments need to be created in a recurring manner, it is possible to setup detailed information about the occurrences of an appointment.

For this to work it is either possible to use pre-defined frequencies of the occurrences, or to define custom settings:

## Abbildung 6.17. Edit screen of a repeating appointment

**Date/Time**

Start date:


End date:

All-day:

Repeat:

Frequency:

Every:  day(s)

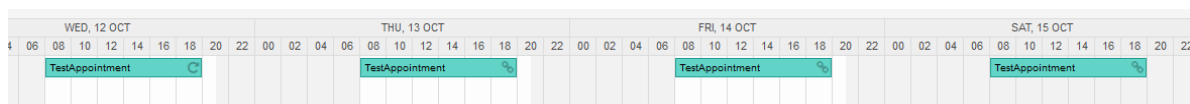




After the selection is finished, it's necessary to define the runtime of the recurrences. It's possible to choose either a date to repeat until, or an amount of times to repeat.

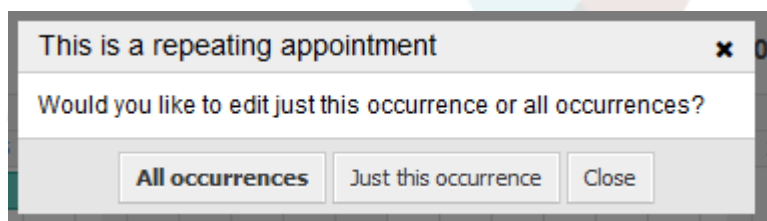
After all decisions are made and the settings are saved successfully, the appointment will be marked a recurring appointment. The parent appointment will be marked with circle-arrow-symbol and the child appointments with a chain-symbol.

### Abbildung 6.18. Repeating appointments in calendar overview screen



Future changes to the parent appointment will affect the children automatically, without any further message. If an agent is about to change one of the child appointments, a message will ask what would they like to update:

### Abbildung 6.19. Edit screen of a repeating child appointment



If the update affects all appointments, the behavior will be the same as with the update of the parent appointment. All options (including the recurring settings) are changeable.

If just the current (child) occurrence is affected, it's not possible to change the repeating settings, but a related message and a link to the parent appointment will be provided:

### Abbildung 6.20. Repeating settings of a child appointment

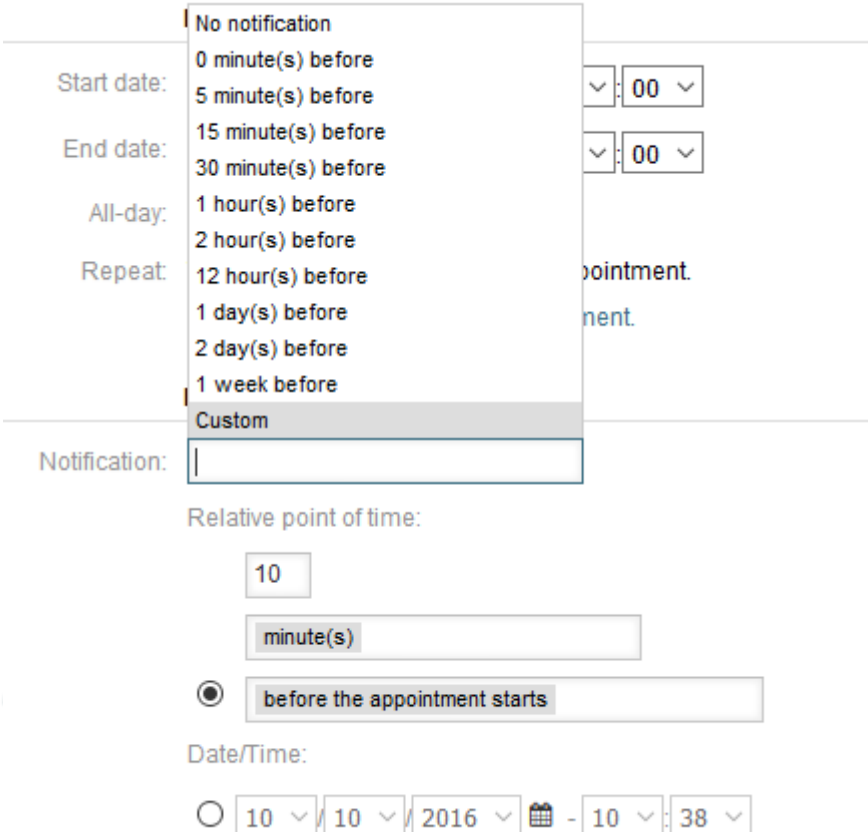
Repeat: This an occurrence of a repeating appointment.  
[Click here to edit the parent appointment.](#)

The enabled repeating option will be additionally displayed in the tooltip of the related appointment(s).

## 1.2.8. Benachrichtigungen

Within the edit screen of an appointment, it is possible to setup a date to notify about the appointment. As in the settings for appointment repeat, it is possible to use pre-defined templates for notifications (i.e. 5 minutes before, 15 minutes before etc.) or to setup a custom point of time:

**Abbildung 6.21. Notification settings in appointment edit screen**



The custom settings for notifications are split into a relative point of time (like 5 minutes after the appointment has been started, 2 hours before the appointment ends etc.) and an explicit date time value, which can additionally be selected with a date picker. The related section needs to be enabled with a radio button, hence the disabled section will be ignored.

If an appointment has an active notification setting, the date/time string of the notification will be displayed in the tooltip. In addition to that, the appointment will be marked with a bell-symbol to indicate that there is an active notification set, without any mouse over actions.

### 1.2.9. Event-based appointment/calendar notifications

As in the well-known ticket notifications, this package comes up with an event based notification mechanism, that can be handled using an administration interface. Within that interface, notification event entries can be created, updated and/or deleted to react on different OTRS events with related filters, recipients and content templates.

During the installation of the package, one default entry *Appointment reminder notification* will be installed.

The management frontend for notification templates can be reached using the administration menu:

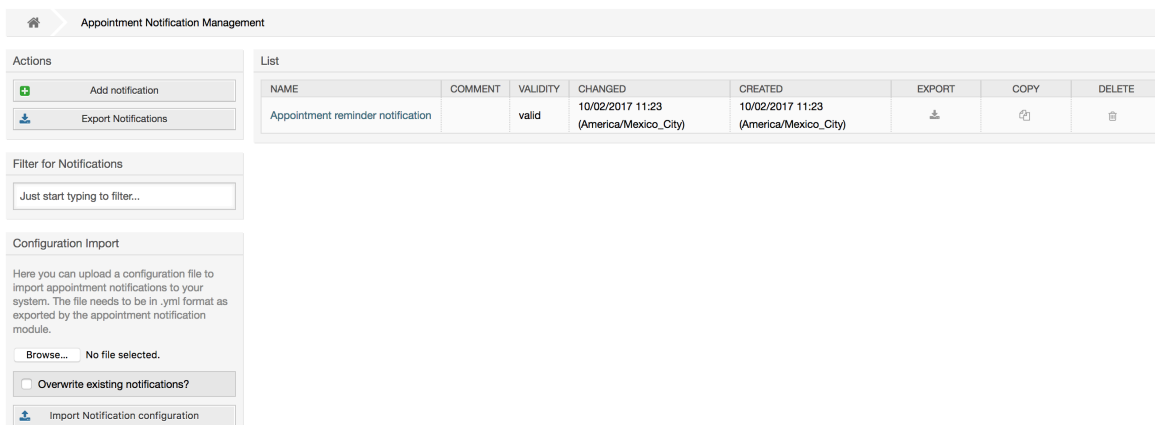
## Abbildung 6.22. Calendar/Appointment notification management link

### Appointment Notifications

Create and manage appointment notifications.

In the notification overview, all available notification templates can be displayed. Within that overview, such templates can be created, edited, imported/exported and, of course, deleted.

## Abbildung 6.23. Calendar/Appointment notification management overview



Appointment Notification Management

Actions

- Add notification
- Export Notifications

Filter for Notifications

Just start typing to filter...

Configuration Import

Here you can upload a configuration file to import appointment notifications to your system. The file needs to be in .yaml format as exported by the appointment notification module.

Browse... No file selected.

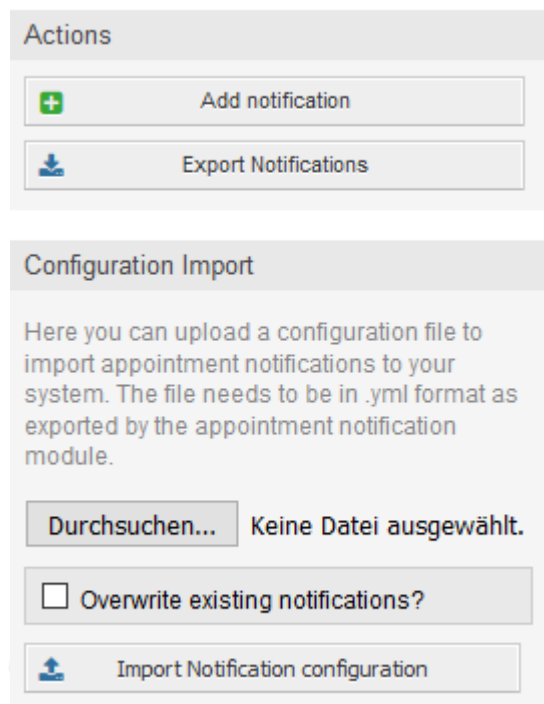
Overwrite existing notifications?

Import Notification configuration

NAME	COMMENT	VALIDITY	CHANGED	CREATED	EXPORT	COPY	DELETE
Appointment reminder notification		valid	10/02/2017 11:23 (America/Mexico_City)	10/02/2017 11:23 (America/Mexico_City)			




From the left sidebar, notification entries can either be created, exported or imported. The complete set of available entries can be exported, or an already exported file can be used to import notification entries.

## Abbildung 6.24. Sidebar in calendar/appointment notification overview



The main table on the right side will display the available appointment notifications. For each line, the related entry can be edited by clicking on the name column, exported with a click on the export icon, copied with a click on the copy icon or even deleted. All icons relates just to the single entries (not like the export notifications button in the sidebar).

## Abbildung 6.25. Table in calendar/appointment notification overview

List							
NAME	COMMENT	VALIDITY	CHANGED	CREATED	EXPORT	COPY	DELETE
Appointment reminder notification		valid	10/02/2017 11:23 (America/Mexico_City)	10/02/2017 11:23 (America/Mexico_City)			

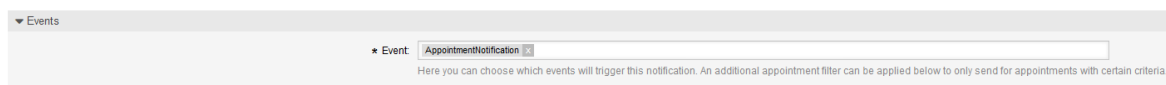
In order to create a new or update an existing entry, edit screen can be used, same as in the ticket notifications. Within that screen, it is needed to define some basic parameters, like a name, which needs to be unique for the OTRS system (it cannot even conflict with a name from the ticket notifications).

Each notification entry can be made selectable as an option in the agent preferences. Optionally, a tooltip message for the related notification entry in the user preferences can be inserted, which will be displayed to the user on mouse over.

If needed, a comment for the entry can be added which will be displayed in the overview screen of the administration interface. Last but not least, the validity state can be selected (valid by default).

To let the template react on OTRS events, at least one of the available events need to be selected from the list in *Events* widget.

## Abbildung 6.26. Event definition for calendar/appointment notifications



Enclosed is a list of possible events with description:

### AppointmentCreate

Executed after an appointment has been created.

### AppointmentUpdate

Executed after an appointment has been updated.

### AppointmentDelete

Executed after an appointment has been deleted.

### AppointmentNotification

This is a special appointment event that will be executed by the OTRS daemon in time. If an appointment contains a date/time value for notifications, as already described in this documentation, and such a notification date is reached, the OTRS daemon will execute the event AppointmentNotification for every related appointment separately.

### CalendarCreate

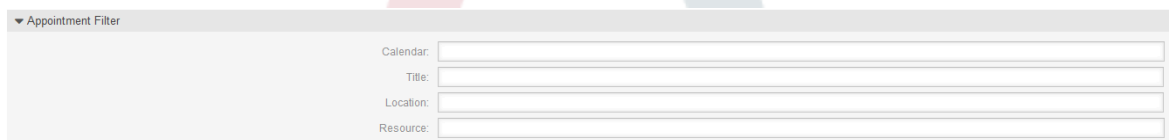
Executed after a calendar has been created.

### CalendarUpdate

Executed after a calendar has been updated.

The appointment filter widget can optionally be used to narrow the list of appointments by matching configured values:

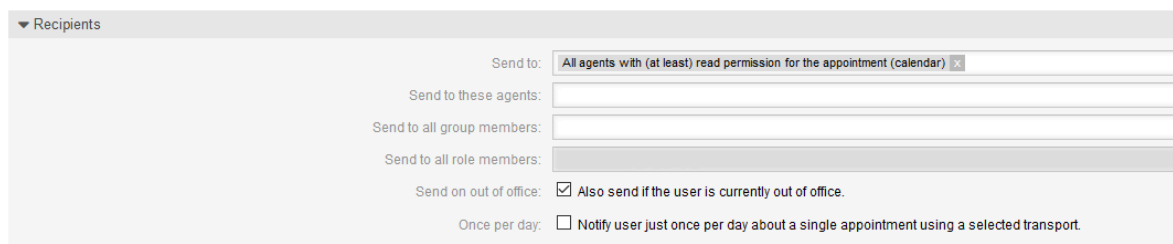
## Abbildung 6.27. Filter settings in calendar/appointment notifications



For example, here it's possible to select which calendar the related appointment needs to be part of, or a part or complete title or location of the appointment. Also, it's possible to choose from a list of teams or resources assigned to the appointments (available only with **OTRS Business Solution™**).

Within the *Recipient* widget, the related recipients can be selected which would receive generated notifications.

## Abbildung 6.28. Recipient settings in calendar/appointment notifications



▼ Recipients

Send to:

Send to these agents:

Send to all group members:

Send to all role members:

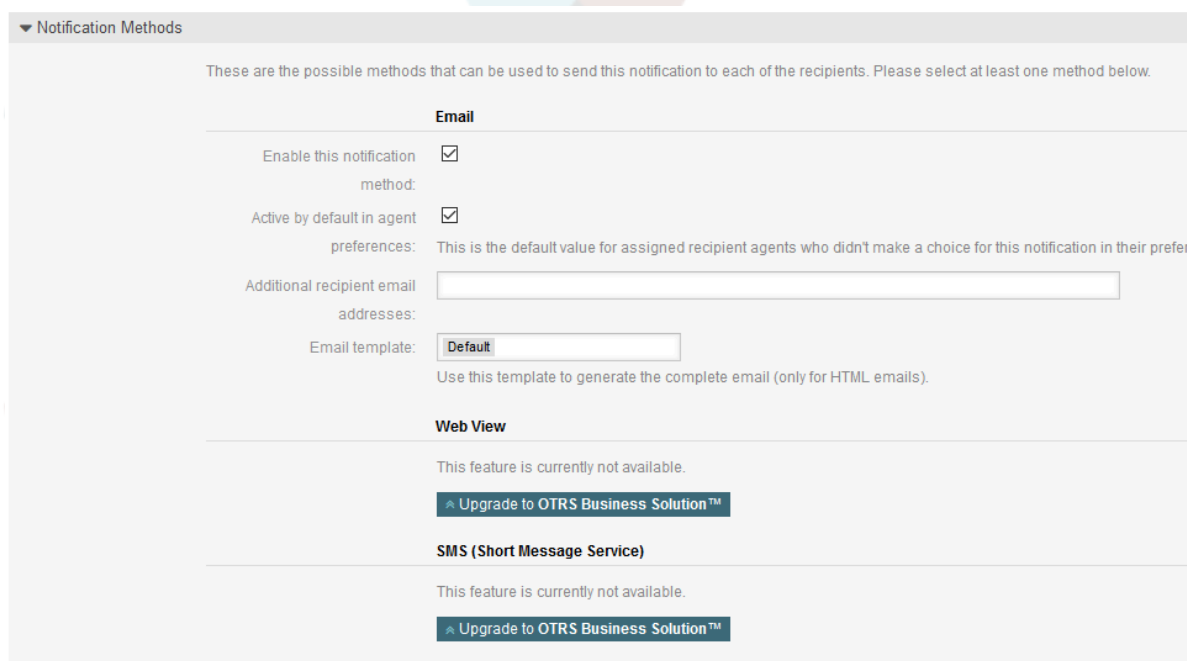
Send on out of office:  Also send if the user is currently out of office.

Once per day:  Notify user just once per day about a single appointment using a selected transport.

All resource related list entries are available only with **OTRS Business Solution™**.

Within the *Notification Methods* widget, an available transport can be selected (*Email*, *SMS* or *Web View*), as well as additional recipients and email templates.

## Abbildung 6.29. Notification methods in calendar/appointment notifications



▼ Notification Methods

These are the possible methods that can be used to send this notification to each of the recipients. Please select at least one method below.

**Email**

Enable this notification method:

Active by default in agent preferences:

Additional recipient email addresses:

Email template:

Use this template to generate the complete email (only for HTML emails).

**Web View**

This feature is currently not available.

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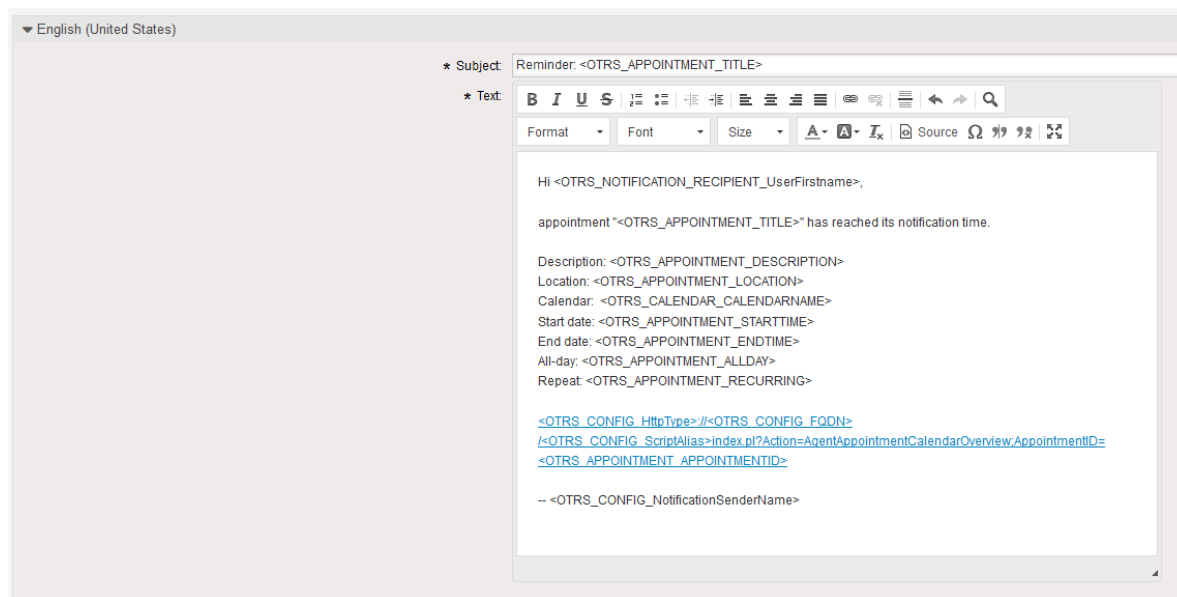
**SMS (Short Message Service)**

This feature is currently not available.

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The main content of a notification can be defined in the localized subject and the body fields. Here it's possible to define static text content mixed with OTRS smart tags, if needed. The default notification entry shows how such a body and subject can look like.

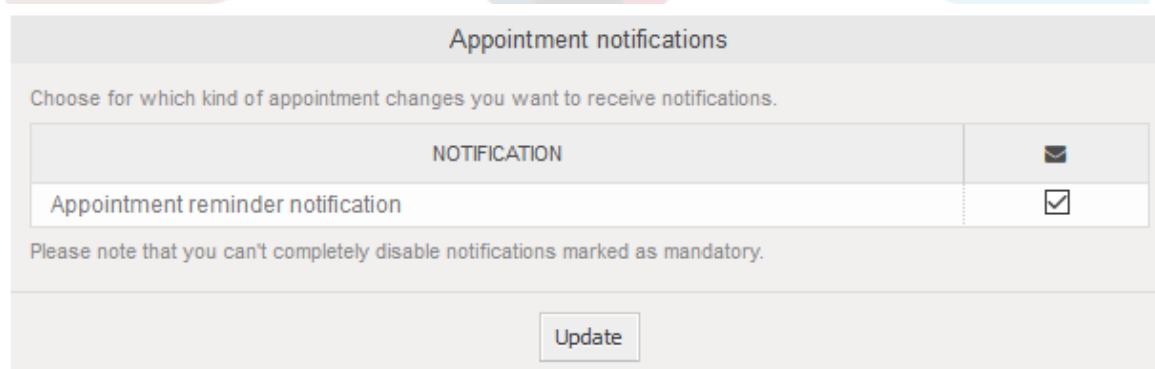
## Abbildung 6.30. Notification body in calendar/appointment notifications



A full list of available smart tags is provided in the *Tag Reference* widget at the bottom of the page.

For every added notification entry which has the option *Show in agent preferences* enabled, a new option will be displayed in the related user preferences widget of every agent. With these options, every agent can select which types of notifications and by which available transport method they want to receive.

## Abbildung 6.31. Show in agent preferences option in calendar/appointment notifications



### 1.2.10. Link tickets to appointments


The appointment calendar comes with an abstraction layer to link external objects with appointments, using the OTRS internal link object. Those additional objects can come up with external packages without any further need to update the code of the calendar directly.

Basically, within the edit screen of an appointment it is possible to link existing tickets. Tickets can be searched by their ticket numbers and/or ticket titles via an autocompletion field. Once the agent clicks on a result, the related ticket will be saved in a result box and after the appointment has been saved, the ticket will be linked to the appointment.

## Abbildung 6.32. Ticket link option in appointment edit screen

**Link**

Ticket:

2016081054000014 Test 

Additionally, it's possible to link multiple tickets to one appointment. Since the normal OTRS link object is used to create the connection between both objects, the link will be displayed in the ticket zoom screen as well.

## Abbildung 6.33. Linked appointments table in ticket zoom screen

▼ Linked: Appointment				
TITLE	DESCRIPTION	START TIME	END TIME	LINKED AS
TestAppointment	This is a description for my test appointment!	10/10/2016 16:00:00	10/11/2016 04:00:00	Normal

Those links can either be created through an existing appointment in the related edit dialog, using the overviews or via the link feature in the ticket zoom.

## Abbildung 6.34. Appointment linking from ticket zoom screen

Select Target Object

Link object Ticket#2016081054000014 with:

---

Search

Title:

Description:

Calendar:

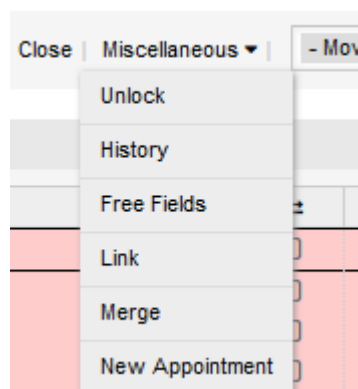
- GCS
- GMS
- GSD
- MyNewCalendar
- Public Holidays

Select all | Clear all |  Confirm

Via the ticket zoom screen, it's additionally possible to create a new appointment, which links the related ticket automatically to the newly created appointment. There is a new option *New Appointment* located in the ticket action menu *Miscellaneous*.



## Abbildung 6.35. New appointment link in ticket zoom screen



After a click on the link, the agent will be forwarded to the calendar overview, which automatically opens a new appointment dialog, that has the related ticket pre-linked and can be filled out as usual.

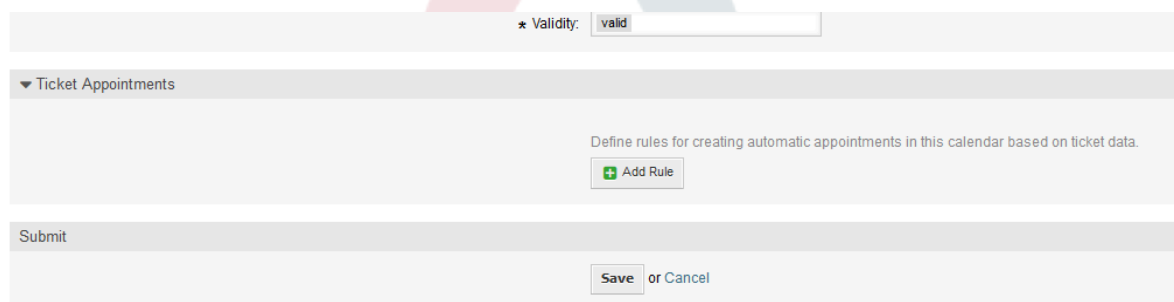
### 1.2.11. Managed ticket appointments

To make a step back to the calendar management, the package offers the possibility to automatically create and update appointments in calendars, using a special ticket search rule within the calendar edit screen.

Tickets can have special date/time entries like pending times, escalation times (first response time, update time etc.) or assigned dynamic field from type date/time. Logically, the calendars are able to show those date/time entries, but since the calendar appointments needs to have time ranges consisting of a start time and an end time, it's needed to define a related end time for managed appointments, as times like the pending time points to just a single date/time value.

Below the basic calendar configuration in the calendar edit screen, a special widget called *Ticket Appointments* takes care about the rules to be used for automatic appointment creation.

### Abbildung 6.36. Ticket appointments configuration in calendar edit screen



It's necessary to define rules to describe a ticket search for tickets, which will result in automatically created and managed appointments in the related calendar. It's possible to define multiple rules with different parameters to combine several types of tickets within the same calendar.

A rule consists of the following parameters to generate proper ticket searches:

## Startzeitpunkt

A dropdown list, that indicates the special date/time value of the related tickets. This can be either the pending time, the different escalation times or a dynamic field from type date/time assigned to the ticket.

## Endzeitpunkt

This can be a relative time value, counted from the selected start time (like +5 minutes, +1 hour etc.) or a dynamic field from type date/time, pointing to an absolute date and time value.

## Queues

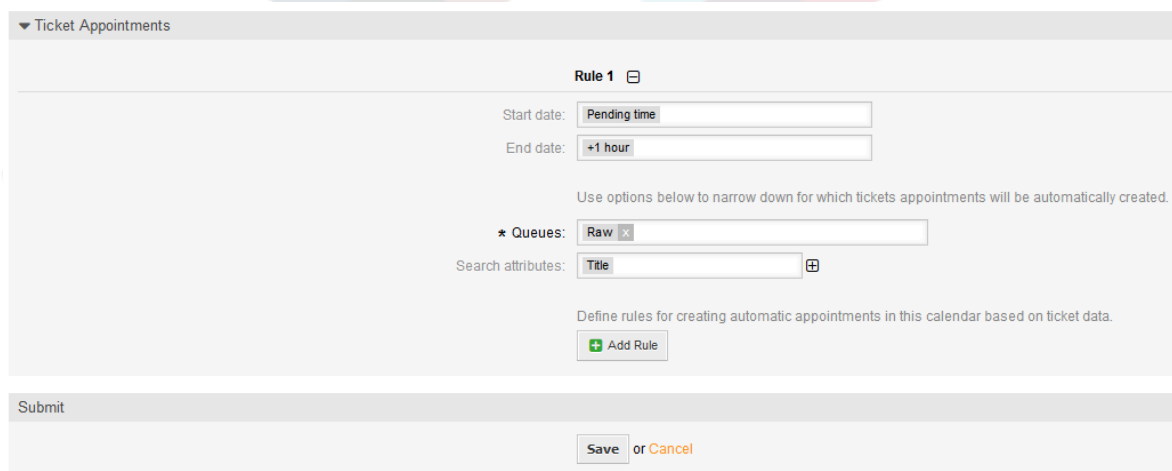
A multi-selectable dropdown list, that indicates the queues the related tickets needs to be located in. This field is mandatory and can't be left unfilled.

## Suchattribute

This is a list of additional (optional) search attributes to provide more detailed filter possibilities to the agent. It acts like the search attributes in ticket search screen of the agent interface. Single attributes can be selected, added to the form and filled out with filter values.

An overview of the configuration for such a rule looks as follows:

## Abbildung 6.37. Ticket appointment rule in calendar edit screen



The screenshot shows the 'Ticket Appointments' configuration screen. It features a section for 'Rule 1' with the following fields:

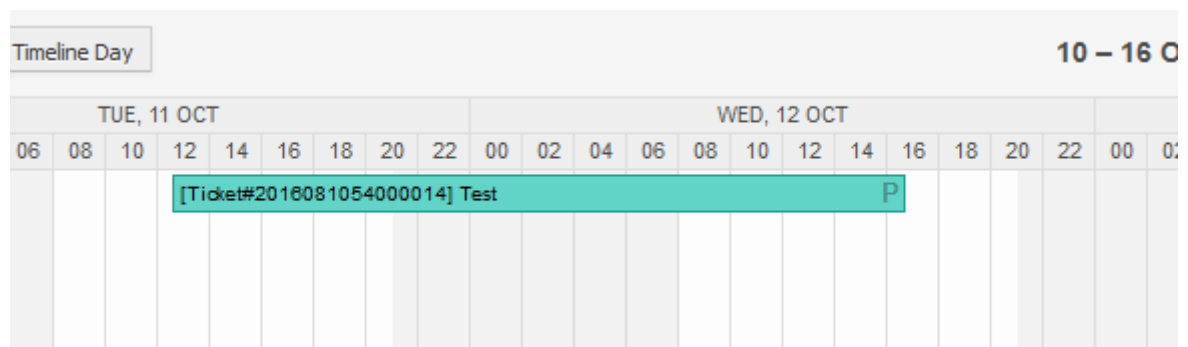
- Start date:** Pending time
- End date:** +1 hour
- Queues:** Raw
- Search attributes:** Title

Below these fields, there is a section for 'Define rules for creating automatic appointments in this calendar based on ticket data.' with an 'Add Rule' button. At the bottom of the screen, there are 'Submit', 'Save', and 'Cancel' buttons.

The rule in the screenshot will find all tickets that have a pending time and would add one hour to the related pending time to generate the end time and create appointments for the set of found tickets during the search. The tickets additionally needs to be located in queue *Raw*.

An example of an automatically added appointment looks as follows:

## Abbildung 6.38. Ticket appointment in calendar overview screen



The *P* symbol indicates that this appointment includes a pending time as the start time value. The end time value is a dynamic field from type date/time in this example to display a bigger appointment for that test purpose.

Special appointments of different types will be marked with related symbols:

### **P**

Appointments of tickets with pending time as the start time.

### **E**

Appointments of tickets with escalation times as the start time (first response time, update time, solution time).

### **D**

Appointments of tickets with a dynamic field from type date/time as the start time.

The edit screen of such a special appointment looks as follows:

## Abbildung 6.39. Edit screen of a ticket appointment

Appointment
✕

---

**Basic information**

---

\* Title: [Ticket#2016081054000014] Test

Description:

Location:

Calendar: MyNewCalendar

---

**Resource**

---

This feature is currently not available.

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---

**Date/Time**

---

Start date:  /  /   -  :

End date:  /  /   -  :

All-day: No

Repeat: Never

---

**Notification**

---

Notification:

---

**Link**

---

Ticket:

---

Save

The appointment title will be displayed as ticket number and title and cannot be changed, since it's automatically created, updated and removed, depending on the related ticket. Title will be displayed as a link to the related ticket zoom screen.

Of course, it's still possible to define basic information like a description and a location, which will be stored for that single appointment. For such appointments it's also possible to define notification times and link additional tickets.

Some of those start time values are variable and therefore updatable by the related agent and some are not.

For instance the pending time is a value that can be changed using the pending ticket action in the ticket zoom of the related ticket. Dynamic field values can be changed easily, too.

An escalation value like first response time or the update time are special values which will be computed using a Service / SLA entry assigned to the related ticket.

If, for instance, an automatically created appointment of type pending time is changed using the calendar overview, the related value will be updated in the ticket as well, which is the same behavior as for special appointments of type dynamic field. Therefore it's either possible to update the related ticket using the ticket zoom, or by just updating the appointment that writes back all needed changes to the ticket.

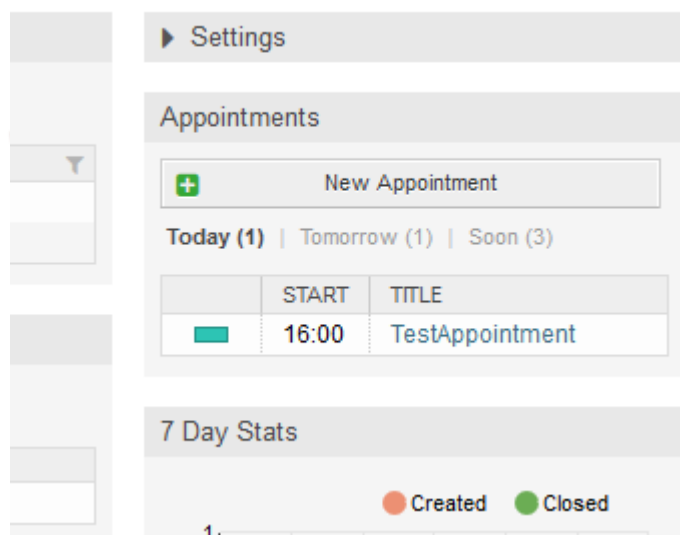
Appointments from type escalation time cannot be updated using the related appointments, as those values are not changeable directly by the agent. Such appointments are simply read-only on the related values, as well as on the drag and drop features/handles.

On every update on the calendar definition or the related tickets, the automatically created appointments will be updated as well. This work will be done by the OTRS daemon in the background. Therefore, it's necessary to have the daemon running for this feature to work properly!

### 1.2.12. Dashboard widget for upcoming appointments

To have a quick overview about upcoming appointments, it's possible to enable a dashboard widget called *Appointments*.

#### Abbildung 6.40. Today filter in upcoming appointments dashboard widget



This widget displays upcoming appointments of every accessible calendar by the agent in a simplified manner.

It offers the possibility to create new appointments with a click on the *New Appointment* button, which forwards the agent to the calendar overview screen and opens a new appointment dialog.

The widget content consists of three filter entries:

#### Heute

Displays upcoming appointments for the current date.

## Morgen

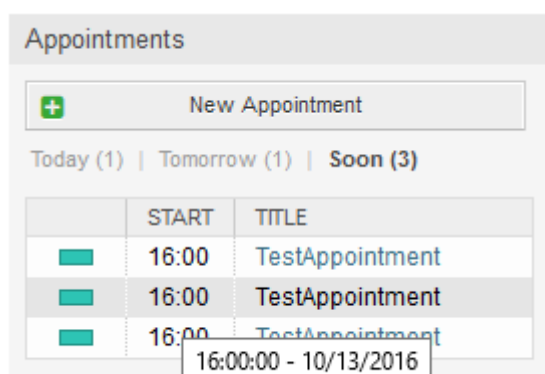
Displays upcoming appointments for the next day.

## Demnächst

Soon means the next five days, excluding today and tomorrow.

Like in the other dashboard widgets, the agent can switch between the filters by clicking on the filter name:

## Abbildung 6.41. Soon filter in upcoming appointments dashboard widget



Since the appointment information is simplified and needs to be compact in order to be displayed properly in the small widget, it's possible to show more detailed information about every value in the related tooltip while hovering over the column, as visible in the previous screenshot.

Basically just the color of the related calendar, the start time of the appointment and the appointment title will be displayed to the agent. On hovering over the related column, further information will be displayed if needed. If the agent clicks on such an appointment, the browser redirects to the calendar overview screen and opens the related appointment to show the full set of information.

## 2. The Ticket Timeline View

### 2.1. Beschreibung

The ticket timeline view provides a chronological view of all actions which happened on a ticket (which includes articles, owner changes, incoming mails, etc). With the ticket timeline view, agents are able to get a good overview of a ticket in less time.

### 2.2. Konfiguration

#### Systemkonfiguration

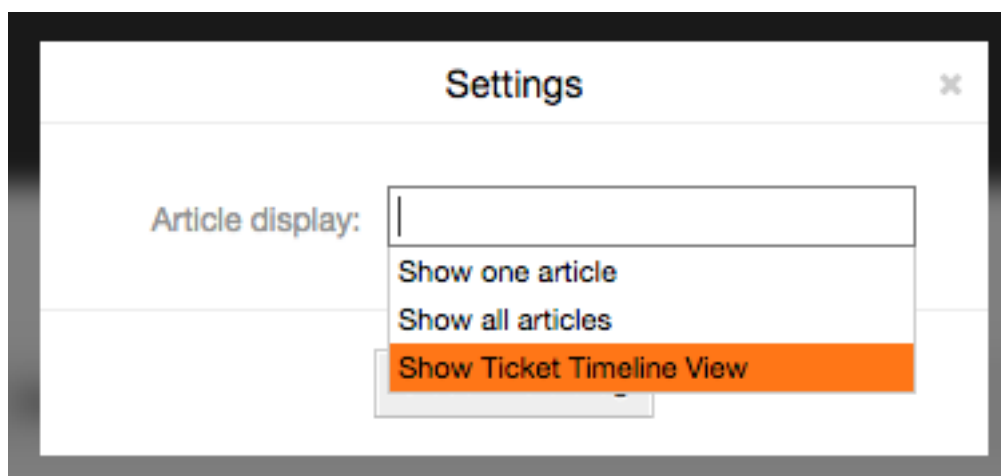
NoTimelineViewAutoArticle

Navigation: Frontend::Agent

Disables automatic opening of the last customer article in the timeline view in Agent-TicketZoom.

## 2.3. Verwendung

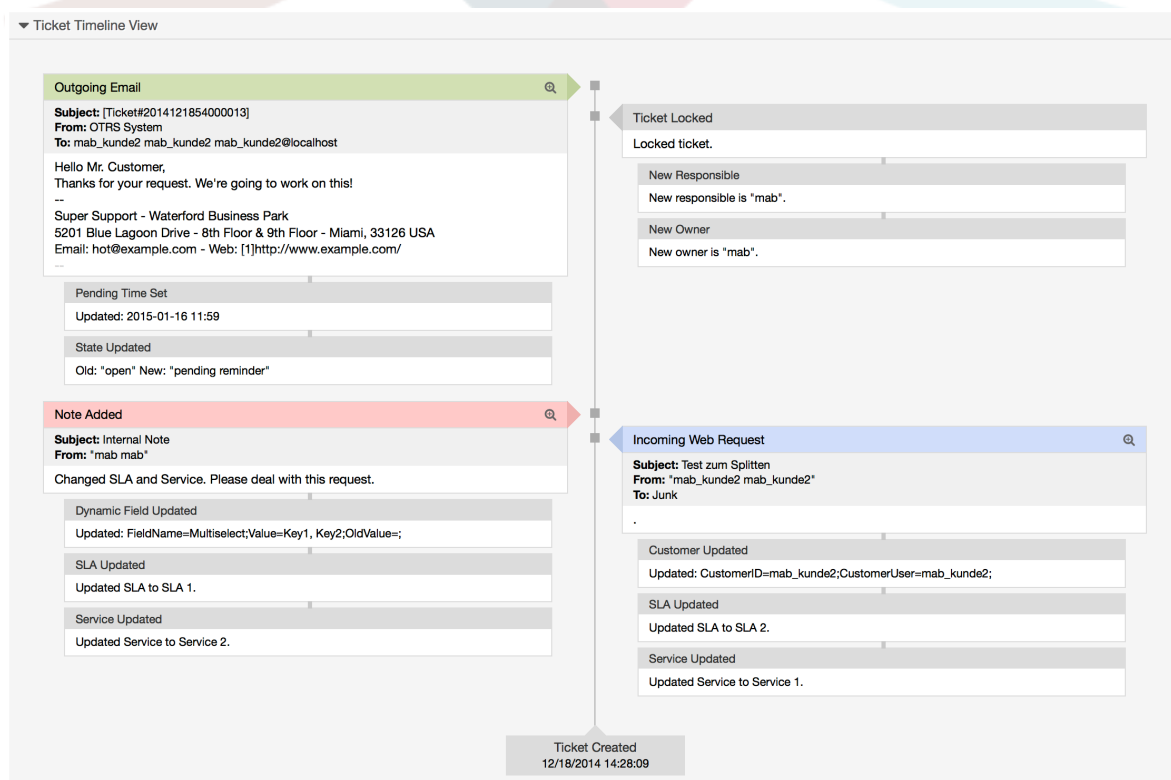
Abbildung 6.42. Switching to the Ticket Timeline View



To access the ticket timeline view, use the gear icon in the top right corner of the article widget in the ticket zoom screen. You will be redirected to the timeline view and this view will be kept as a preference until you change back to another view.

In the ticket timeline view, you can work on the ticket as you're used to. You can inspect the time of each event in the timeline by hovering the little square next to each event with your mouse cursor. You can view the full content of articles by using the zoom icon on top of the certain articles box, where you will find all common article actions such as Reply, Split, Forward, etc.

Abbildung 6.43. Using the Ticket Timeline View



## 3. The Article Attachment Overview

### 3.1. Beschreibung

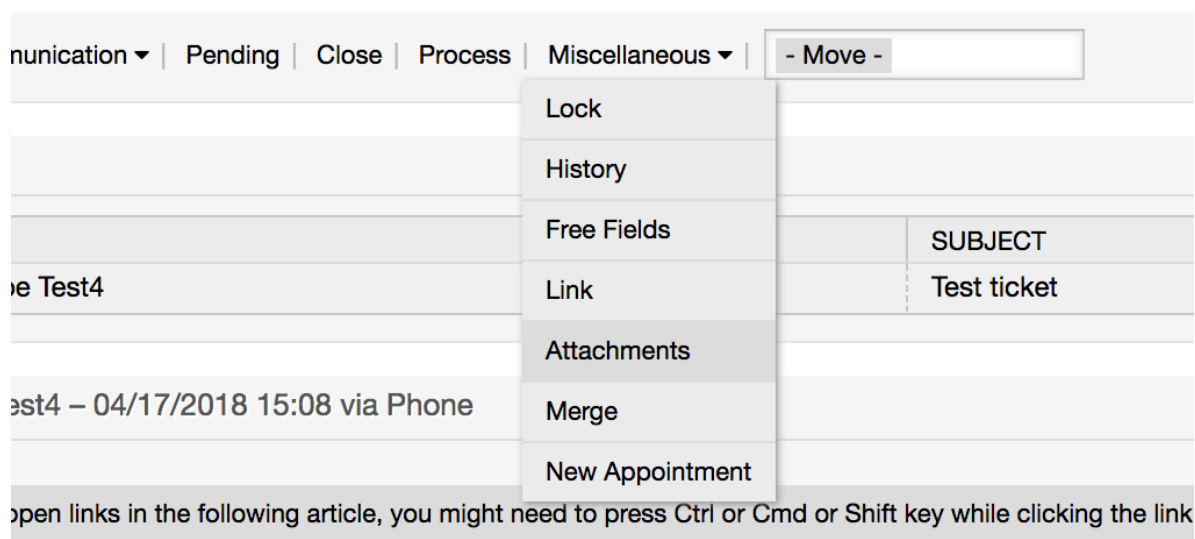
The article attachment overview enables you to view a list of all attachments in a ticket. Attachments will be listed by attributes such as file name, file type, file size, date of addition and which article they belong to. From the overview screen, you can download certain attachments or create an archive file which contains multiple or all attachments of the ticket you're viewing.

### 3.2. Konfiguration

No further configuration needed.

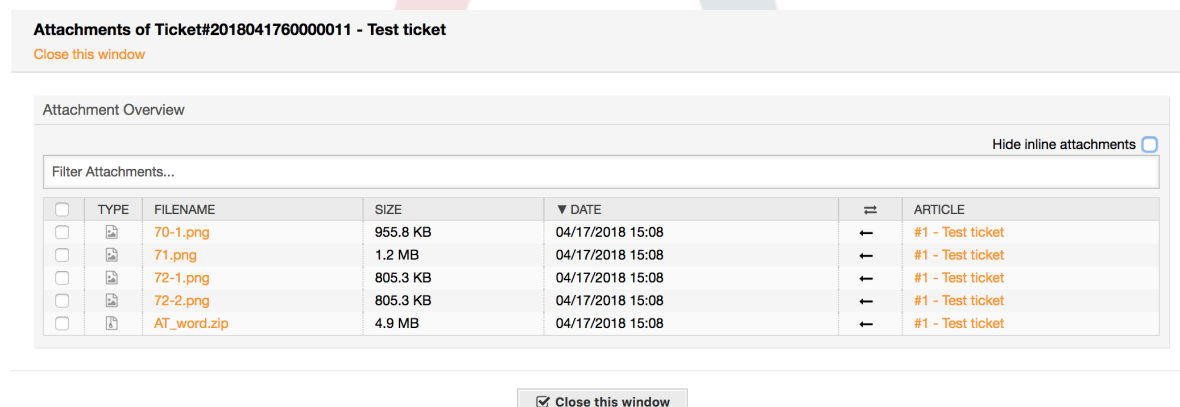
### 3.3. Verwendung

**Abbildung 6.44. Switching to the article attachment overview**



Once a ticket has at least one attachment, a new menu entry, *Attachments*, will appear under the 'Miscellaneous' menu cluster. Clicking it will open a popup which contains a list of all attachments.

**Abbildung 6.45. Using the article attachment overview**





# 4. System Configuration User Specific Settings

## 4.1. Beschreibung

This functionality allows agent users to define their own values for some system configuration settings. These values can be defined in the user preferences section in the new *Advanced* pane.

Administrators are able to review the user defined values for those settings and reset them if necessary and to forbid or allow user modifications on specific settings.

## 4.2. Konfiguration

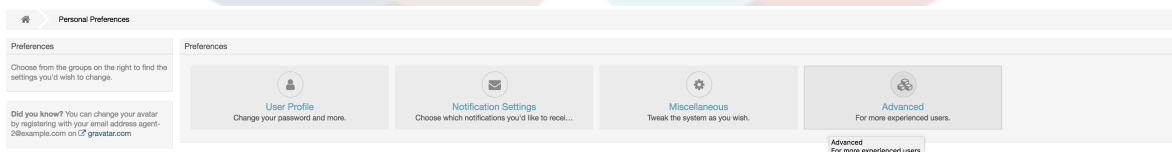
No further configuration needed.

## 4.3. Verwendung

### 4.3.1. Set user specific value

Every agent can define a value for a setting using the *Personal preferences* screen. Once you are in this screen, select the *Advanced* option in the preferences panel.

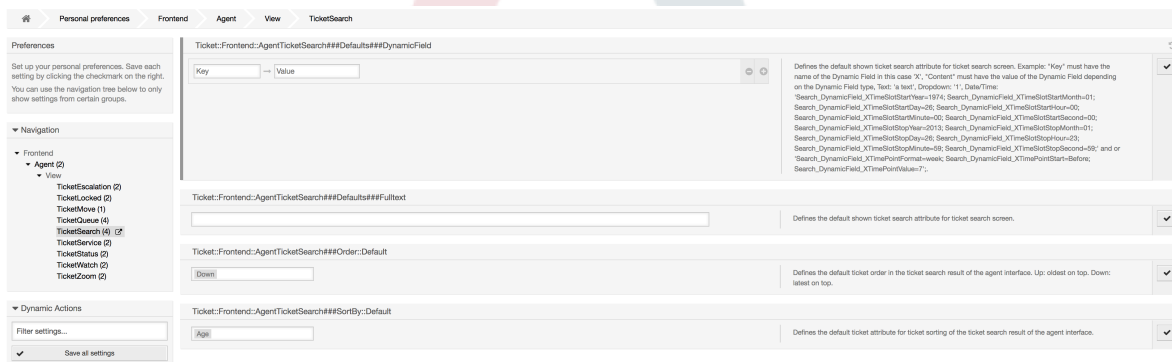
**Abbildung 6.46. Accessing the user specific settings**



Using the navigation widget in the left side bar, select the desired group of settings. Then you can change the value for a specific setting and save it using the *check mark* button in the right side of the setting widget.

Once you modified a value, it is possible to revert this change using the *Reset to default* icon button present in the right top corner of the modified setting widget.

**Abbildung 6.47. Reverting a setting to default value**



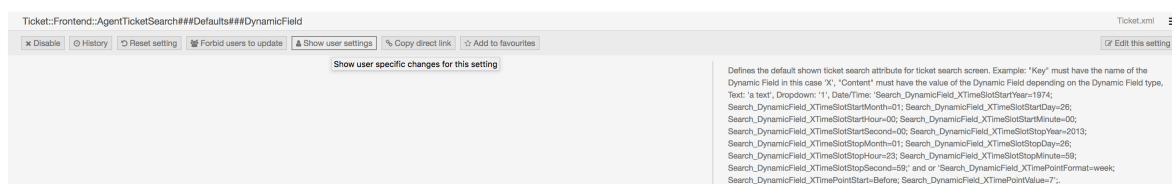
### 4.3.2. Review user specific settings

When a setting is available for user modification, all users are able to set their own values. Depending on the nature of the setting, values can be very different among users, and

also compared to the original global value. OTRS includes an administrative tool to review and delete user set values if needed.

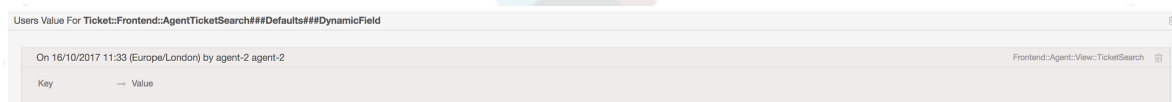
Click on the *Show user settings* button from the alternative menu on the settings that are enabled to show the *Review users setting values* screen.

## Abbildung 6.48. Access to user values of a particular setting



On this screen all of the user specific values for the selected setting will be shown. To delete a single value click on the trash can icon in the right corner of every setting widget, or delete all user values for this setting by clicking on the trash icon in the outer setting widget.

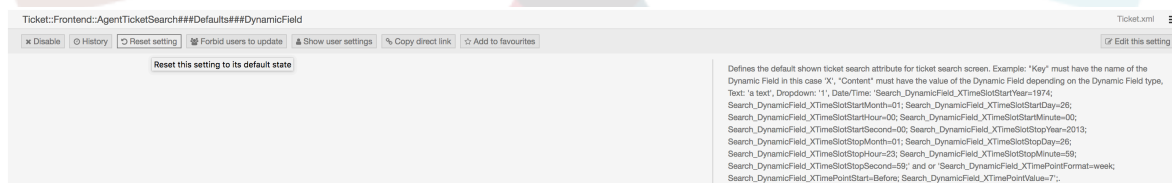
## Abbildung 6.49. Usage of the user specific values screen



### 4.3.3. Reset globally and locally

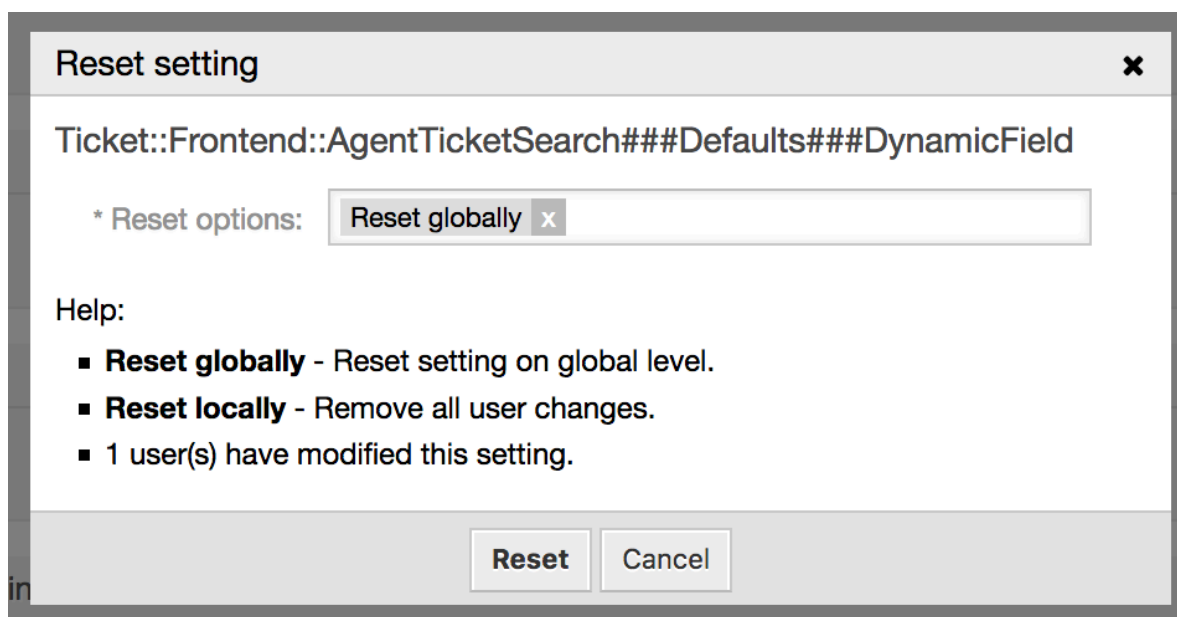
For the settings that are enabled to hold user values *Reset setting* button will either reset the setting completely or just the user values.

## Abbildung 6.50. Access to the setting reset dialog



Clicking on the *Reset setting* button will display a dialog showing the possible reset options.

**Abbildung 6.51. Choosing the reset scope**



## 5. Notification Methods

### 5.1. Beschreibung

Ticket and appointment calendar notifications can be sent to their recipients using one or multiple methods. Every notification can activate its preferred method to be sent, and by default all notifications are sent using the email method, where the information about the notification is embedded into an email for the recipient.

However, OTRS offers more transportation methods to send the notifications, please take a look below for their configuration and usage.

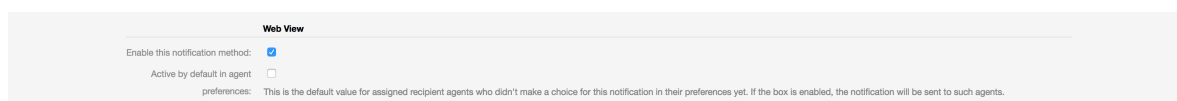
### 5.2. Notification Web View

This transportation method is only intended for agents and instead of actually sending the notifications in any form, they are stored in the system database in order to be displayed in an special screen in the agent interface.

#### 5.2.1. Setting up and Using the Notification Web View

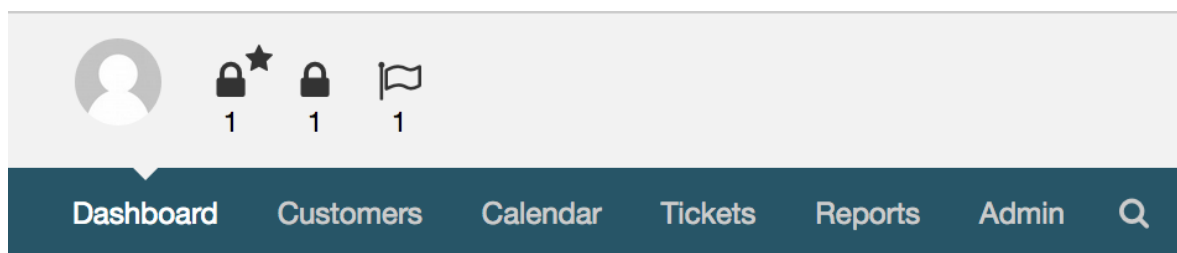
To set up the notification web view for agents, it's just as simple as clicking on its activation check-box for every notification.

**Abbildung 6.52. Enabling the Notification Web View**



Once you've enabled the notification web view for a certain notification, agents will see a new icon on top of their screen in OTRS (within the tool-bar) every time a new notification arrives.

## Abbildung 6.53. Notification Web View Icon on the Tool-bar



Clicking this icon, agents will get an overview of all of their notifications where they can read and dismiss them.

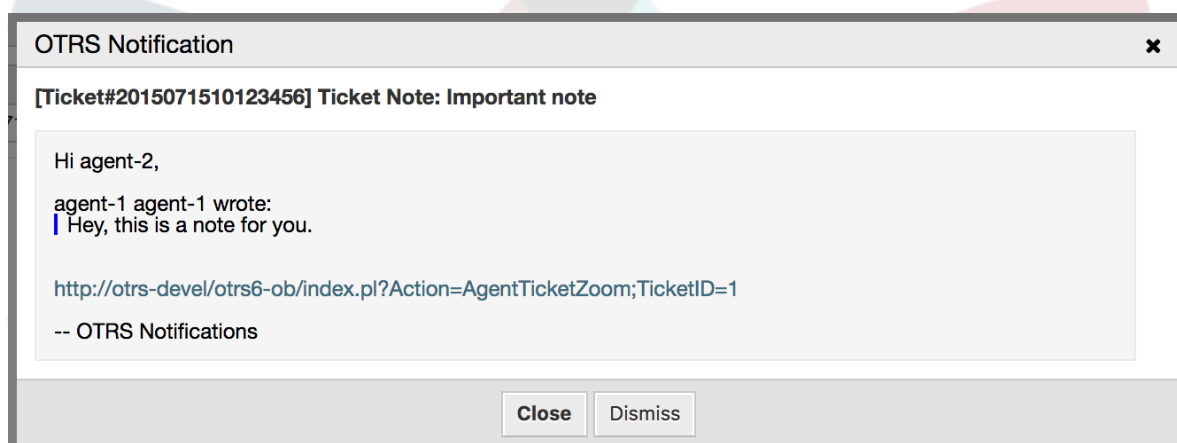
## Abbildung 6.54. Notification Web View Overview

Notification Web View: All Notifications

NAME	AGE	SUBJECT	OBJECT TYPE	RELATED TO	DISMISS
<input type="checkbox"/> Ticket new note notification	1 m	[Ticket#2015071510123456] Ticket Note: Important note	Ticket	Q Ticket# 2015071510123456	<input type="checkbox"/>

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## Abbildung 6.55. Notification Web View Detail



## 5.3. SMS Notifications

SMS notification is technically a notification method besides the existing email method and can be activated for each notification (e.g. *Ticket new note notification* or *Ticket create notification*) on the *Notification Event* screen in the Admin interface.

### 5.3.1. Setting up SMS Notifications

Before taking advantage of SMS notification transport method, you must first activate the SMS cloud service.

In order to use SMS as a way of notification for users and customers, you have to buy an SMS unit package. Please get in touch with [sales@otrs.com](mailto:sales@otrs.com) on this matter. Once you've bought a package, you will be able to look up your current contingent of remaining SMS units on the admin screen for the SMS cloud service.

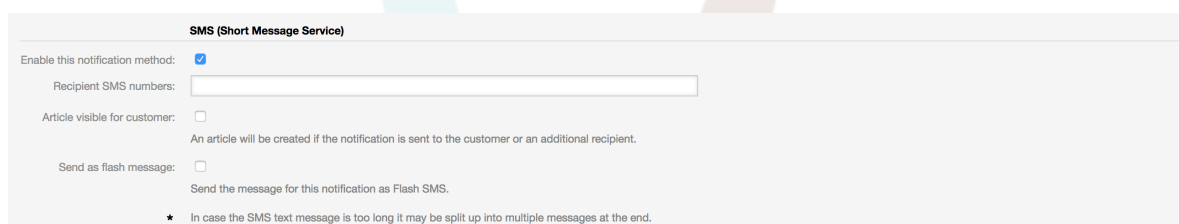
To make SMS available for notifications, you have to enable it for the notification of your choice in *Ticket Notification* or *Appointment Notification* screen in the Admin interface.

Besides the existing Email notification method, you can enable SMS notifications by enabling the checkbox as to be seen in the screenshot below.

Please be careful using the *Send by default* checkbox on SMS notifications. Enabling this checkbox will cause this notification to be sent by SMS to all agents with a phone number stored in the configured field. This could cause a high usage of your available SMS units!

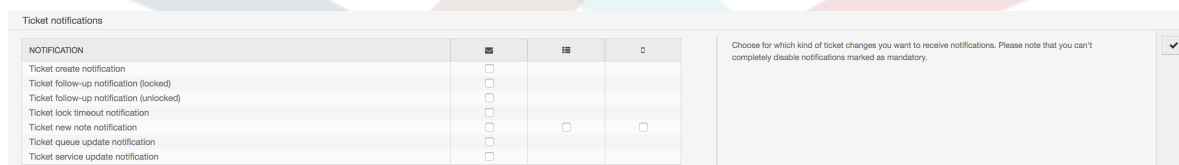
On this screen, you can also add more generic phone numbers (e.g. for archiving purposes) which will receive all of the relevant notifications (besides the addressed agents). Please note that all of these recipients will be treated as customers (regarding article creation).

### Abbildung 6.56. Enabling SMS Notifications



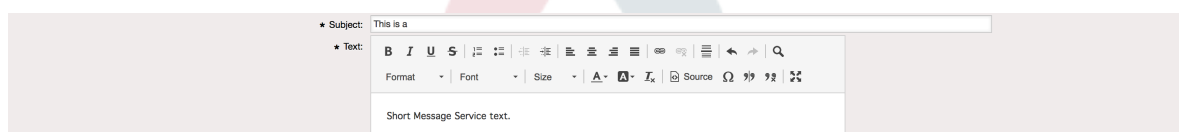
If you configured a notification to be visible in the agent preferences, agents will now be able to enable/disable SMS notifications manually on their own for this notification.

### Abbildung 6.57. Agent Preferences SMS Notification Settings



SMS notification text will be constructed on fly by combining both *Subject* and *Text* fields of the corresponding language. You can of course use supported OTRS tags in these fields, and additionally URLs can be shortened by activating URL shortening option in cloud service configuration.

### Abbildung 6.58. SMS Notification Text Fields



## 6. The SLA Field Selection Dialog

### 6.1. Beschreibung

The field selection dialog enables you to configure alert messages customers should see when they select specific SLAs on ticket creation on the customer frontend. These popup messages could contain information about the SLA the customer is about to select and to give them the possibility to re-think their decision.

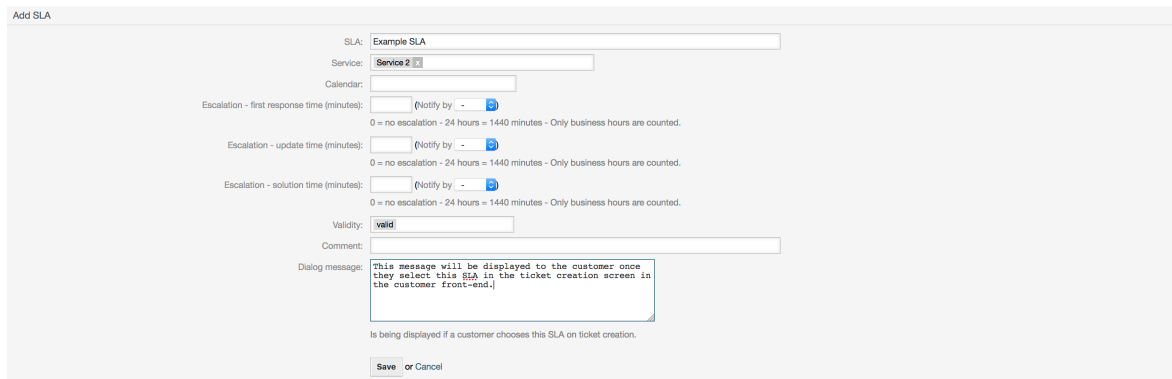
### 6.2. Konfiguration

No further configuration needed.

## 6.3. Verwendung

### 6.3.1. Configuring the SLA message

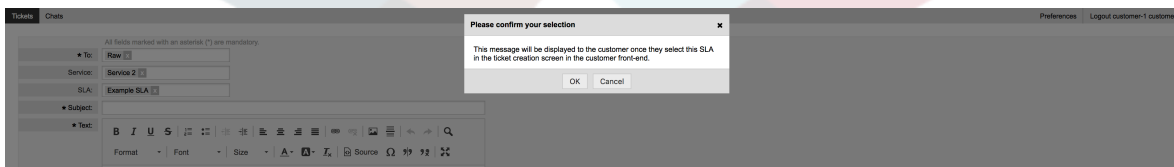
Abbildung 6.59. SLA configuration



You can configure the message on each SLA by using the SLA administration screen.

### 6.3.2. How the message looks in the customer front-end

Abbildung 6.60. SLA message



This is what the customer will see once he selects the SLA this message is configured for. He can either confirm or deny his selection, the latter one will reset the SLA selection afterwards.

## 7. SMS Communication Channel

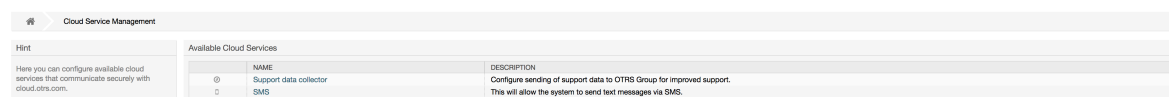
### 7.1. Beschreibung

This feature brings another communication channel to your OTRS instance: SMS (Short Message Service). It allows you to leverage SMS cloud service to send out messages and store them as article in tickets.

### 7.2. Activating SMS Cloud Service

Before taking advantage of SMS cloud service, you must first activate it. To do so, please visit the *Cloud Services* screen in Admin interface, and click on SMS entry in table.

Abbildung 6.61. Cloud Services Screen in Admin Interface



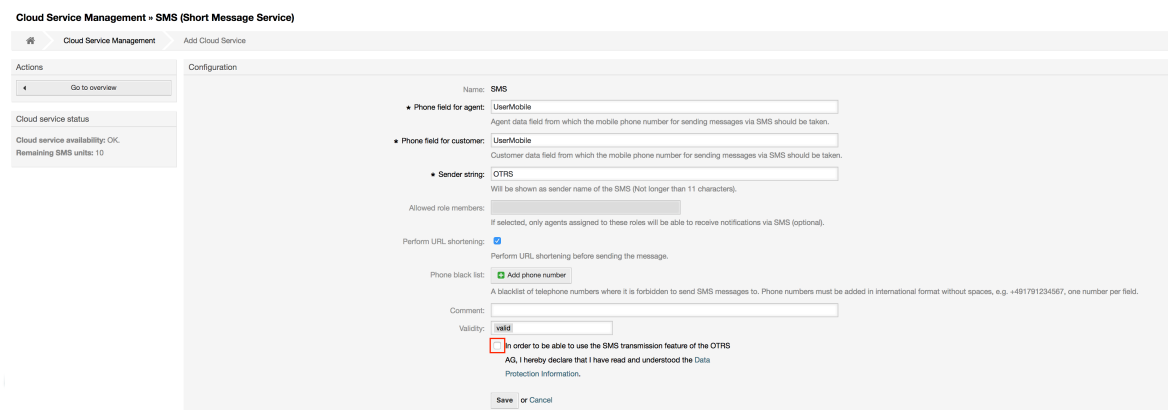
	NAME	DESCRIPTION
⊙	Support data collector	Configure sending of support data to OTRS Group for improved support.
⊞	SMS	This will allow the system to send text messages via SMS.

## Anmerkung

In order to use SMS cloud service, you have to buy an SMS unit package. Please get in touch with [sales@otrs.com](mailto:sales@otrs.com) on this matter. Once you've bought a package, you will be able to look up your current contingent of remaining SMS units in the sidebar of the cloud service configuration screen.

To activate SMS cloud service, make sure to accept the Data Protection agreement by selecting the checkbox.

## Abbildung 6.62. Activating SMS Cloud Service



On this screen, you can also set up some additional parameters of the SMS cloud service, e.g. the sender string which should be used for the SMS text messages or the agent/customer preference field name which should be used to take the mobile phone number from.

## Anmerkung

If you change value for the customer preference field, make sure to update the configuration options of the address book in the system configuration to reflect this change:

- `CustomerUser::Frontend::AgentCustomerUserAddressBook###SearchParameters###SMS`
- `CustomerUser::Frontend::AgentCustomerUserAddressBook###DefaultFields###SMS`
- `CustomerUser::Frontend::AgentCustomerUserAddressBook###ShowColumns###SMS`

This will make sure your configuration stays in sync and phone numbers can be found/copied from correct fields.

*Allowed role members* is an optional white list of agent roles whose members will be able to receive SMS notifications. If undefined, all agents will have a possibility of receiving SMS notifications.

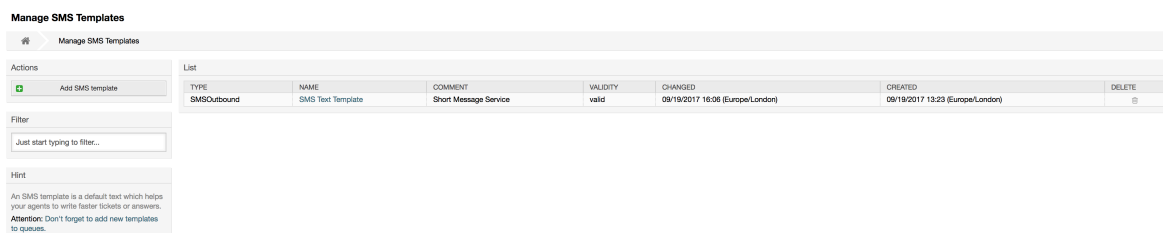
*Perform URL shortening* checkbox controls the feature of shortening links in SMS texts. If enabled, any link submitted as part of SMS text will be shortened by using OTRS cloud URL shortening service. Links will be shortened only if their length is larger than resulting shortened URL, in order to keep SMS costs down.

By adding specific phone numbers to the *Phone black list*, you can make sure these numbers will never receive any SMS text via cloud service (whether it's a notification or an article). Make sure to input phone numbers in international format, complete with plus sign (+) and country code, without any spaces.

## 7.3. Configuring SMS Templates

In order to benefit from SMS templates, you must first configure them for specific screens and assign them to correct queues. You can find *SMS template management* screen in the Admin interface.

### Abbildung 6.63. Manage SMS Templates



SMS templates behave similar to regular email templates. You define them first, and then assign to queues with which you would like to use them.

*Template Type* field determines for which screen the template will be visible:

**Answer**

Template will be visible for *Reply via SMS article* action.

**Create**

Template will be visible in *New SMS ticket* screen.

**SMSOutbound**

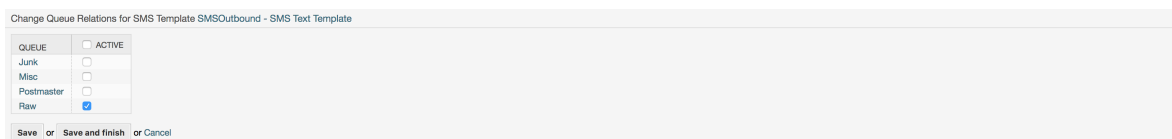
Template will be visible in *SMS Outbound* screen.

### Anmerkung

Create type templates only supports these smart tags: `<OTRS_CURRENT_*>` and `<OTRS_CONFIG_*>`.

When you define an SMS template, don't forget to add them to queues. You can do this by following link in the sidebar or via *SMS Templates* ↔ *Queues* link in the admin interface.

### Abbildung 6.64. Manage SMS Templates

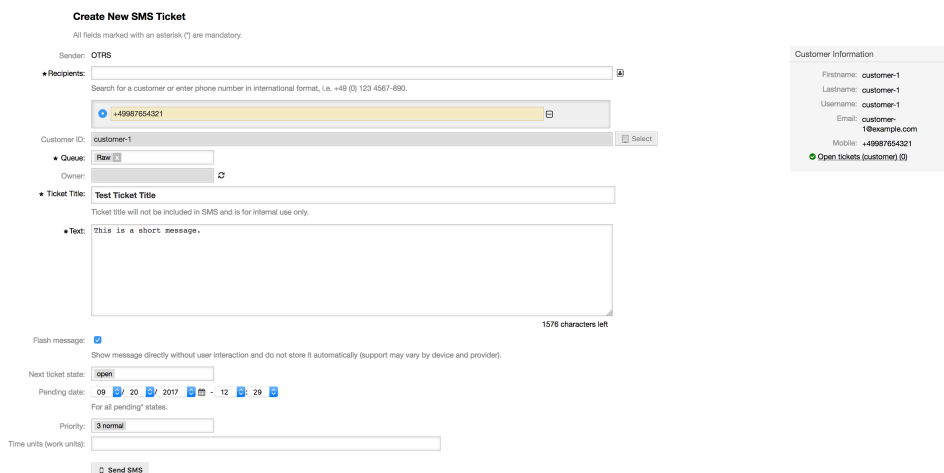


## 7.4. Creating SMS Tickets

To create a ticket with SMS article as a first one, please go to the *New SMS ticket* screen accessible via *Tickets* menu on the main tool-bar.



## Abbildung 6.65. New SMS Ticket Screen



**Create New SMS Ticket**

All fields marked with an asterisk (\*) are mandatory.

Sender: OTRS

\* Recipients:

Customer ID: customer-1

\* Queue: Raw

Owner:

\* Ticket Title: Test Ticket Title  
Ticket title will not be included in SMS and is for internal use only.

\* Text: This is a short message.

Flash message:  Show message directly without user interaction and do not store it automatically (support may vary by device and provider).

Next ticket state: open

Pending date: 09 20 2017 12:29  
For all pending\* states.

Priority: normal

Time units (work units):

**Customer Information**

Firstname: customer-1  
 Lastname: customer-1  
 Username: customer-1  
 Email: customer-1@sample.com  
 Mobile: +4967854321

This screen behaves similar to new email and phone screens, with some notable exceptions. Instead of email addresses, *Recipients* field accepts only phone numbers in international format, complete with plus sign (+) and country code. You can also search for customer users via this field, provided they have a valid phone number stored in preference field which is configured in cloud service configuration screen.

You may also utilize address book by clicking on small icon next to the recipients field. Search form will allow you to find customer user you are looking for, and add their phone number to the list of recipients.

### Anmerkung

*Ticket Title* field will not be included in SMS and is for internal use only. Customer will receive message based exclusively on the contents of the *Text* field.

If you have configured SMS templates of type Create, and you have them assigned to currently chosen *Queue*, you will have the option of populating the *Text* field with pre-configured message.

*Flash message* checkbox controls if message will be showed directly on the device without user interaction and not stored automatically.

### Anmerkung

Support for flash messages (also known as *Class 0* messages) may vary by device and provider. OTRS cannot guarantee if this flag will be honored by service provider or supported by receiving device.

By clicking *Send SMS* button, ticket will be created with an SMS article, provided SMS cloud service accepted the message. If any errors were encountered, you will be notified, and ticket will not be created.

## 7.5. Creating SMS Articles

To add an SMS to an existing ticket, you can use *SMS Outbound* action on the main ticket tool-bar (*Communication* section).

## Abbildung 6.66. New SMS Ticket Screen

**Outbound SMS for Ticket#2018052260000018 – TEst**

All fields marked with an asterisk (\*) are mandatory.

[Cancel & close](#)

Sender: Master

\* Recipients:

Search for a customer or enter phone number in international format, i.e. +49 (0) 123 4567-890.

Text Template:

Setting a template will overwrite any text.

\* Text: 

Just some words.

1584 characters left

Flash message:

Show message directly without user interaction and do not store it automatically (support may vary by device and provider).

Next ticket state:

If you already have an article, you can also use *Reply via SMS* action on the article toolbar. Simply select the article in question, and either click on the button, or choose name of the template (if you have it configured for this screen).

## Abbildung 6.67. New SMS Ticket Screen

#1 – Welcome to OTRS! – OTRS Feedback – 09/19/2017 12:30 (Europe/London) via Email

---

Mark | Print | Split | Bounce | Forward | Reply:  | [Reply via SMS](#)

Welcome to OTRS! [Reply to this article via SMS](#)

If customer user has defined phone number, it will be automatically inserted in the recipients list. It doesn't matter if article was created in a different communication channel (e.g. Email), it should be correctly recognized and substituted with valid phone number.

### Anmerkung

Please note that SMS character counter might not be reflecting the final message size. This is especially true if message text contains OTRS tags or links and URL shorting feature is turned on. Since text replacement will occur during sending of the message, there is no way to guarantee final size, and counter should be taken only for informative purposes.

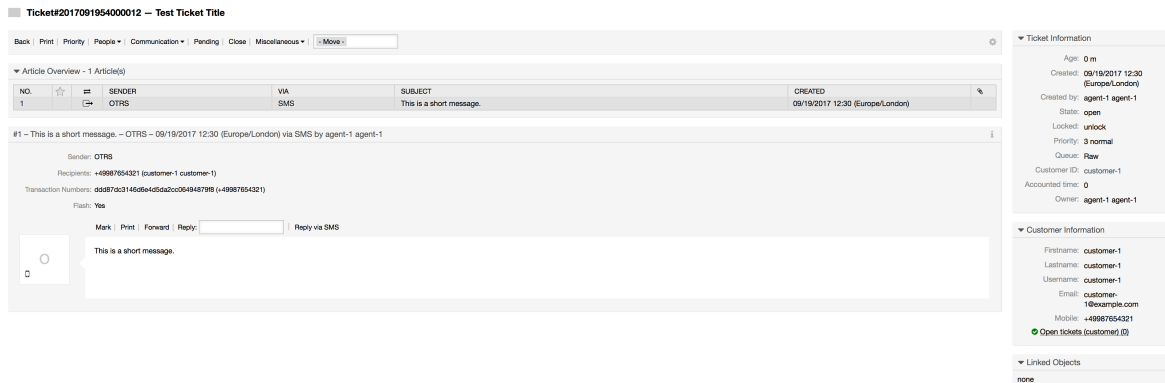
## 7.6. Displaying SMS Articles

SMS articles can be displayed as they were sent out right in the ticket zoom screen. Their contents will reflect the final state of the message as queued by the SMS cloud service for sending (with all tags replaced and links shortened).

Recipients of an SMS article are listed inside the *Recipients* field. They can be shown in two formats: just phone numbers or phone numbers with name of corresponding customer

users. In addition to this field, *Transaction Numbers* will contain a reference message ID mapped to the recipients phone number. These numbers can be used for debugging purposes, since they can be connected to specific messages handled by the cloud service.

## Abbildung 6.68. SMS Article Display



**Ticket#2017091954000012 – Test Ticket Title**

Back | Print | Priority | People | Communication | Pending | Close | Miscellaneous | Move

Article Overview - 1 Article(s)

NO.	SENDER	VIA	SUBJECT	CREATED
1	OTRS	SMS	This is a short message.	09/19/2017 12:30 (Europe/London)

#1 – This is a short message. – OTRS – 09/19/2017 12:30 (Europe/London) via SMS by agent-1 agent-1

Sender: OTRS  
 Recipients: +49987654321 (customer-1 customer-1)  
 Transaction Numbers: ddd87dc3146d6e4d5da2cc06494879f8 (+49987654321)  
 Flash: Yes

Mark | Print | Forward | Reply: | Reply via SMS

This is a short message.

**Ticket Information**

Age: 0 m  
 Created: 09/19/2017 12:30 (Europe/London)  
 Created by: agent-1 agent-1  
 State: open  
 Locked: unlock  
 Priority: 3 normal  
 Queue: Raw  
 Customer ID: customer-1  
 Accounted time: 0  
 Owner: agent-1 agent-1

**Customer Information**

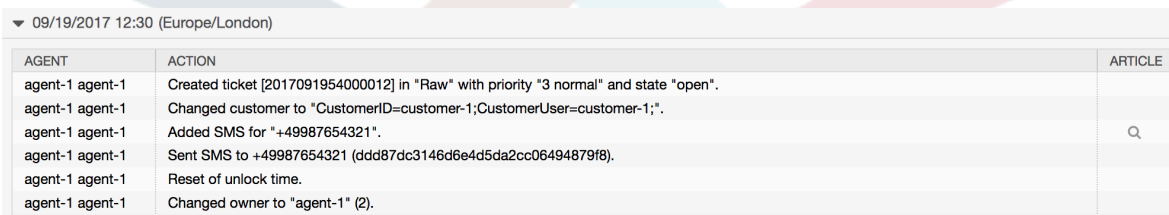
Firstname: customer-1  
 Lastname: customer-1  
 Username: customer-1  
 Email: customer-1@example.com  
 Mobile: +49987654321  
 Open tickets (customer) (2)

**Linked Objects**

none

In addition to the article header field, transaction numbers can also be found in *Ticket History* screen. This screen will contain an entry for every message sent out via SMS cloud service, with corresponding transaction and phone number in it.

## Abbildung 6.69. SMS Ticket History Entries



09/19/2017 12:30 (Europe/London)

AGENT	ACTION	ARTICLE
agent-1 agent-1	Created ticket [2017091954000012] in "Raw" with priority "3 normal" and state "open".	
agent-1 agent-1	Changed customer to "CustomerID=customer-1;CustomerUser=customer-1".	
agent-1 agent-1	Added SMS for "+49987654321".	Q
agent-1 agent-1	Sent SMS to +49987654321 (ddd87dc3146d6e4d5da2cc06494879f8).	
agent-1 agent-1	Reset of unlock time.	
agent-1 agent-1	Changed owner to "agent-1" (2).	

# 8. The Dynamic Field *Contact with Data*

This feature allows to add contacts with data to tickets.

## 8.1. Beschreibung

### 8.1.1. Definition of Data Sources

The data sources for this feature reside on the Dynamic Fields of the new *Contact with data* type, this mean that each dynamic field of this type is a new data source. The name of the dynamic field will become the name of the data source, as they are both the same.

For each data source (dynamic field) a list of contact attributes can be defined (each attribute can contain only one text based value). The contact attributes can be set as mandatory and searchable if needed. The sort order of the attributes can be also defined.

Contact attributes for each data source could contain any information about the contact as needed, such as different addresses, telephone, birthday, anniversaries, favorite food, hobbies, etc.

## Anmerkung

The attributes Name and ValidID are always mandatory and they are not automatically added, so for each new data source these attributes must be added manually.

Within the data source definition (or dynamic field configuration) they must be represented by the keys Name and ValidID respectively while the values could be Name and Validity for example.

### 8.1.2. Contact Management

After having at least one data source (Contact with data Dynamic Field) defined, contacts information can be added to the source to populate it.

Apart from the Name and ValidID, each data source could contain different contact information as defined by the data source (e.g. a data source could have an E-mail field while another could contain Telephone and/or Mobile fields).

The management (adding or updating) contact for the data sources is done by a special screen that can be called from the Ticket menu (*Edit contacts with data*) in the main navigation bar.

### 8.1.3. Adding Contacts to Tickets

For each configured contact with data dynamic field, a contact created specifically for this dynamic field (or data source) can be chosen from any ticket create or ticket action screen where the dynamic field has been previously configured.

The contact attributes will be shown in the ticket zoom screen.

### 8.1.4. Usage of Contacts in Search and Statistics

Tickets can be found in search and statistics via the required attribute Name.

The Name can also be returned as a field value.

## 8.2. Konfiguration

### Systemkonfiguration

AdminContactWithData::RunInitialWildcardSearch

Navigation: Frontend::Admin::View::ContactWithData

Defines if a search with placeholder should be executed when initially calling the contact management.

Frontend::Module###AdminContactWithData

Navigation: Frontend::Admin::ModuleRegistration

Allows to distribute contact and contact detail management permissions via group definition.

## 8.3. Verwendung

An exemplary usage of contacts with data is as follows:

1. Create a new dynamic field of type *Contact with data*.
2. Set the possible contact attributes (possible values). Name and ValidID are required for any Contact with data Dynamic Field.
  - Add Name attribute (Key: Name, Value: *Name*).
  - Add ValidID attribute (Key: ValidID, Value: *Validity*).
  - Add any other attribute such as Telephone attribute (Key: Telephone, Value: *Phone*).
3. Add the list of mandatory attribute keys comma separated (Name and ValidID are not needed).
4. Set the attribute key order list comma separated as: Name,Telephone,ValidID.
5. Add the list of searchable attribute keys comma separated (Name is not needed).
6. Populate the data source by adding at least one contact in the newly created data source by using *Tickets → Edit contacts with data* screen from the main navigation bar.
7. Add the new dynamic field to the screen's configuration where it should be shown. For example in *New Phone Ticket* screen by updating the system configuration setting: `Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPhone###DynamicField` and do the same for `Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketZoom###DynamicField`.
8. Go to *New phone ticket* screen, and notice that the new field is there. Add all ticket needed information.
9. Select an existing contact using autocomplete and choosing a contact.
- 10The assigned contact and its attributes will be shown in the ticket zoom screen.
- 11It is possible to update the attributes of the contact by clicking the *Edit contact data* button that appears in the right side of the title of the contact data box (if the current user is a member of the groups defined in system configuration setting `Frontend::Module###AdminDynamicFieldContactWithData`).
- 12If is necessary to change the contact for this ticket, it can be done via any other ticket action where the dynamic field is configured for display.

## 9. The Chat

### 9.1. Beschreibung

The chat feature allows for chats between agents and customers using the OTRS frontend. Once enabled, customers (or public users) can start chats with agents and vice versa. Finished chats can be archived and attached to tickets, or can be downloaded as PDF by agents, customers and public users.

Each chat is assigned to a chat channel. Chat channels are like chat rooms. Each chat channel is assigned to a certain group which controls the permissions for this channel. If no chat channel is selected when a chat is created, this chat will be created in a default channel (which is automatically created if it doesn't exist).

### 9.2. Konfiguration

The following system configuration options are relevant for this feature. Please note that you can also define a list of fixed texts which are being displayed to public users and

customers in the chat module. For more information on which texts can be changed, please have a look at the system configuration (Core::Chat).

#### ChatEngine::Active

Controls whether or not the chat feature is enabled.

#### ChatEngine::ChatDirection::PublicToAgent

Controls whether or not public users should be able to start chats (please note that the frontend module configuration for the public chat frontend in PublicFrontend::Module###PublicChat has to be enabled, too).

#### ChatEngine::ChatDirection::CustomerToAgent

Controls whether or not customers should be able to start chats (please note that the frontend module configuration for the customer chat frontend in CustomerFrontend::Module###CustomerChat has to be enabled, too).

#### ChatEngine::ChatDirection::AgentToCustomer

Controls whether or not agents should be able to start chats with customers directly.

#### ChatEngine::ChatDirection::AgentToAgent

Controls whether or not agents should be able chat with each other.

#### ChatEngine::PermissionGroup::ChatReceivingAgents, ChatEngine::PermissionGroup::ChatNotificationAgents, ChatEngine::PermissionGroup::ChatStartingAgents

Defines groups for the certain features. Receiving: Groups which can receive and accept chat requests. Notification: Groups which can receive notifications about new/pending chat requests. Starting: Groups which are allowed to start new chats at all.

#### ChatEngine::DefaultAgentName

A default name which should be displayed to customers and public users instead of the real name of the chatting agents. If empty or disabled, the real agent name will be shown.

#### ChatEngine::DefaultAgentNameNumbers

Controls whether or not numbers should be added to the agents default name in case more than one agent is in a chat to allow customers/public users to distinguish between the different agents (e.g. "Support Agent 1", "Support Agent 2" etc.).

#### ChatEngine::PublicInterface::AllowChatChannels

Defines, if chat channel selection should be enabled for public users. If set to "no", chats from public users will go to the default channel automatically (ChatEngine::DefaultChatChannel).

#### ChatEngine::PublicInterface::AvailabilityCheck

Defines, if chat channels should only be selectable in the public interface if at least one agent with sufficient permissions is available in this channel.

#### ChatEngine::CustomerInterface::AllowChatChannels

Defines, if chat channel selection should be enabled for customer users. If set to "no", chats from customer users will go to the default channel automatically (ChatEngine::DefaultChatChannel).

#### ChatEngine::CustomerInterface::AvailabilityCheck

Defines, if chat channels should only be selectable in the customer interface if at least one agent with sufficient permissions is available in this channel.

#### ChatEngine::CustomerThreshold

Amount of minutes which need to pass before a *no agent is available* message is being displayed to the customer/public user who started the chat request. The message can be configured using ChatEngine::Texts::CustomerFrontend::NoAgentsAvailable::NewTicket or ChatEngine::Texts::CustomerFrontend::NoAgentsAvailable::AddToExisting (customer interface) and ChatEngine::Texts::PublicFrontend::NoAgentsAvailable (public interface).

#### ChatEngine::AgentOnlineThreshold

If an agent is not active in OTRS within this threshold, they will be automatically set to *unavailable for chat* (see Agents: Set up availability).

#### ChatEngine::DefaultChatChannel

Name of the default chat channel. This channel must not be created manually and can't be deleted. This channel is taken as target chat channel in case chat channel selection is disabled for any interface.

#### ChatEngine::ChatTTL

After how many hours a closed chat should be deleted from the database. Closed chats can still be viewed and downloaded by customers. After a chat has been deleted from the database, it will no longer be possible for customers to view or download it.

#### ChatEngine::ChatDecayTime

After how many days chats which are not closed should be deleted from the database automatically in order to keep the database clean. Please note that this setting can possibly delete chats which are still in use if they are older than the configured amount of days.

#### ChatEngine::ChatOrder

Defines, if new chats should be prepended or appended to the list of active chats in the active chats widget in the chat manager.

## 9.3. Setup

In order to be able to create your first chat, you need to setup certain things in your OTRS instance.

### 9.3.1. Admin: Create chat channels and assign permissions

In the admin area in OTRS, you'll find a new entry *Chat Channel* (AdminChatChannel). Use this screen to add new channels. You'll need to assign an existing agent group to each channel you'll create. You can use the screens *Agents ↔ Groups* or *Agents ↔ Roles* to assign permissions. There are new chat-specific permissions which are described below.

#### Available Chat Permissions

##### CHAT\_OBSERVER

Users with this permission type will only be able to observe chats in this channel after they have been invited to them. They will not be able to accept or observe chats in

this channel on their own and if they are the only agents currently available in this channel, customers/public users will not be able to create a new chat in this channel. Observers can still invite other agents to a chat they currently observe.

#### CHAT\_PARTICIPANT

Users with this permission type will be able to take part in a chat, but only after they get invited to it. After they're in a chat, they can change the chat channel, discard the chat etc. They will not be able to accept a customer/public user chat request on their own.

#### CHAT\_OWNER

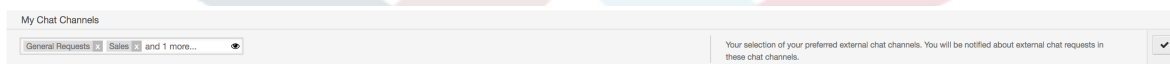
Users with this permission type will be able to accept chat customer/public requests and do all kinds of observer and participant actions on a chat.

### Anmerkung

To use the chat in general, agents still need to have at least `ro` permissions to the groups set up in `ChatEngine::PermissionGroup::ChatReceivingAgents` and `ChatEngine::PermissionGroup::ChatStartingAgents`.

## 9.3.2. Agents: Select Active Chat Channels

### Abbildung 6.70. Setting up preferred chat channels



As an agent, you'll need to select in which chat channels you want to be available. Customers will only be able to create a new chat request on a certain channel if at least one agent with owner permissions has selected this channel in their preferences and is set as available for external chats (see next section).

## 9.3.3. Agents: Set up Availability

### Abbildung 6.71. Setting up Chat Availability



To be available for any chats, you'll need to use the chat tool-bar switch. It's a three-way switch with these states: unavailable for chats (empty circle), available for internal (agent-to-agent) chats (empty circle with tick sign), available for internal and external (customer-to-agent, public-to-agent) chats (filled circle with tick sign). Just click the toggle in order to change your availability.

### Anmerkung

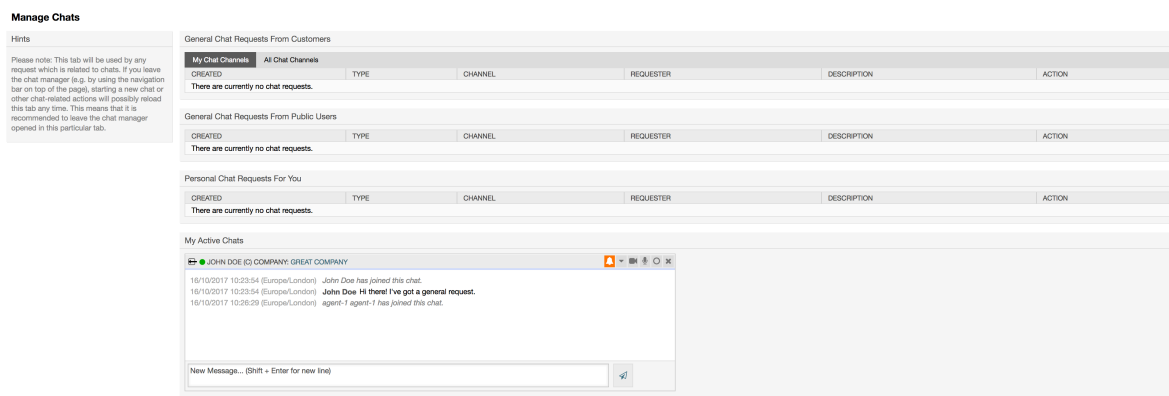
Your availability will be reset to *internal chats only* each time you log in to OTRS again.



## 9.4. General Usage

### 9.4.1. The Chat Manager

**Abbildung 6.72. The Chat Managing Screen**



The chat manager is the central point of the chat feature. As an agent, here you can manage your chats and see and accept open requests. The chat manager provides a list of chat requests from customers, public users and other agents, as well as an overview over all active chats. Open the chat manager by using *Chat* in the main navigation of OTRS.

### 9.4.2. Starting New Chats

- *Agent to agent*

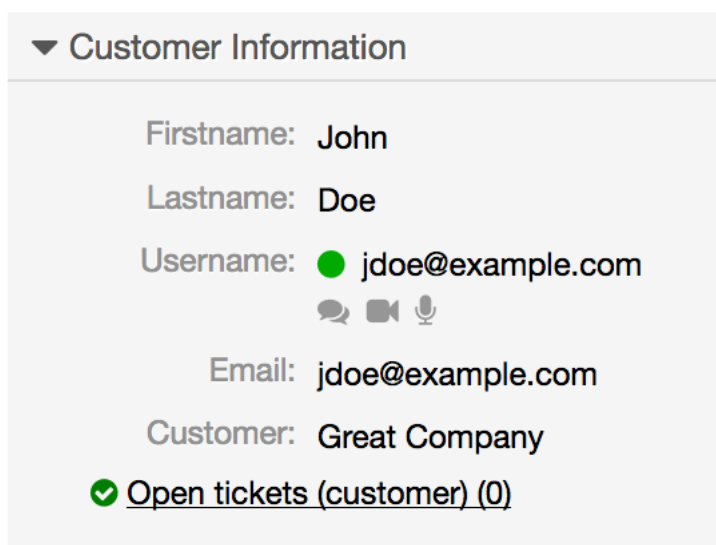
To start a chat with another agent, you can use the user on-line widget from the dashboard. Agents who are able to use the chat, will have a chat icon next to their name which you can click on. Once clicked, a chat form will open which you can use to enter your first chat message to this agent. After the chat request has been sent to the other agent, you can watch the chat in the chat manager.

- *Agent to customer*

To start a chat with a customer, you can use the customer user widget from the customer information center when viewing a certain customer. On-line customers will have a chat icon next to their name which you can click on. Once clicked, a chat form will open which you can use to enter your first chat message to this customer user. After the chat request has been sent to the customer, you can watch the chat in the chat manager.

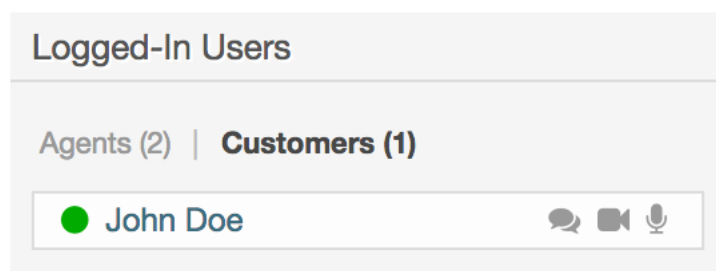
Another possibility is to create a chat from the ticket zoom. If the customer user who is selected in this ticket is currently on-line, you'll be able to use a chat icon next to their user name in the customer information box in right sidebar (see figure below).

### Abbildung 6.73. Starting an A2C chat from ticket zoom



Additionally, you will be able to start chat with customer users by clicking on chat icons next to their name in the user on-line widget on the dashboard.

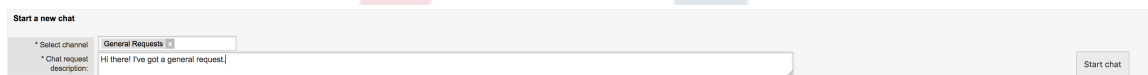
### Abbildung 6.74. Starting an A2C chat from dashboard



- *Customer to agent*

Customers are not able to start a chat directly with a certain agent, but only to create generic chat requests. To do this, customers can use the item *Chats* → *Create new chat* from the customer interface main navigation.

### Abbildung 6.75. Starting a C2A chat



- *Public to agent*

Users of the public interface are also not able to start a chat directly with a certain agent, but only to create generic chat requests using the public chat module (`public.pl?Action=PublicChat`). If you would like to integrate the public chat module into your website, you can use the `IsIframe` parameter. The OTRS header and footer will then be removed from the view (`public.pl?Action=PublicChat;IsIframe=1`).

## 9.4.3. Handling Chat Requests

If there is a new chat request in one of the channels you (as an agent) have permissions for, you'll receive a browser notification which allows you to go directly to the chat manager. After you've opened the chat manager, you can see a list of open requests of all types (see figure below).

### Abbildung 6.76. An Open Chat Request

General Chat Requests From Customers					
My Chat Channels		All Chat Channels			
CREATED	TYPE	CHANNEL	REQUESTER	DESCRIPTION	ACTION
16/10/2017 10:23:54 (Europe/London)	Customer	General Requests	John Doe	Hi there! I've got a general request.	Open chat

Use the *Open chat* button from the list to see the details of the request. Clicking the button will open an overlay which provides several actions on this request. Given that you've got sufficient permissions, you can accept the request or change the channel for this request. Changing the channel will follow the same rules as creating new request: you can only move the request to a channel which has active agents in it.

Changing the chat channel without accepting the request could be used to dispatch chats to the right department for example.

### Abbildung 6.77. Open Chat Request Details

Chat preview ✕

Chat protocol

[16/10/2017 10:23:54 (Europe/London)] John Doe has joined this chat.  
 [16/10/2017 10:23:54 (Europe/London)] John Doe Hi there! I've got a general request.

Change chat channel

Current chat channel: General Requests

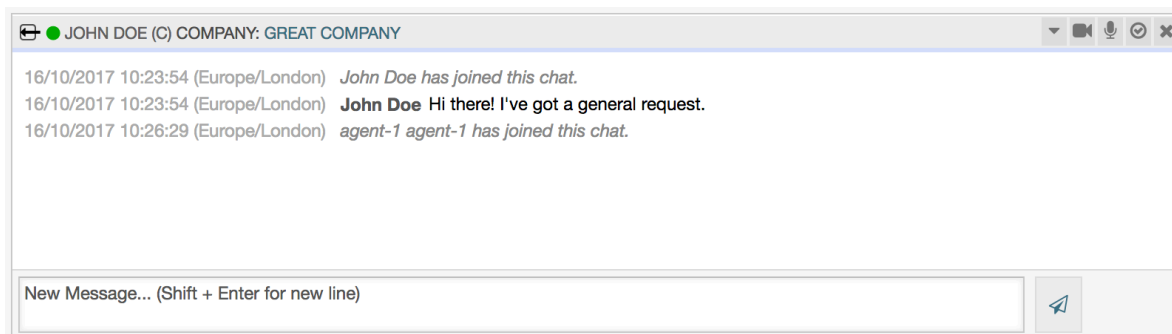
Available channels:  ↻

Update Channel Accept Cancel

If you want to enter a chat, you can use the *Accept* button from the chat detail overlay box. The chat will then be removed from the list of requests, added to the list of your active chats and the customer/public user will receive a message that you've entered the chat.

## 9.4.4. The Chat Widget

### Abbildung 6.78. The chat widget



The chat widget is the main component you'll use when chatting with other people. It provides a history of all messages in the chat as well as list of possible actions (depending on your permission level).

To send messages, you can use the text field in the chat widget in your list of active chats. Once you are done with typing your message, submit it by either clicking the send icon next to the text field, or using tab and enter (consecutively). When the message has been sent, the cursor will jump back to the text field to allow for easily continuing to type.

Following you'll find a list of possible actions in the chat widget.

- *Action: Monitor & close*

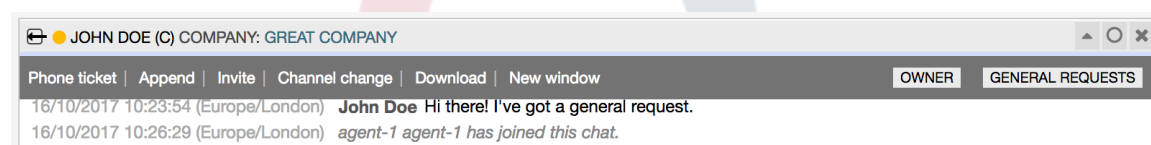
From the chat widget head top right hand side, you can close the chat by clicking the "x" icon. Clicking the circle icon right next to the close icon, allows you to set up a personal monitoring for this chat, which is again a three-way switch (no monitoring = empty circle, only monitor customer activity = empty circle with tick icon, monitor all actions = filled circle with tick icon). When monitoring a chat, browser notifications will show up each time there is a new action in this chat.

Also from the header, you can expand a tool-bar of advanced chat actions for this chat using the triangle icon. The tool-bar also shows you the channel this chat takes place in and which role you have in this chat (e.g. Owner).

### Abbildung 6.79. Monitor a chat



### Abbildung 6.80. Advanced chat actions



- *Action: Phone ticket*

Using the *Phone ticket* link from the advanced tool-bar, allows you to create a phone ticket to which the current chat will be appended to as an article. After you've successfully created the ticket, the chat will get closed automatically.

- *Action: Append*

Allows you to append this chat as an article to a selected ticket. After the article has been created, the chat will get closed automatically.

- **Action: Invite**

Allows you to invite another agent to this chat. You can select from a list of available agents who you want to invite. Once you've invited the agent, a new agent-to-agent chat request will be sent to this agent. After the request has accepted, a new internal chat will be established between you and the invited agent. In this internal chat, the invited agent has two more actions available in the advanced actions tool-bar: Observer and Participant.

- **Action: Channel change**

Using this link, you can change the channel for this chat. For the selection of the target channel the same rules apply as for initially selecting a chat channel.

- **Action: Download**

Lets you download the complete history of this chat as PDF.

- **Action: New window**

Opens this chat in a separate popup window. You can use this window in the same way as the chat widget and both the widget and the popup can be used at the same time.

- **Action: Observer**

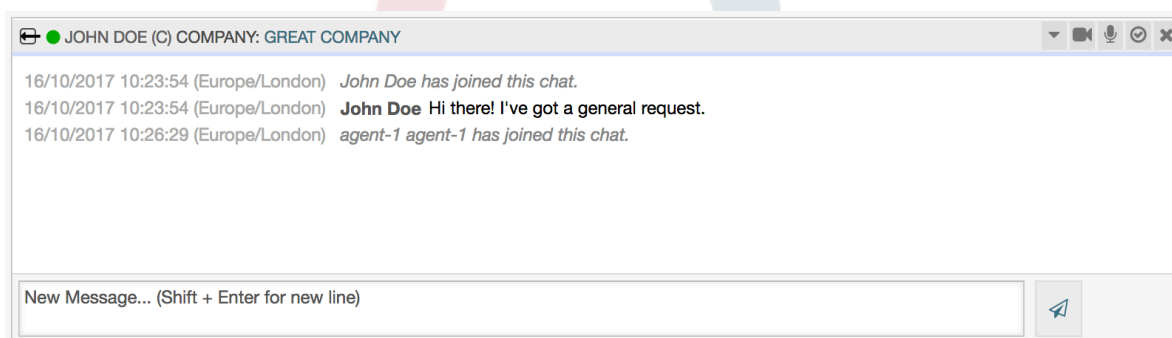
When you have been invited to a chat by another agent, you can decide if you want to join the chat as observer or participant (depending on your permission level). Once you click the action from your tool-bar, a new chat widget will be added to the list of your active chats which is the chat you have been invited to. If you join the chat as observer, you will only be able to read what others are contributing to the chat and you will be invisible to customers or public users. Agents will still receive a message that you joined the chat as observer. As an observer, you have the possibility to become a participant anytime by using the advanced action tool-bar in your chat widget (depending on your permission level).

- **Action: Participant**

If you want to contribute something to the chat you have been invited to, you can join it as a participant. Customers/public users and agents will receive a message that you have entered the chat. As a participant, you can become an observer anytime by using the advanced action tool-bar in your chat widget.

## 9.4.5. User availability

### Abbildung 6.81. The chat widget



Every chat participant has colored icon (circle) before his/her name in the *Chat widget* header, which represents participant availability. Icon color represents participant state as follows:

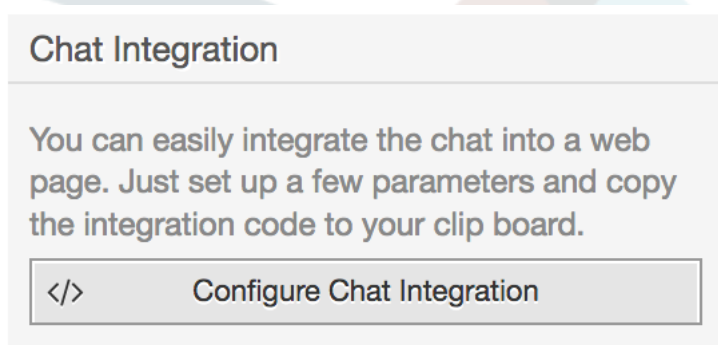
- *Active* - participant is active (available and on-line).
- *Away* - participant is away (available, but there was no request sent to the server from this user for some time - default 5 minutes, see `ChatEngine::AgentOnlineThreshold`).
- *Inactive* - participant is inactive (chat request is not accepted yet or participant left the chat).
- *Unavailable* - participant is unavailable (set via *Availability* button).
- *Off-line* - participant has logout or session has expired.

## 9.5. Advanced Usage

### 9.5.1. Chat Integration in Web Pages

You can easily integrate the public chat into a website. In the chat manager, administrators can access a button to open public chat integration configuration and snippet generator.

#### Abbildung 6.82. Configure Chat Integration Button



#### 9.5.1.1. Konfiguration

Configuration tab contains several parameters that can be tweaked to suit your needs. While most of them are self-explanatory, *General Settings* section contains several important options:

##### Display Chat if no agent is available

If enabled, this option controls whether the chat will be displayed regardless of agent's presence in the system. If not enabled, if there are no agents currently on-line and available for chat, widget will be hidden.

##### Fall-back URL

This option is taken into account only if above option is enabled. If there are no agents present and after some time, users of the public chat will be presented with a message containing this link.

##### Pre-selected channel

Default chat channel selection for public chat requests. This chat channel will be pre-selected in the chat widget, but users will be able to change it if needed.

## Abbildung 6.83. Configuration Tab

Chat Integration ✕

You can easily integrate the public chat into a website. Just copy the code snippets from here. If you would like to make any adaptations, please switch to the configuration tab. All changes are applied immediately to the snippet, so you can make your changes and copy the snippet to your clipboard afterwards. Please note that changes made on this page are not remembered.

Configuration
Integration Code
Preview

General Settings

Display Chat if no agent is available

Fall-back URL (only applies if above is set to "Yes")

Pre-selected channel

---

Layout & Colors

Position of the chat widget

Delay (in milliseconds) until the chat shows up

Height in pixels to which the chat should expand

Should the chat already be maximized when it shows up?

Background color of the inner chat window

Background color of the headline on top of the chat

Text color of the headline on top of the chat

Background color of the send button

Text color of the send button

Text color of the chatter Name in the chat

---

Texts

Headline

Placeholder for the channel selection

Placeholder for the name input

Placeholder for the message input

Confirmation message if the user decides to close the chat

Message which is displayed after the chat was ended by an agent

All other options pertains layout, colors and texts used by the chat widget. You can tweak them to match your overall website theme.

### Anmerkung

Please note that changes made in the configuration tab will not be saved. Every time you open this dialog, all fields will be reset to default values.

#### 9.5.1.2. Integration Code

*Integration Code* tab contains necessary code snippets for insertion in a website, so public chat can work. All changes in the *Configuration* tab are applied immediately to the snippets, so you can make your changes and copy the code to your clipboard right afterwards.

## Abbildung 6.84. Integration Code Tab

Chat Integration x

You can easily integrate the public chat into a website. Just copy the code snippets from here. If you would like to make any adaptations, please switch to the configuration tab. All changes are applied immediately to the snippet, so you can make your changes and copy the snippet to your clip board afterwards. Please note that changes made on this page are not remembered.

Configuration **Integration Code** Preview

**Integration Code**

Integrate this into the <head> section of your page:

Integrate this into the bottom of your page (after jQuery has been loaded):

```

<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://otrs-devel/otrs6-ob-web/skins/Custom/default/css/Core.Pt
<script type="text/javascript" src="https://otrs-devel/otrs6-ob-web/js/c
<script type="text/javascript">
Core.Public.Chat.Init({
  OTRSURL : "https://otrs-devel/otrs6-ob/",
  ShowIfNoAgentAvailable : "0",
  iFrameURLFallback : "",
  PreselectedChannelID : "0",
  Position : "right",
  FadeInDelay : "1000",
  ExpandHeight : "36px",
  ExpandToFullHeight : "0",
  BackgroundColor : "#fff",
  HeadlineBackground : "#999",
  HeadlineTextColor : "#fff",
  SendButtonBackground : "#333",
  SendButtonTextColor : "#fff",
  ChatterNameColor : "#f92",
  Headline : "How can we help you?",
  PlaceholderChannel : "Please select a topic for your request...",
  PlaceholderName : "Your name...",
  PlaceholderText : "Your message...",
  CloseConfirmMessage : "Are you sure you would like to end the chat?",
  ChatClosedMessage : "Thank you! The chat was ended."
});
</script>

```

Close

Code from the first field should be added to the <HEAD> section of your web page.

Code from the second field should be inserted into the bottom of the page: before closure of the <BODY> tag, but after the line that loads *jQuery* library.

### Anmerkung

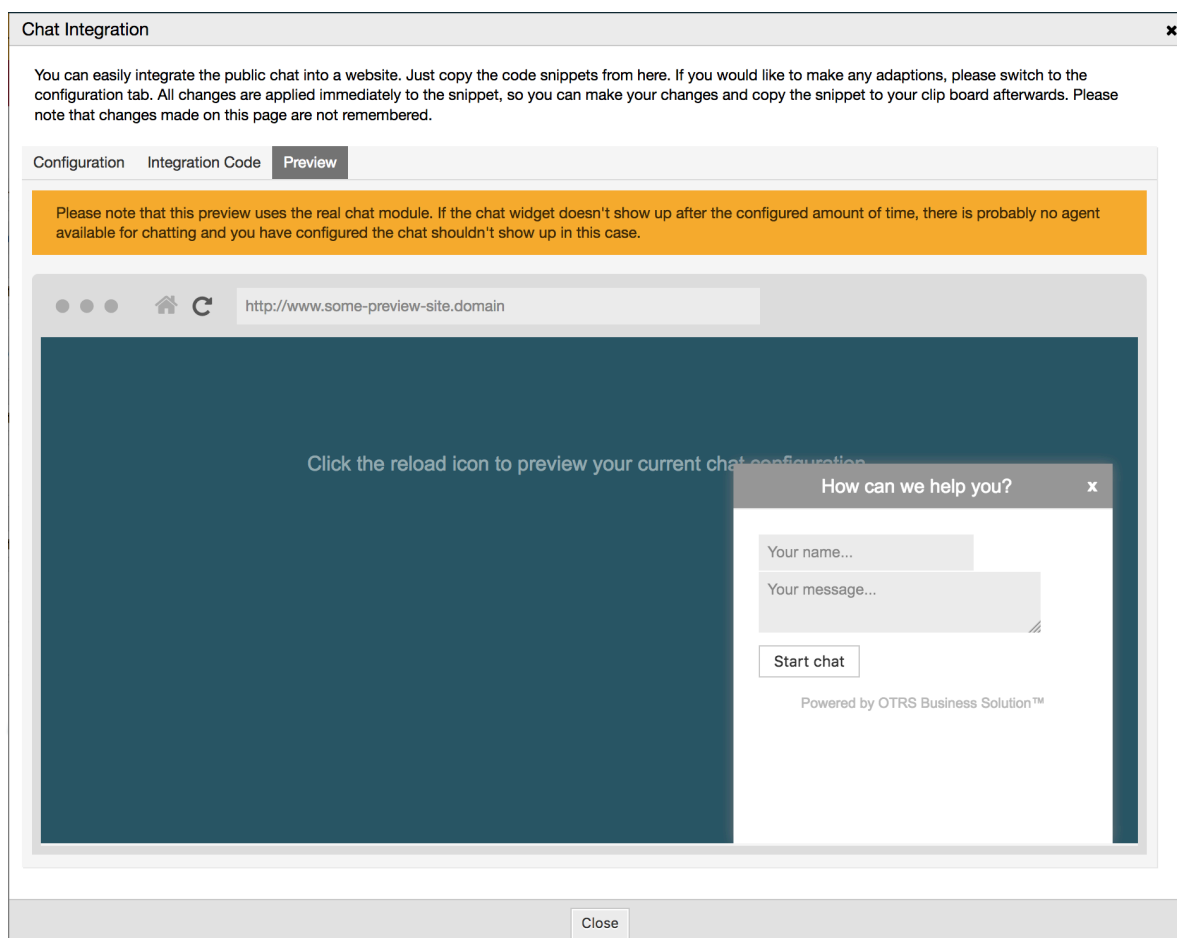
Please note that your web page must also include *jQuery* library for the code snippets to work. This can be recognized by reference to the `jquery.js` or `jquery.min.js` file somewhere in the page.

#### 9.5.1.3. Preview

Using the *Preview* tab you can see the chat widget in action. In the browser simulator below, you can see the chat widget look based on current configuration.



## Abbildung 6.85. Preview Tab



By clicking on the reload icon, you can refresh the simulation at any time.

### Anmerkung

Please note that the preview uses the real chat module. If the chat widget doesn't show up after the configured amount of time, there are probably no agents available for chatting and you have configured the chat shouldn't show up in this case.

#### 9.5.1.4. Troubleshooting

- If you cannot see the chat widget, but everything seems in order, make sure you have at least one agent who is externally available for chat. Or switch on the *Display Chat if no agent is available* option in the *Configuration* tab, and refresh the code.
- If you get mixed-content warnings in your browser console, make sure that OTRS configuration option `HttpType` is properly set. For example, if you are running OTRS on SSL, this configuration option must be set to `https`. Your website must run on the same protocol for chat widget to work.
- If you get errors saying that `$` variable is undefined, make sure that *jQuery* library is included in your web page, and that chat related code is placed below it.

## 10. Video and Audio Calls

### 10.1. Beschreibung

The video and audio calls feature provides real-time calls between two users right from the comfort of the OTRS frontend. The calls will be provided over a direct peer-to-peer connection established between two users, where possible. This feature depends heavily on the chat, which must be active for video and audio calls to be possible.

#### Anmerkung

Video and audio calls are based on a quite young technology called WebRTC. The implementation of WebRTC APIs in modern browsers is an ongoing effort. Currently, OTRS video and audio calls are supported only in the latest versions of Mozilla Firefox and Google Chrome (for Chrome a HTTPS Enabled Web Server is required).

To use this feature correctly the OTRS system must have a valid contract with the OTRS group.

### 10.2. Konfiguration

The following system configuration options are relevant for this feature.

`ChatEngine::Active`

Controls whether or not the video and audio calling feature is enabled. Please note that the same switch will control the chat feature too.

`ChatEngine::PermissionGroup::VideoChatAgents`

Defines the group for the video and audio calling features. Only agents with permission in this group will be able to make video and audio calls.

### 10.3. Setup

In order to be able to start video and audio calls, you need to setup certain things in your OTRS instance.

#### 10.3.1. Chat Setup

You need a working chat setup in your system. Make sure to carefully read the Setup section of the chat feature.

#### 10.3.2. HTTPS Enabled Web Server

Currently, Google Chrome will allow access to a user's media streams only to web applications served over the HTTPS protocol (SSL) with valid signed certificates. Make sure you have set the **HttpType** config option to *https*, too. Setting up a web server to be accessible via HTTPS is outside of the scope of this manual.

#### 10.3.3. Availability for calls

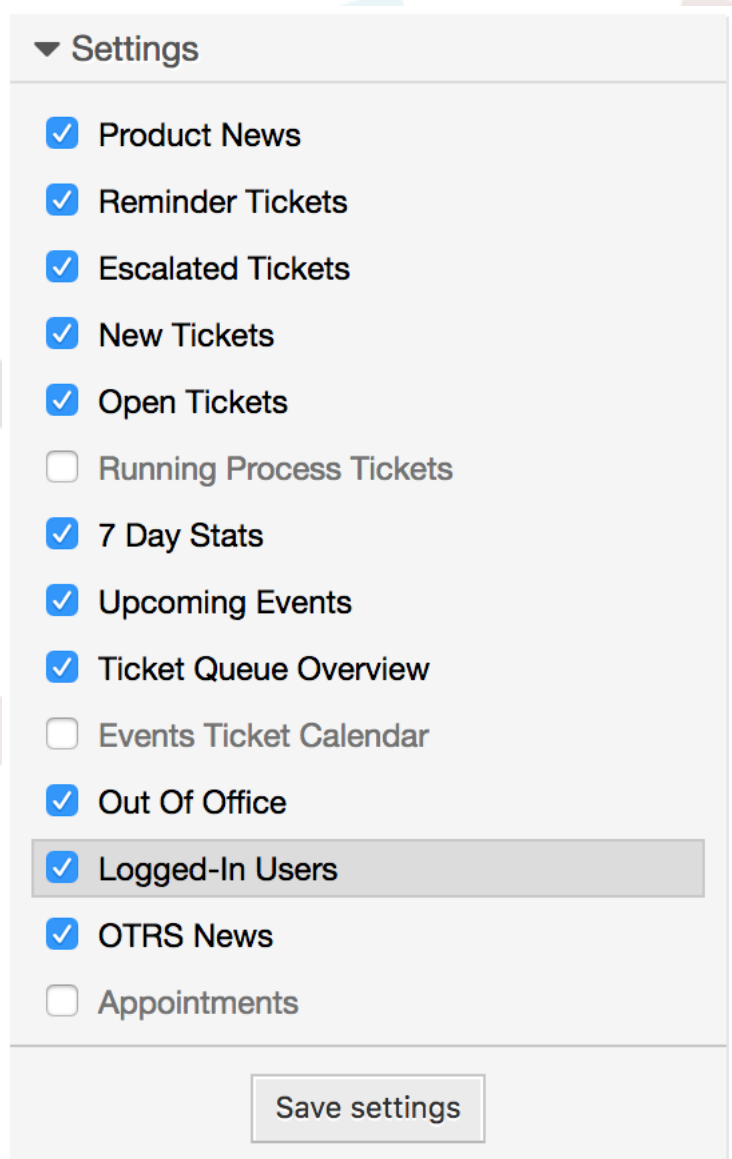
To be available for video and audio calls, you have to make sure you are available for chats too. Please refer to the instructions in Agents: Set up Availability for more information.

## 10.3.4. On-line User Dashboard Widget

For a convenient way to start the calls, please activate the *On-line* widget on the Dashboard.

1. Go to the Dashboard and expand the *Settings* widget.
2. Check the *On-line* widget and make sure to click *Save settings*.

### Abbildung 6.86. Setting up the On-line widget on Dashboard



## 10.4. Verwendung

### 10.4.1. Chat Requirement

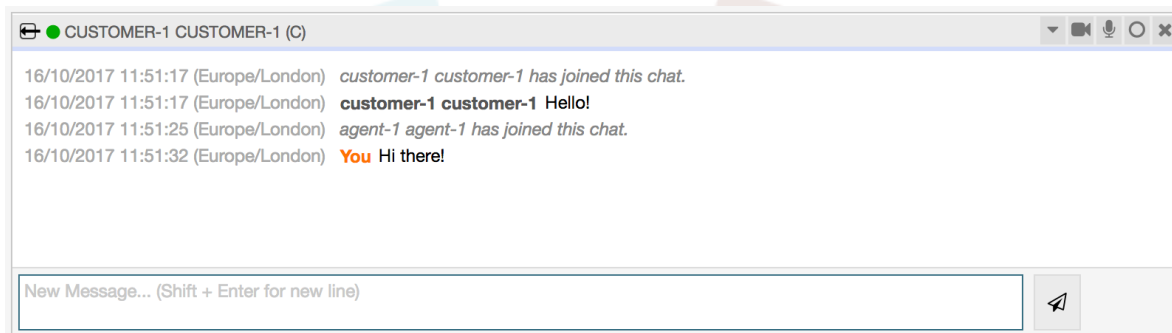
Video and audio calls are tied to existing chats. As an agent, you will be able to initiate calls inside and outside of chats. Customer users will be able to initiate calls only from an active chat.

If a chat does not yet exist, it will be created when the call is initiated. In these "ad-hoc" chats, the chat parties are joined automatically. When a call is terminated, these chats will remain active until they are closed manually.

## 10.4.2. Making the Video Calls

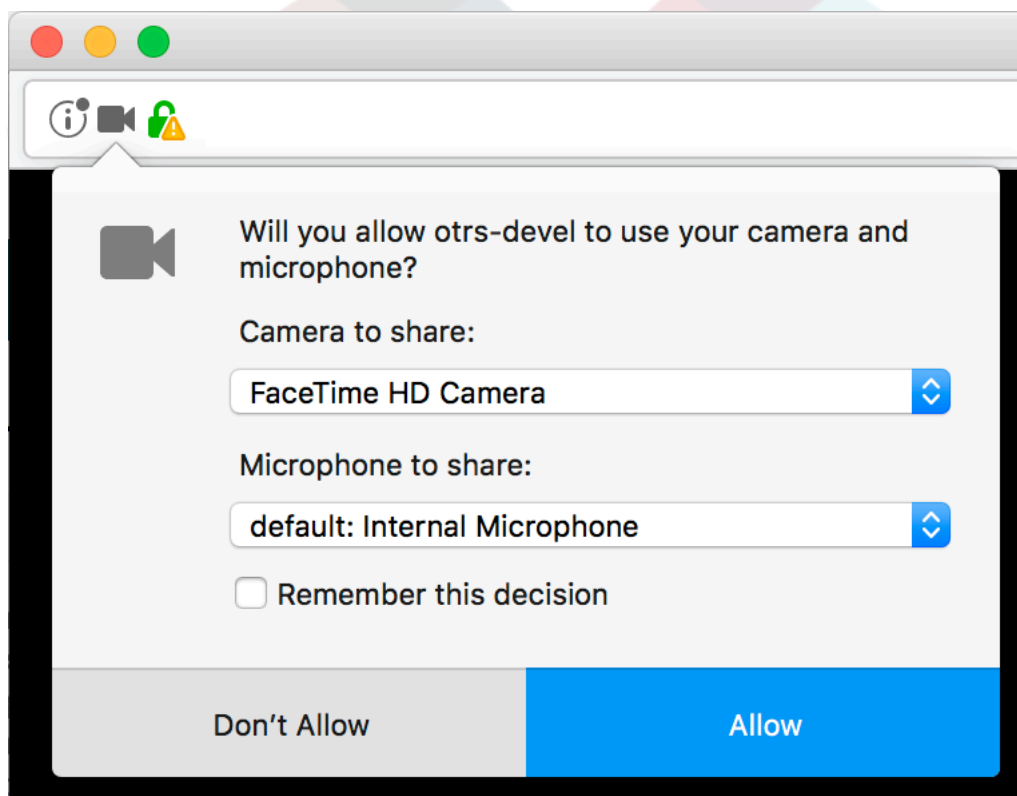
To make a call inside of an active chat, simply click on the small video camera button in the chat header.

**Abbildung 6.87. Making a call inside the chat**



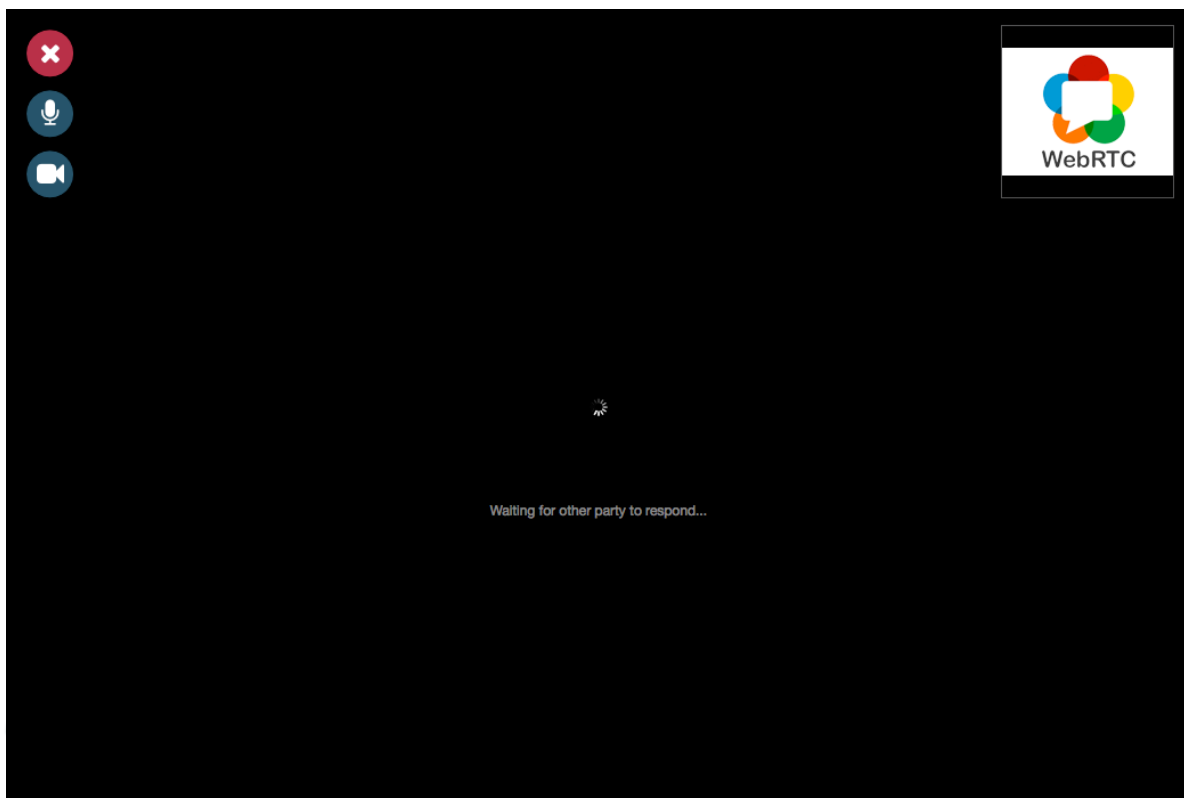
A popup window will open, and depending on your browser, you will be asked to share your video and audio streams. On systems with several cameras and microphones, you will be able to choose exactly the one you would like to use from the drop down list.

**Abbildung 6.88. Media Permission Request**



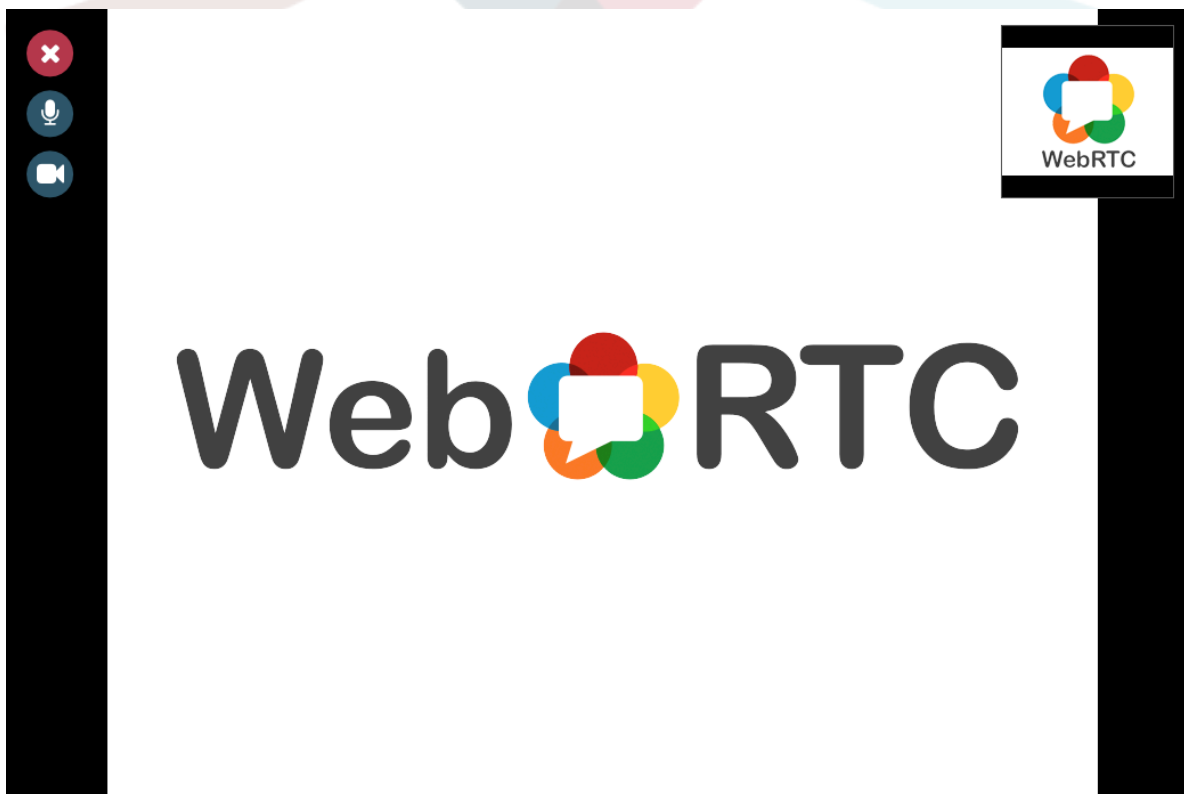
Once you confirm your choice, an invitation will be sent to the other party asking them to join. You will be notified of the progress via a message in the center of the screen.

**Abbildung 6.89. Waiting for the other party**



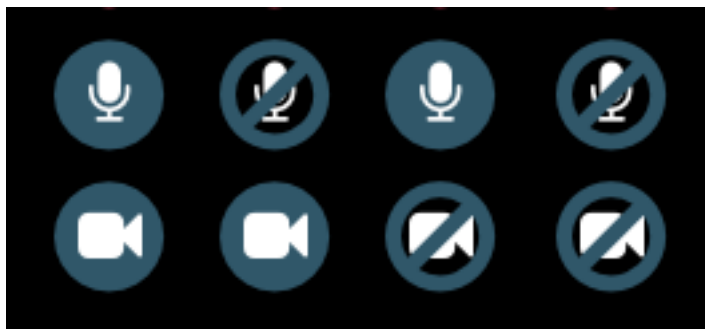
Please just wait a little while until the connection is established. Then you will be able to see and hear the other party.

**Abbildung 6.90. Established Connection**



To control your streams, simply toggle the mute buttons on the left side.

### Abbildung 6.91. Mute Buttons



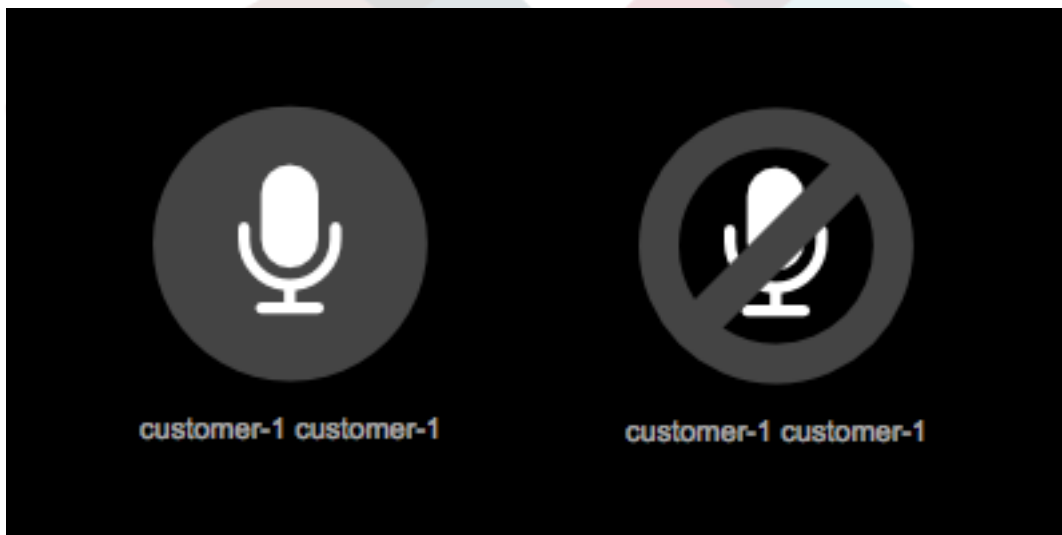
To leave a call, simply click on the big red *Close* button. The other party will be notified.

### 10.4.3. Audio Calls

The only difference between video and audio calls is that audio calls will mute your video stream initially (which you will be able to turn on later in the call). The video stream will be muted for both parties by default, but they will be able to control it.

If the other party has muted their video stream, instead of the video you will see a large microphone icon in the center, along with their name. The icon will reflect the state of their audio stream, and if they mute it too, it will be crossed.

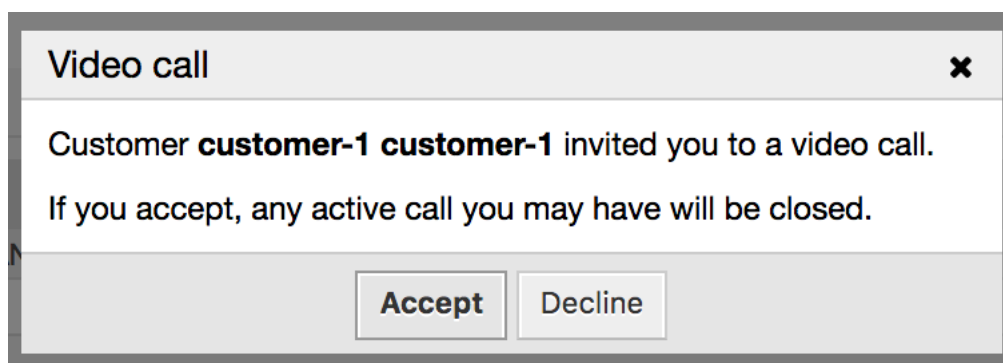
### Abbildung 6.92. Audio Only



### 10.4.4. Call Invitations

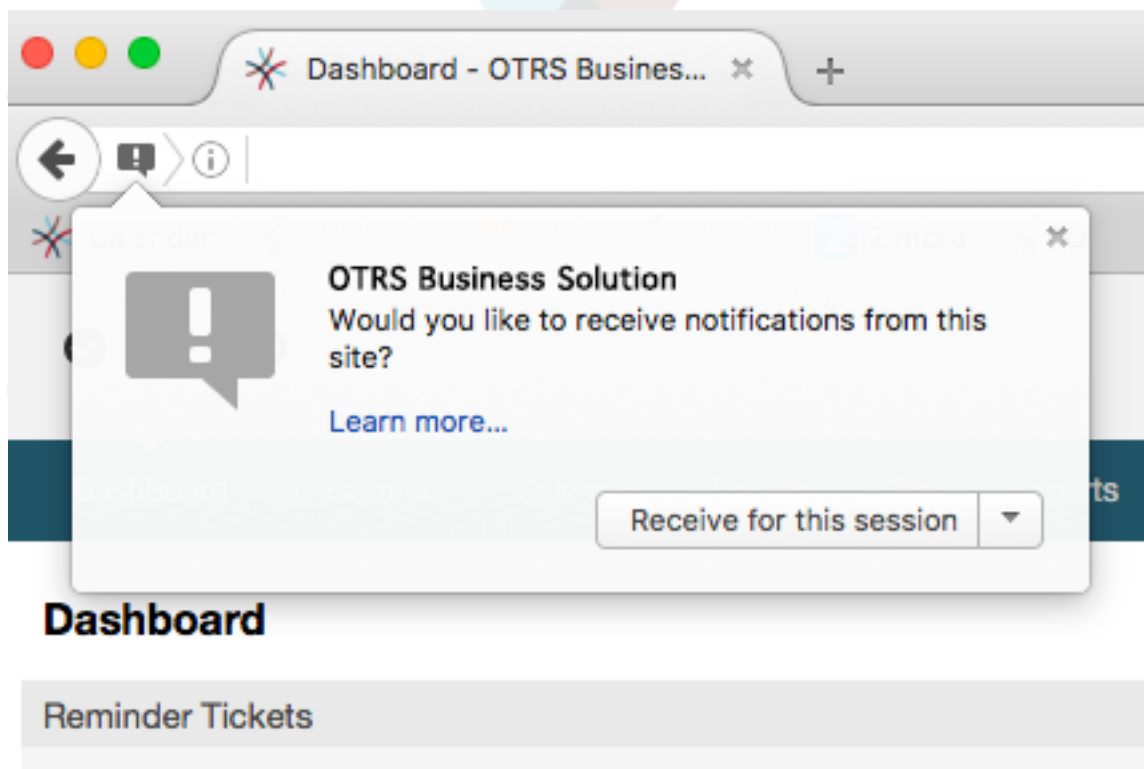
If you have made yourself available for chats (either internal or external), video and audio call invitations are received automatically by one of the active tabs in the same user session. When you receive an invitation, a modal dialog will be displayed on your screen, allowing you to accept or decline the invitation.

**Abbildung 6.93. Call Invitation**



Your browser may also present you a notification with sound. This heavily depends on the used browser and operating system settings, and if permission has been granted to OTRS to trigger such notifications. A permission request will be displayed the first time you change your chat availability.

**Abbildung 6.94. Notification Permission Request**

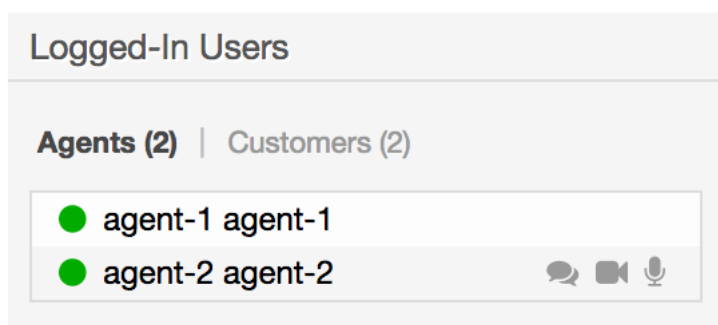


### 10.4.5. Other ways to start Video and Audio Calls

- *Agent to Agent*

To start a video or audio call with another agent, with whom you do not have an active chat, you can use the *On-line* widget on the dashboard.

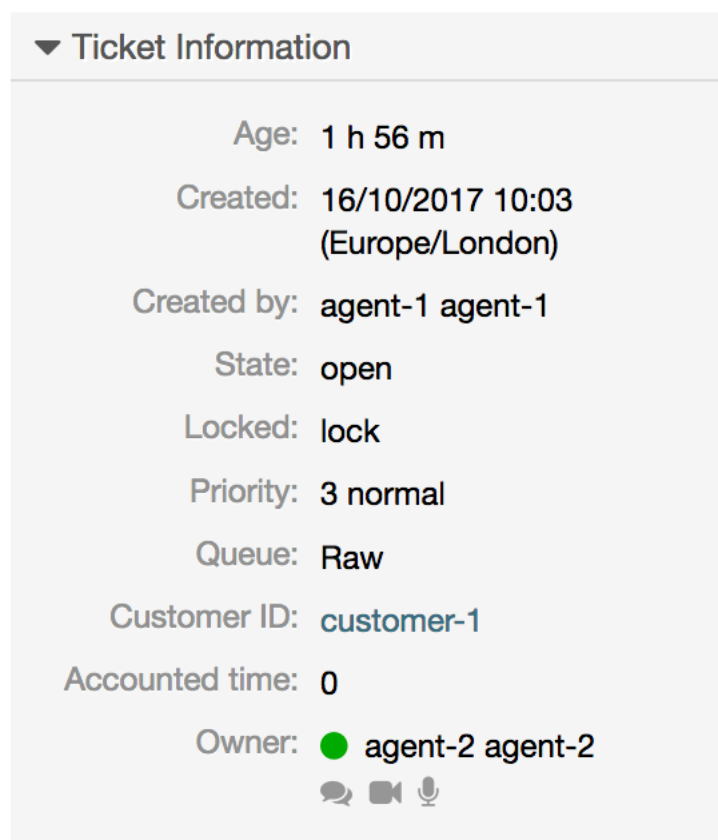
## Abbildung 6.95. Online widget on the Dashboard



Agents who are able to receive calls will have a video camera and microphone icon next to their name which you can click on. Once clicked, a popup window will open, asking you to share your media streams. The connection will be established afterwards.

Calling other agents is possible also via Owner and Responsible fields in ticket zoom. In this case, check will also be done to make sure the other agent is available, before allowing the call to be initiated.

## Abbildung 6.96. Calling other agents from Ticket Zoom



- *Agent to Customer*

To start a video or audio call with a customer, with whom you do not have an active chat, you can use the customer user widget in the Customer Information Center when viewing a certain customer. Available customers will have call icons next to their name



which you can click on. Once clicked, a popup window will open asking you to share your media streams. The connection will be established afterwards.

### Abbildung 6.97. Making a call from Customer Information Center

Customer Information Center – customer-1

Customer Users

[Add Customer](#)

CUSTOMER USER ID	CUSTOMER USER INFORMATION	OPEN	CLOSED	PHONE TICKET	EMAIL TICKET	EDIT
customer-1	*customer-1 customer-1* <customer-1@example.com>	1	0	Create	Create	<a href="#">Edit</a>

Another possibility is to make a call directly from the ticket zoom. If the customer user who is assigned to this ticket is currently on-line, you'll be able to use call buttons next to their user name in customer information box in right sidebar.




### Abbildung 6.98. Making a call from Ticket Zoom

▼ Customer Information


Firstname: customer-1

Lastname: customer-1

Username: ● customer-1



Email: customer-1@example.com

 [Open tickets \(customer\) \(1\)](#)

- *Customer to Agent*

Customer users will be able to initiate calls from an active chat only. To do this, customers can use the video and audio call links in the header of an active chat to initiate calls.

### Abbildung 6.99. Starting a Video Call from Customer interface

Active Chat ▶ Video Call  Audio Call  Download Chat

10/18/2017 10:51:17 customer-1 customer-1 has joined this chat.

10/18/2017 10:51:17 customer-1 customer-1 Hello!

10/18/2017 10:51:25 agent-1 agent-1 has joined this chat.

10/18/2017 10:51:32 agent-1 agent-1 Hi there!

When customers click on a link, they will be asked for permission to their media streams, similar to agents. An invitation will be sent and the connection will be established if the agent on the other side accepts the request.

The difference between video and audio calls in the customer interface compared to the agent interface is minimal. Customers will see their calls inside the same window as the chat. Only one additional button is provided: Fullscreen. It will resize the video to the extent of the browser window. Other than that, everything as in the agent interface applies.

- *Public to Agent*

Users of the public interface are not able to make audio and video calls.

## 10.5. Connection

In the best case scenario, video and audio calls will be streamed over a direct peer-to-peer connection between users' browsers. The requirement is that the user's network allows connection over a high port that WebRTC uses, and can advertise this to the other party. To this end, there are several mechanisms in place to aid in connecting.

- *STUN (Session Traversal Utilities for NAT)*

STUN is a standardized set of methods and a network protocol to allow an end host to discover its public IP address if it is located behind a NAT. OTRS provides a cloud service with STUN to all systems with a valid contract, and this data is shared with the other party to allow the connection to be established.

In case of a connection via STUN, only the connection data is stored on the OTRS servers, the connection itself is still directly between two users.

- *TURN (Traversal Using Relays around NAT) over UDP*

TURN is a protocol that assists in traversal of network address translators or firewalls for multimedia applications. OTRS also provides TURN cloud service which can help clients on networks masqueraded by symmetric NAT devices and it supports the connection of a user behind a NAT.

In case of a connection established via TURN server, media streams will be routed through the server (like a proxy). In this situation, all packets are securely transmitted to the other side. The access to the TURN server is encrypted and secured by often changed credentials, which are provided automatically.

- *TURN over TCP*

In case all UDP traffic is blocked between two users, the TURN server over TCP is a last resort for a successful connection. While TCP is not an ideal protocol for transmitting media packets, it's a last resort in an effort to connect two users and share their streams.

Same as with TURN over UDP, media streams will be routed through the server and sent to the other side. The infrastructure for all STUN and TURN services is highly scalable based on demand and can even be provided for different geographic locations, in order to provide the best possible throughput.

## 11. FAQ

### 11.1. Beschreibung

The FAQ functionality provides an FAQ or rather a knowledge database.

It facilitates speeding-up the knowledge transfer between agents or (using a public web interface) between organizations and their customers, therefore effectively saving time.

### 11.2. Konfiguration

The following system configuration options are relevant for this feature.

`DynamicFields::ObjectType###FAQ`

DynamicField object registration.

`FAQ::CacheTTL`

Cache Time To Leave for FAQ items.

---

`FAQ::Default::Language`

Default language for FAQ articles on single language mode.

`FAQ::Default::RootCategoryComment`

Default category name.

`FAQ::Default::RootCategoryName`

Default category name.

`FAQ::Default::State`

Default state for FAQ entry.

`FAQ::FAQHook`

The identifier for a FAQ, e.g. FAQ#, KB#, MyFAQ#. The default is FAQ#.

`FAQ::MultiLanguage`

Enable multiple languages on FAQ module.

`FAQ::TitleSize`

Default maximum size of the titles in a FAQ article to be shown.

`FAQ::Voting`

Enable voting mechanism on FAQ module.

`FAQ::ApprovalGroup`

Group for the approval of FAQ articles.

`FAQ::ApprovalQueue`

Queue for the approval of FAQ articles.

`FAQ::ApprovalRequired`

New FAQ articles need approval before they get published.

`FAQ::ApprovalTicketBody`

Ticket body for approval of FAQ article.

`FAQ::ApprovalTicketDefaultState`

Default state of tickets for the approval of FAQ articles.

`FAQ::ApprovalTicketPriority`

Default priority of tickets for the approval of FAQ articles.

`FAQ::ApprovalTicketSubject`

Ticket subject for approval of FAQ article.

`FAQ::ApprovalTicketType`

Default type of tickets for the approval of FAQ articles.

---

FAQ::Explorer::ItemList::VotingResultColors

CSS color for the voting result.

FAQ::Explorer::ItemList::VotingResultDecimalPlaces

Decimal places of the voting result.

FAQ::Explorer::LastChange::Limit

Number of shown items in last changes.

FAQ::Explorer::LastChange::Show

Show last change items in defined interfaces.

FAQ::Explorer::LastChange::ShowSubCategoryItems

Show items of subcategories.

FAQ::Explorer::LastCreate::Limit

Number of shown items in last created.

FAQ::Explorer::LastCreate::Show

Show last created items in defined interfaces.

FAQ::Explorer::LastCreate::ShowSubCategoryItems

Show items of subcategories.

FAQ::Explorer::Path::Show

Show FAQ path yes/no.

FAQ::Explorer::QuickSearch::Show

Interfaces where the quick search should be shown.

FAQ::Explorer::Top10::Limit

Number of shown items in the top 10 feature.

FAQ::Explorer::Top10::Show

Show top 10 items in defined interfaces.

FAQ::Explorer::Top10::ShowSubCategoryItems

Show items of subcategories.

FAQ::Item::Field1

Definition of FAQ item free text field.

FAQ::Item::Field2

Definition of FAQ item free text field.

FAQ::Item::Field3

Definition of FAQ item free text field.

FAQ::Item::Field4

Definition of FAQ item free text field.

FAQ::Item::Field5

Definition of FAQ item free text field.

FAQ::Item::Field6

Definition of FAQ item free text field.

FAQ::Item::HTML

Show FAQ Article with HTML.

FAQ::Item::Voting::Rates

Rates for voting. Key must be in percent.

FAQ::Item::Voting::Show

Show voting in defined interfaces.

FAQ::Agent::RelatedArticles::Enabled

Enable the related article feature for the agent frontend.

FAQ::Customer::RelatedArticles::Enabled

Enable the related article feature for the customer frontend.

FAQ::KeywordArticleList::SearchLimit

Limit for the search to build the keyword FAQ article list.

FAQ::TicketCompose###IncludeInternal

Include internal fields on a FAQ based Ticket.

FAQ::TicketCompose###InsertMethod

Defines the information to be inserted in a FAQ based Ticket. "Full FAQ" includes text, attachments and inline images.

FAQ::TicketCompose###ShowFieldNames

Include the name of each field in a FAQ based Ticket.

FAQ::TicketCompose###ShowInsertLinkButton

Show "Insert FAQ Link" Button in AgentFAQZoomSmall for public FAQ Articles.

FAQ::TicketCompose###ShowInsertTextAndLinkButton

Show "Insert FAQ Text & Link" / "Insert Full FAQ & Link" Button in AgentFAQZoomSmall for public FAQ Articles.

FAQ::TicketCompose###ShowInsertTextButton

Show "Insert FAQ Text" / "Insert Full FAQ" Button in AgentFAQZoomSmall.

FAQ::TicketCompose###UpdateArticleSubject

Define if the FAQ title should be concatenated to article subject.

LinkObject::PossibleLink###8301

This setting defines that a 'FAQ' object can be linked with other 'FAQ' objects using the 'Normal' link type.

---

**LinkObject::PossibleLink###8302**

This setting defines that a 'FAQ' object can be linked with other 'FAQ' objects using the 'ParentChild' link type.

**LinkObject::PossibleLink###8303**

This setting defines that a 'FAQ' object can be linked with other 'Ticket' objects using the 'Normal' link type.

**LinkObject::PossibleLink###8304**

This setting defines that a 'FAQ' object can be linked with other 'Ticket' objects using the 'ParentChild' link type.

**FAQ::Agent::StateTypes**

List of state types which can be used in the agent interface.

**Frontend::HeaderMetaModule###3-FAQSearch**

Module to generate html OpenSearch profile for short FAQ search.

**FAQ::Frontend::JournalOverview###Small**

Defines an overview module to show the small view of a FAQ journal.

**FAQ::Frontend::Overview###Small**

Defines an overview module to show the small view of a FAQ list.

**FAQ::Frontend::OverviewSmall###DynamicField**

Dynamic fields shown in the FAQ small format overview screen of the agent interface.

**FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQRelatedArticles###DefaultLanguages**

The default languages for the related FAQ articles.

**FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQRelatedArticles###Position**

Defines the position where the related FAQ articles widget is located.

**FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQRelatedArticles###QueuesEnabled**

List of queue names for which the related article feature is enabled.

**FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQRelatedArticles###ShowLimit**

Output limit for the related FAQ articles.

**LinkObject::ComplexTable###FAQ**

Define which columns are shown in the linked FAQs widget (LinkObject::ViewMode = "complex"). Note: Only FAQ attributes and Dynamic Fields (DynamicField\_NameX) are allowed for DefaultColumns. Possible settings: 0 = Disabled, 1 = Available, 2 = Enabled by default.

**LinkObject::ComplexTable::SettingsVisibility###FAQ**

Define Actions where a settings button is available in the linked objects widget (LinkObject::ViewMode = "complex"). Please note that these Actions must have registered the following JS and CSS files: Core.AllocationList.css, Core.UI.AllocationList.js, Core.UI.Table.Sort.js, Core.Agent.TableFilters.js and Core.Agent.LinkObject.js.

---

Frontend::Module###AgentFAQAdd

Frontend module registration for the agent interface.

Frontend::Module###AgentFAQCategory

Frontend module registration for the agent interface.

Frontend::Module###AgentFAQDelete

Frontend module registration for the agent interface.

Frontend::Module###AgentFAQEdit

Frontend module registration for the agent interface.

Frontend::Module###AgentFAQExplorer

Frontend module registration for the agent interface.

Frontend::Module###AgentFAQHistory

Frontend module registration for the agent interface.

Frontend::Module###AgentFAQJournal

Frontend module registration for the agent interface.

Frontend::Module###AgentFAQLanguage

Frontend module registration for the agent interface.

Frontend::Module###AgentFAQPrint

Frontend module registration for the agent interface.

Frontend::Module###AgentFAQRelatedArticles

Frontend module registration for the agent interface.

Frontend::Module###AgentFAQRichText

Frontend module registration for the agent interface.

Frontend::Module###AgentFAQSearch

Frontend module registration for the agent interface.

Frontend::Module###AgentFAQSearchSmall

Frontend module registration for the agent interface.

Frontend::Module###AgentFAQZoom

Frontend module registration for the agent interface.

Loader::Module::AgentFAQAdd###002-FAQ

Loader module registration for the agent interface.

Loader::Module::AgentFAQCategory###002-FAQ

Loader module registration for the agent interface.

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Loader::Module::AgentFAQEdit###002-FAQ

Loader module registration for the agent interface.

Loader::Module::AgentFAQExplorer###002-FAQ

Loader module registration for the agent interface.

Loader::Module::AgentFAQJournal###002-FAQ

Loader module registration for the agent interface.

Loader::Module::AgentFAQLanguage###002-FAQ

Loader module registration for the agent interface.

Loader::Module::AgentFAQSearch###002-FAQ

Loader module registration for the agent interface.

Loader::Module::AgentFAQZoom###002-FAQ

Loader module registration for the agent interface.

Frontend::Navigation###AgentFAQAdd###002-FAQ

Main menu item registration.

Frontend::Navigation###AgentFAQCategory###002-FAQ

Main menu item registration.

Frontend::Navigation###AgentFAQExplorer###002-FAQ

Main menu item registration.

Frontend::Navigation###AgentFAQJournal###002-FAQ

Main menu item registration.

Frontend::Navigation###AgentFAQLanguage###002-FAQ

Main menu item registration.

Frontend::Navigation###AgentFAQSearch###002-FAQ

Main menu item registration.

Frontend::Navigation###AgentFAQSearchSmall###002-FAQ

Main menu item registration.

Frontend::Search###FAQ

FAQ search backend router of the agent interface.

Frontend::ToolBarModule###90-FAQ::AgentFAQAdd

Toolbar Item for a shortcut.

DashboardBackend###0398-FAQ-LastChange

Defines the parameters for the dashboard backend. "Limit" defines the number of entries displayed by default. "Group" is used to restrict access to the plugin (e. g. Group: admin;group1;group2;). "Default" indicates if the plugin is enabled by default or if the user needs to enable it manually.



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## DashboardBackend###0399-FAQ-LastCreate

Defines the parameters for the dashboard backend. "Limit" defines the number of entries displayed by default. "Group" is used to restrict access to the plugin (e. g. Group: admin;group1;group2;). "Default" indicates if the plugin is enabled by default or if the user needs to enable it manually.

### FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQAdd###DynamicField

Dynamic fields shown in the FAQ add screen of the agent interface.

### FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQAdd###RichTextHeight

Defines the height for the rich text editor component for this screen. Enter number (pixels) or percent value (relative).

### FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQAdd###RichTextWidth

Defines the width for the rich text editor component for this screen. Enter number (pixels) or percent value (relative).

### FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQEdit###DynamicField

Dynamic fields shown in the FAQ edit screen of the agent interface.

### FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQEdit###RichTextHeight

Defines the height for the rich text editor component for this screen. Enter number (pixels) or percent value (relative).

### FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQEdit###RichTextWidth

Defines the width for the rich text editor component for this screen. Enter number (pixels) or percent value (relative).

### FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQExplorer###Order::Default

Defines the default FAQ order in the FAQ Explorer result of the agent interface. Up: oldest on top. Down: latest on top.

### FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQExplorer###SearchLimit

Maximum number of FAQ articles to be displayed in the FAQ Explorer result of the agent interface.

### FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQExplorer###ShowColumns

Defines the shown columns in the FAQ Explorer. This option has no effect on the position of the column.

### FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQExplorer###ShowInvalidFAQItems

Show invalid items in the FAQ Explorer result of the agent interface.

### FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQExplorer###SortBy::Default

Defines the default FAQ attribute for FAQ sorting in the FAQ Explorer of the agent interface.

### FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQExplorer###TitleSize

Maximum size of the titles in a FAQ article to be shown in the FAQ Explorer in the agent interface.

---

FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQJournal###JournalLimit

Maximum number of FAQ articles to be displayed in the FAQ journal in the agent interface.

FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQJournal###ShowColumns

Defines the shown columns in the FAQ journal. This option has no effect on the position of the column.

FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQJournal###TitleSize

Maximum size of the titles in a FAQ article to be shown in the FAQ journal in the agent interface.

FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQPrint###DynamicField

Dynamic fields shown in the FAQ print screen of the agent interface.

FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQSearch###Defaults###ApprovedSearch

Defines the default shown FAQ search attribute for FAQ search screen.

FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQSearch###Defaults###CategoryIDs

Defines the default shown FAQ search attribute for FAQ search screen.

FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQSearch###Defaults###CreatedUserIDs

Defines the default shown FAQ search attribute for FAQ search screen.

FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQSearch###Defaults###Fulltext

Defines the default shown FAQ search attribute for FAQ search screen.

FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQSearch###Defaults###ItemChangeTimePoint

Defines the default shown FAQ search attribute for FAQ search screen.

FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQSearch###Defaults###ItemChangeTimeSlot

Defines the default shown FAQ search attribute for FAQ search screen.

FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQSearch###Defaults###ItemCreateTimePoint

Defines the default shown FAQ search attribute for FAQ search screen.

FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQSearch###Defaults###ItemCreateTimeSlot

Defines the default shown FAQ search attribute for FAQ search screen.

FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQSearch###Defaults###Keyword

Defines the default shown FAQ search attribute for FAQ search screen.

FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQSearch###Defaults###LanguageIDs

Defines the default shown FAQ search attribute for FAQ search screen.

FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQSearch###Defaults###LastChangedUserIDs

Defines the default shown FAQ search attribute for FAQ search screen.

FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQSearch###Defaults###Number

Defines the default shown FAQ search attribute for FAQ search screen.

FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQSearch###Defaults###RateSearchType

Defines the default shown FAQ search attribute for FAQ search screen.

FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQSearch###Defaults###StateIDs

Defines the default shown FAQ search attribute for FAQ search screen.

FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQSearch###Defaults###Title

Defines the default shown FAQ search attribute for FAQ search screen.

FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQSearch###Defaults###ValidIDs

Defines the default shown FAQ search attribute for FAQ search screen.

FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQSearch###Defaults###VoteSearchType

Defines the default shown FAQ search attribute for FAQ search screen.

FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQSearch###DynamicField

Dynamic fields shown in the FAQ search screen of the agent interface.

FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQSearch###Order::Default

Defines the default FAQ order of a search result in the agent interface. Up: oldest on top. Down: latest on top.

FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQSearch###SearchCSVDynamicField

Dynamic Fields used to export the search result in CSV format.

FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQSearch###SearchLimit

Maximum number of FAQ articles to be displayed in the result of a search in the agent interface.

FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQSearch###ShowColumns

Defines the shown columns in the FAQ search. This option has no effect on the position of the column.

FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQSearch###SortBy::Default

Defines the default FAQ attribute for FAQ sorting in a FAQ search of the agent interface.

FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQSearch###TitleSize

Maximum size of the titles in a FAQ article to be shown in the FAQ Search in the agent interface.

FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQZoom###DynamicField

Dynamic fields shown in the FAQ zoom screen of the agent interface.

FAQ::Frontend::AgentHTMLFieldHeightDefault

Set the default height (in pixels) of inline HTML fields in AgentFAQZoom.

FAQ::Frontend::AgentHTMLFieldHeightMax

Set the maximum height (in pixels) of inline HTML fields in AgentFAQZoom.

FAQ::Frontend::MenuModule###000-Back

Shows a link in the menu to go back in the FAQ zoom view of the agent interface.

---

FAQ::Frontend::MenuModule###010-Edit

Shows a link in the menu to edit a FAQ in the its zoom view of the agent interface.

FAQ::Frontend::MenuModule###020-History

Shows a link in the menu to access the history of a FAQ in its zoom view of the agent interface.

FAQ::Frontend::MenuModule###030-Print

Shows a link in the menu to print a FAQ in the its zoom view of the agent interface.

FAQ::Frontend::MenuModule###040-Link

Shows a link in the menu that allows linking a FAQ with another object in the zoom view of such FAQ of the agent interface.

FAQ::Frontend::MenuModule###050-Delete

Shows a link in the menu that allows to delete a FAQ in its zoom view in the agent interface.

PreferencesGroups###FAQJournalOverviewSmallPageShown

Parameters for the pages (in which the FAQ items are shown) of the small FAQ journal overview.

PreferencesGroups###FAQOverviewSmallPageShown

Parameters for the pages (in which the FAQ items are shown) of the small FAQ overview.

Loader::Agent::CommonCSS###200-FAQ

List of CSS files to always be loaded for the agent interface.

Loader::Agent::CommonJS###200-FAQ

List of JS files to always be loaded for the agent interface.

Frontend::Output::OutputFilterTextAutoLink###FAQ

A filter for HTML output to add links behind a defined string. The element Image allows two input kinds. First the name of an image (e.g. faq.png). In this case the OTRS image path will be used. The second possibility is to insert the link to the image.

CustomerFrontend::HeaderMetaModule###3-FAQSearch

Module to generate HTML OpenSearch profile for short FAQ search in the customer interface.

FAQ::Customer::StateTypes

List of state types which can be used in the customer interface.

FAQ::Frontend::CustomerFAQOverview###DynamicField

Dynamic fields shown in the FAQ overview screen of the customer interface.

FAQ::Frontend::CustomerFAQRelatedArticles###DefaultLanguages

The default languages for the related FAQ articles.

---

FAQ::Frontend::CustomerFAQRelatedArticles###QueuesEnabled

List of queue names for which the related article feature is enabled.

FAQ::Frontend::CustomerFAQRelatedArticles###ShowLimit

Output limit for the related FAQ articles.

FAQ::Frontend::CustomerFAQRelatedArticles###VoteStarsVisible

Show the stars for the articles with a rating equal or greater like the defined value (set value '0' to deactivate the output).

CustomerFrontend::Module###CustomerFAQExplorer

Frontend module registration for the customer interface.

CustomerFrontend::Module###CustomerFAQPrint

Frontend module registration for the customer interface.

CustomerFrontend::Module###CustomerFAQRelatedArticles

Frontend module registration for the customer interface.

CustomerFrontend::Module###CustomerFAQSearch

Frontend module registration for the customer interface.

CustomerFrontend::Module###CustomerFAQZoom

Frontend module registration for the customer interface.

Loader::Module::CustomerFAQExplorer###002-FAQ

Loader module registration for the agent interface.

Loader::Module::CustomerFAQSearch###002-FAQ

Loader module registration for the agent interface.

Loader::Module::CustomerFAQZoom###002-FAQ

Loader module registration for the agent interface.

Loader::Module::CustomerTicketMessage###002-FAQ

Loader module registration for the agent interface.

CustomerFrontend::Navigation###CustomerFAQExplorer###002-FAQ

Main menu item registration.

CustomerFrontend::Navigation###CustomerFAQSearch###002-FAQ

Main menu item registration.

FAQ::Frontend::CustomerFAQExplorer###Order::Default

Defines the default FAQ order in the FAQ Explorer result of the customer interface. Up: oldest on top. Down: latest on top.

FAQ::Frontend::CustomerFAQExplorer###SearchLimit

Maximum number of FAQ articles to be displayed in the FAQ Explorer result of the customer interface.

---

FAQ::Frontend::CustomerFAQExplorer###SearchPageShown

Number of FAQ articles to be displayed in the FAQ Explorer of the customer interface.

FAQ::Frontend::CustomerFAQExplorer###SortBy::Default

Defines the default FAQ attribute for FAQ sorting in the FAQ Explorer of the customer interface.

FAQ::Frontend::CustomerFAQExplorer###TitleSize

Maximum size of the titles in a FAQ article to be shown in the FAQ Explorer in the customer interface.

FAQ::Frontend::CustomerFAQPrint###DynamicField

Dynamic fields shown in the FAQ print screen of the customer interface.

FAQ::Frontend::CustomerFAQSearch###DynamicField

Dynamic fields shown in the FAQ search screen of the customer interface.

FAQ::Frontend::CustomerFAQSearch###Order::Default

Defines the default FAQ order of a search result in the customer interface. Up: oldest on top. Down: latest on top.

FAQ::Frontend::CustomerFAQSearch###SearchCSVDynamicField

Dynamic Fields used to export the search result in CSV format.

FAQ::Frontend::CustomerFAQSearch###SearchLimit

Maximum number of FAQ articles to be displayed in the result of a search in the customer interface.

FAQ::Frontend::CustomerFAQSearch###SearchPageShown

Number of FAQ articles to be displayed on each page of a search result in the customer interface.

FAQ::Frontend::CustomerFAQSearch###SortBy::Default

Defines the default FAQ attribute for FAQ sorting in a FAQ search of the customer interface.

FAQ::Frontend::CustomerFAQSearch###TitleSize

Maximum size of the titles in a FAQ article to be shown in the FAQ Search in the customer interface.

FAQ::Frontend::CustomerFAQZoom###DynamicField

Dynamic fields shown in the FAQ zoom screen of the customer interface.

FAQ::Frontend::CustomerHTMLFieldHeightDefault

Set the default height (in pixels) of inline HTML fields in CustomerFAQZoom (and PublicFAQZoom).

FAQ::Frontend::CustomerHTMLFieldHeightMax

Set the maximum height (in pixels) of inline HTML fields in CustomerFAQZoom (and PublicFAQZoom).

---

## FAQ::Public::StateTypes

List of state types which can be used in the public interface.

## PublicFrontend::CommonParam###Action

Default value for the Action parameter for the public frontend. The Action parameter is used in the scripts of the system.

## PublicFrontend::HeaderMetaModule###3-FAQSearch

Module to generate HTML OpenSearch profile for short FAQ search in the public interface.

## FAQ::Frontend::PublicFAQOverview###DynamicField

Dynamic fields shown in the FAQ overview screen of the public interface.

## Loader::Module::PublicFAQExplorer###002-FAQ

Loader module registration for the public interface.

## Loader::Module::PublicFAQRSS###002-FAQ

Loader module registration for the public interface.

## Loader::Module::PublicFAQSearch###002-FAQ

Loader module registration for the public interface.

## Loader::Module::PublicFAQZoom###002-FAQ

Loader module registration for the public interface.

## PublicFrontend::Module###PublicFAQ

Frontend module registration for the public interface.

## PublicFrontend::Module###PublicFAQExplorer

Frontend module registration for the public interface.

## PublicFrontend::Module###PublicFAQPrint

Frontend module registration for the public interface.

## PublicFrontend::Module###PublicFAQRSS

Frontend module registration for the public interface.

## PublicFrontend::Module###PublicFAQSearch

Frontend module registration for the public interface.

## PublicFrontend::Module###PublicFAQZoom

Frontend module registration for the public interface.

## PublicFrontend::Navigation###PublicFAQExplorer###002-FAQ

Main menu item registration.

## PublicFrontend::Navigation###PublicFAQSearch###002-FAQ

Main menu item registration.

---

FAQ::Frontend::PublicFAQExplorer###Order::Default

Defines the default FAQ order in the FAQ Explorer result of the public interface. Up: oldest on top. Down: latest on top.

FAQ::Frontend::PublicFAQExplorer###SearchLimit

Maximum number of FAQ articles to be displayed in the FAQ Explorer result of the public interface.

FAQ::Frontend::PublicFAQExplorer###SearchPageShown

Number of FAQ articles to be displayed in the FAQ Explorer of the public interface.

FAQ::Frontend::PublicFAQExplorer###SortBy::Default

Defines the default FAQ attribute for FAQ sorting in the FAQ Explorer of the public interface.

FAQ::Frontend::PublicFAQExplorer###TitleSize

Maximum size of the titles in a FAQ article to be shown in the FAQ Explorer in the public interface.

FAQ::Frontend::PublicFAQPrint###DynamicField

Dynamic fields shown in the FAQ print screen of the public interface.

FAQ::Frontend::PublicFAQSearch###DynamicField

Dynamic fields shown in the FAQ search screen of the public interface.

FAQ::Frontend::PublicFAQSearch###Order::Default

Defines the default FAQ order of a search result in the public interface. Up: oldest on top. Down: latest on top.

FAQ::Frontend::PublicFAQSearch###SearchCSVDynamicField

Dynamic Fields used to export the search result in CSV format.

FAQ::Frontend::PublicFAQSearch###SearchLimit

Maximum number of FAQ articles to be displayed in the result of a search in the public interface.

FAQ::Frontend::PublicFAQSearch###SearchPageShown

Number of FAQ articles to be displayed on each page of a search result in the public interface.

FAQ::Frontend::PublicFAQSearch###SortBy::Default

Defines the default FAQ attribute for FAQ sorting in a FAQ search of the public interface.

FAQ::Frontend::PublicFAQSearch###TitleSize

Maximum size of the titles in a FAQ article to be shown in the FAQ Search in the public interface.

FAQ::Frontend::PublicFAQZoom###DynamicField

Dynamic fields shown in the FAQ zoom screen of the public interface.



---

GenericInterface::Operation::Module###FAQ::LanguageList

GenericInterface module registration for the operation layer.

GenericInterface::Operation::Module###FAQ::PublicCategoryList

GenericInterface module registration for the operation layer.

GenericInterface::Operation::Module###FAQ::PublicFAQGet

GenericInterface module registration for the operation layer.

GenericInterface::Operation::Module###FAQ::PublicFAQSearch

GenericInterface module registration for the operation layer.

## **11.3. Included Features**

### **11.3.1. FAQ Explorer**

Intuitive navigation and flexible mapping of theme hierarchies within the FAQ Explorer enable easy navigation through the database.

### **11.3.2. WYSIWYG Editor**

Using the WYSIWYG Editor you can change the formatting of articles and include screenshots or images.

### **11.3.3. FAQ Articles**

FAQ articles with various attributes like "Symptom", "Problem", "Solution", "Title", "Language", "Category", "Keywords", "State", "Created" and "Changed"

### **11.3.4. FAQ Attachments**

You can add attachments to FAQ articles, which are available in the customer interface, too (e. g. user guides in pdf format).

### **11.3.5. Agent And Customer Interfaces**

Using the FAQ state you can determine the interface(s), in which an FAQ article should be displayed. Articles with their state set to "internal" are only visible for agents via the Agent Interface; Articles whose state is set to "external" are also displayed in the protected customer section, and articles tagged as "public" are available in the non-protected public area as well.

### **11.3.6. Comfortable Navigation / Clickable Keywords**

The key words feature enables comfortable navigation to alternative articles using clickable key words.

### **11.3.7. Linked Objects**

FAQ articles can be linked to other objects such as tickets, FAQ articles or (CMDB) configuration items.

### **11.3.8. Full-text And Quick Search**

You can execute a full-text and quick search in the entire knowledge database. You can also use OTRS operators for "AND" or "OR" relations.

### 11.3.9. Top 10 Articles

An overview showing the Top 10 most often accessed, most recently generated and most recently changed articles.

### 11.3.10. Ranking / Voting Of FAQ Articles

A personal ranking / voting of FAQ articles providing other users with information about the quality of FAQ articles.

### 11.3.11. This might be helpful (agent and customer ticket creation)

An additional widget for the customer ticket creation providing you helpful faq article related for the insert subject and text.

### 11.3.12. Inserting FAQ Articles In OTRS Replies

You can insert FAQ articles (including images and attachments) in new tickets or replies you generate in OTRS.

### 11.3.13. Release Workflow

Workflow to release FAQ articles that have been newly generated or changed.

### 11.3.14. RSS Feeds For Public FAQ Articles

In the public area, an option is provided to subscribe to RSS Feeds providing information about changes in FAQ articles.

### 11.3.15. OpenSearch Format

The FAQ Module supports Open Search format (enabling quick searches directly from the browser).

### 11.3.16. Create Links Using The Category Name

It is possible to refer to FAQ items by creating a link for web browser using the category name instead of just the category ID

Category parameter is the full category path, each sub-category is separated by "::" (which is also called the "Category Long Name"). Imagine the following category tree:

```
| --GrandParent
|   |--Parent
|   |--|Son
```

To create a link to the "Son" category we need to specify the following path: Category=GrandParent::Parent::Son.

See the link examples below:

from: <http://localhost/otrs/index.pl?Action=AdminFAQExplorer;CategoryID=1>

to: <http://localhost/otrs/index.pl?Action=AdminFAQExplorer;Category=Misc>

Other Examples:

<http://localhost/otrs/index.pl?Action=AdminFAQExplorer;Category=My%20Category>

[http://localhost/otrs/index.pl?  
Action=CustomerFAQExplorer;Category=GrandParent::Parent::Son](http://localhost/otrs/index.pl?Action=CustomerFAQExplorer;Category=GrandParent::Parent::Son)

[http://localhost/otrs/index.pl?  
Action=PublicFAQExplorer;Category=My%20Category::Subcategory](http://localhost/otrs/index.pl?Action=PublicFAQExplorer;Category=My%20Category::Subcategory)

### 11.3.17. Generic Interface FAQ Connector For Public Interface

Allow you to use the functions for FAQ public interface via OTRS Generic Interface by adding the following operations.

- LanguageList

This operation returns the list of all FAQ languages available in the system. The response of this operation is a list of languages including the ID and Name for each language.

- PublicCategoryList

This operation is used to get the system FAQ categories that have at least one public FAQ item, as a consequence also the category ancestors are also listed even if they don't have any public FAQ item. The output of this operation is a list of categories including ID and Name for each category.

- PublicFAQSearch

By using this operation is possible to perform a FAQ search for the public FAQ items using the same search parameters as in the public web interface. It will return a list of IDs for matched FAQ items.

- PublicFAQGet

This operation can be used to easily obtain one or more FAQ items. The response will one or more main containers called 'FAQItem' that has all the FAQ item information, including attachments, each attachment is represented by an 'Attachment' sub-containers and they could be more than one.

### 11.3.18. Dynamic Fields for FAQ

Basic Dynamic Fields (Text, TextArea, Checkbox, Dropdown, Multiselect, Date and Date/Time) has been implemented for FAQ items. Its creation, behavior and configuration is similar to the Dynamic Fields for Ticket.

Already created Dynamic Fields can not be used for FAQ, new Dynamic Fields for FAQ (exclusively) has to be created (Same as Ticket and Article Dynamic Fields).

Dynamic Fields extend FAQ by adding multiple options to store and present information on FAQ Items, beyond the normal fields (e.g. Symptom, Problem, Solution, etc. ).

## 11.4. Verwendung

This functionality use default system groups:

- All users are able to:
  - Use FAQ Explorer.

- Add, Edit, Delete, Zoom, Print and Link FAQ Articles.
- Use FAQ Journal.
- Use FAQ Search.
- admin.

Users in this group are able to:

- Add, Edit and Delete FAQ Categories.
- Add, Edit and Delete FAQ Languages.
- users.

Users in this group are able to:

- Approve FAQ Articles.

### **Anmerkung**

The group to approve FAQ Articles can be changed using SysConfig.

All users regardless of their group membership will have a new menu called "FAQ" in the navigation bar that is in the top of the screen (after re-login), similar to the "Ticket" menu.

## **11.4.1. Create A New FAQ Article**

This example shows how to create a new FAQ article.

1. From the Navigation Bar, click on "FAQ" and then on "New" (from the opened FAQ menu option).
2. Fill the required information.

There are three possible FAQ states: "internal": only agents can see the FAQ article, "external": agents and registered customer can see the FAQ article and "public": this FAQ articles are accessible from the OTRS public interface.

By default the system has the Category "Misc" and the Languages "en" for English and "de" for German. (more Categories and Languages can be added to the system).

On a clean system there are four multiple line fields (with other two more than can be added if needed), their names and visibility can be changed in the system configuration.

3. Click on the "Create" button.

This will create a new FAQ article that can be accessed from the FAQ Explorer

### **Anmerkung**

By default the FAQ article does not need an approval procedure, if this functionality is enabled and the user is also a member of the FAQ Approval group, a selection to set the approval state is also shown in this screen.

## **11.4.2. Create a New Category**

This example shows how to create a new FAQ category.

## Anmerkung

Be sure that the logged user is a member of "admin" group.

1. From FAQ menu click on "Category Management".

A list of available categories is shown (from there is also possible to edit or delete them)

2. Click on "Add Category" from the Actions side bar.

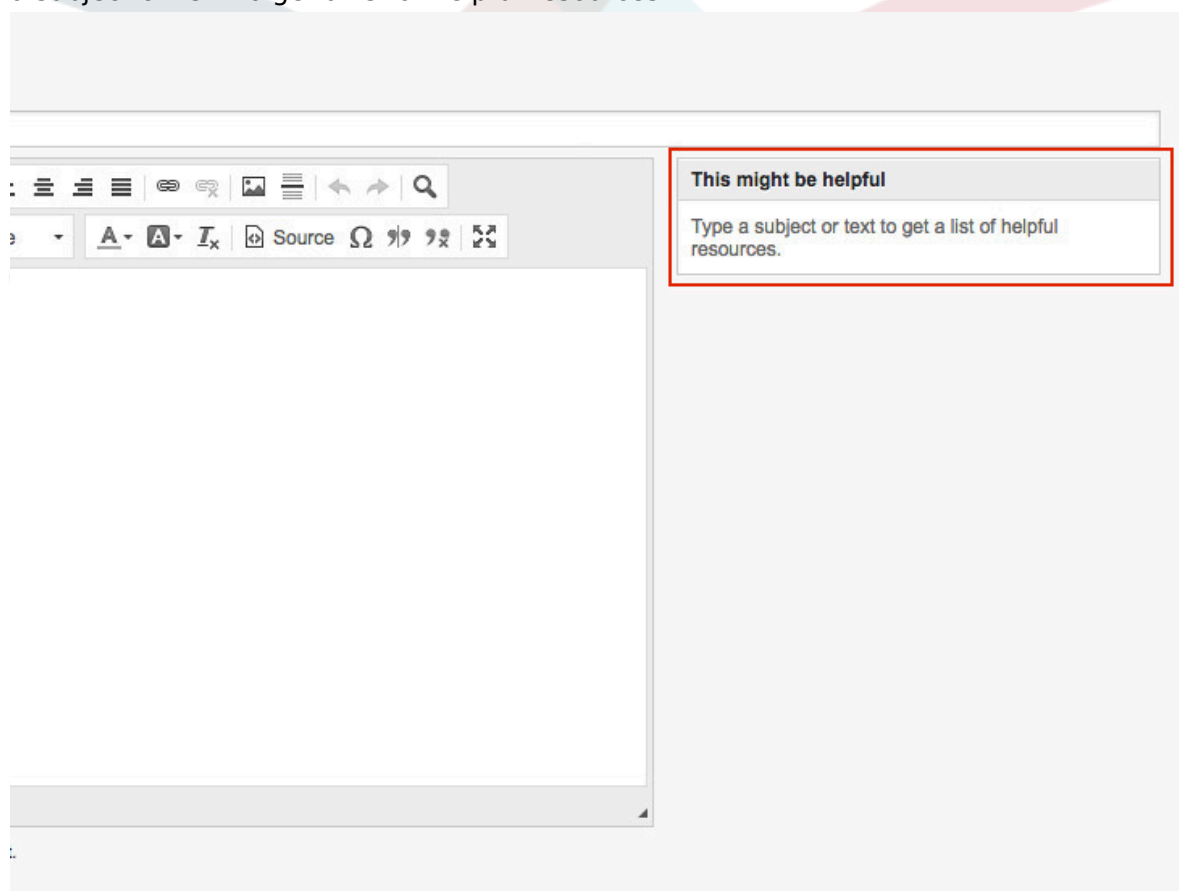
3. Fill the required information.

Notice that a category can be a sub item from a wider category, this is helpful to organize FAQ articles in a hierarchical way (this hierarchies can be drilled down from the FAQ Explorer).

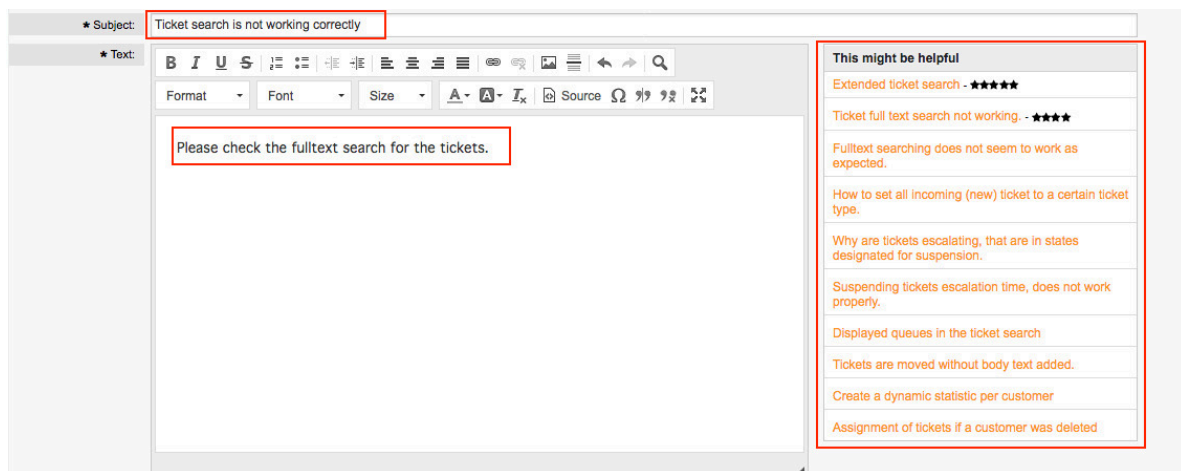
4. Click on "Submit" button, and the new category will be ready to use.

### 11.4.3. Related Articles (This might be helpful during the customer ticket creation)

A new widget in the customer ticket creation will be visible. The widget should help the customer to get directly a helpful solution without a ticket creation. The user must type a subject or text to get a list of helpful resources.



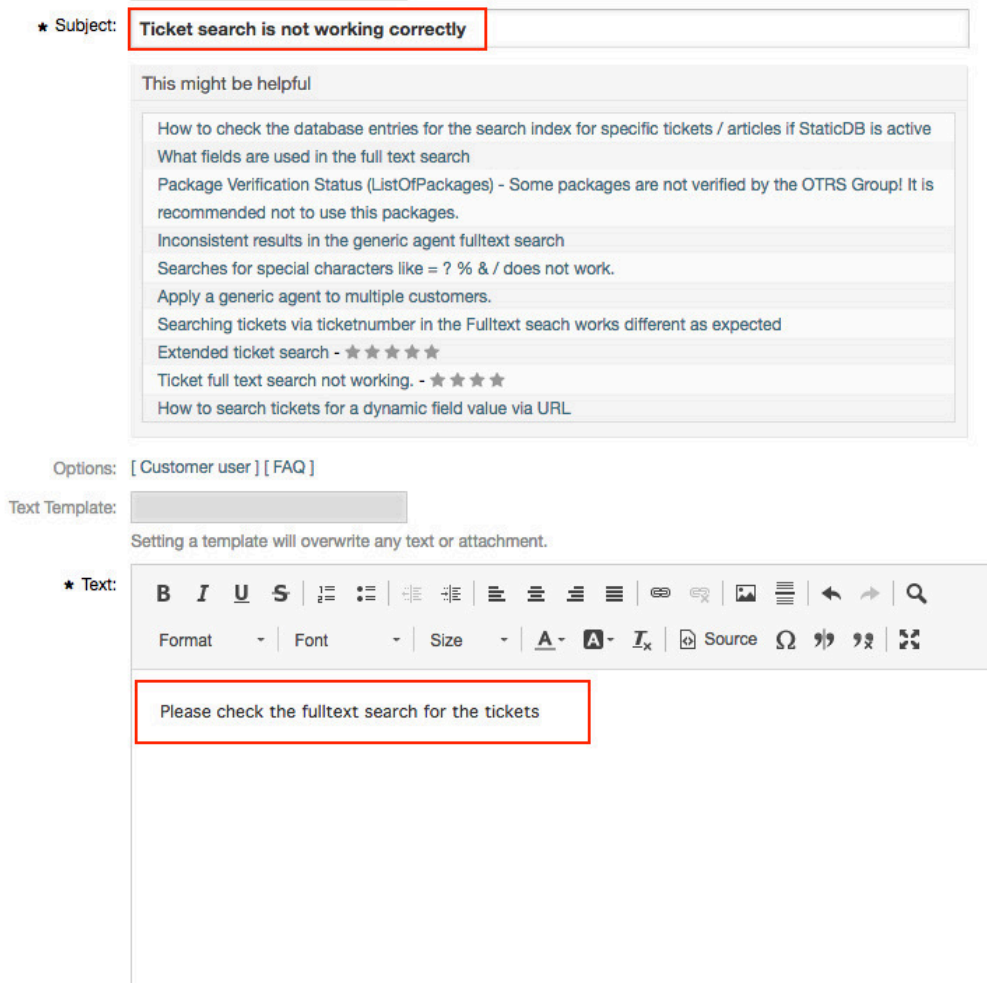
For the output of the helpful article list all external and public FAQ article will be considered (but only FAQ article with the default language or the user language).



### 11.4.4. Related Articles (This might be helpful during the agent ticket creation)

A widget in the agent ticket phone and email creation will be visible. The widget should help the agent to get directly a helpful solution for the current situation. The agent must type a subject or text to get a list of helpful resources.

For the output of the helpful article list all internal, external and public FAQ article will be considered (but only FAQ article with the default language or the user language).



## 11.4.5. Collection/Sorting for the related (helpful) articles

For the related FAQ article collection the insert content in the subject and text will be used. After every whitespace (for the subject only after 10 characters or if already some text in the text field exists) a check in the background collect possible new helpful FAQ article for the list. The keywords (every single word) from the insert subject and text will be compared with all keywords from the FAQ articles and all matched articles will be added to the result list. The matched articles will be ordered with a keyword quantifier, the last change time and the create time.

The occurrence of the words in the text and title will be counted and the quantifier will be calculated with the defined keywords in the FAQ articles. If the word is a keyword in a FAQ article the quantifier for this FAQ article will be increased (word counter + current FAQ article quantifier). Here is a example for the related FAQ article ordering:

```

We have some FAQ Article with the following keywords:
- FAQArticle 1 with keywords: 'itsm', 'changemanagement', 'ticket'
- FAQArticle 2 with keywords: 'itsm', 'changemanagement'
- FAQArticle 3 with keywords: 'ticket'
Some example words from the subject and text (with a counter for the occur in the
subject and text):
- changemanagement (5)
- ticket (4)
- itsm (1)
Result for the collection (FAQArticleID => Calculated Quantifier):
- FAQArticle 1 => 11 - ( changemanagement (5) + ticket (4) + itsm (1) = Quantifier
(11) )
- FAQArticle 2 => 6 - ( changemanagement (5) + itsm (1) = Quantifier (6) )
- FAQArticle 3 => 4 - ( ticket (4) = Quantifier (4) )

```

If two articles have the same keyword quantifier the last change time and create time will also be used for the sorting.

To provide good helpful FAQ article for the ticket creation, you need good maintained keywords in the FAQ articles.

## 12. Share Search Templates

### 12.1. Beschreibung

This functionality allows agent users to share their own search templates with all agents.

### 12.2. Konfiguration

#### Systemkonfiguration

```
Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSearch###GlobalProfileGroup
```

```
Navigation: Frontend::Agent::View::TicketSearch
```

Defines the groups whose agents can set up global search templates.

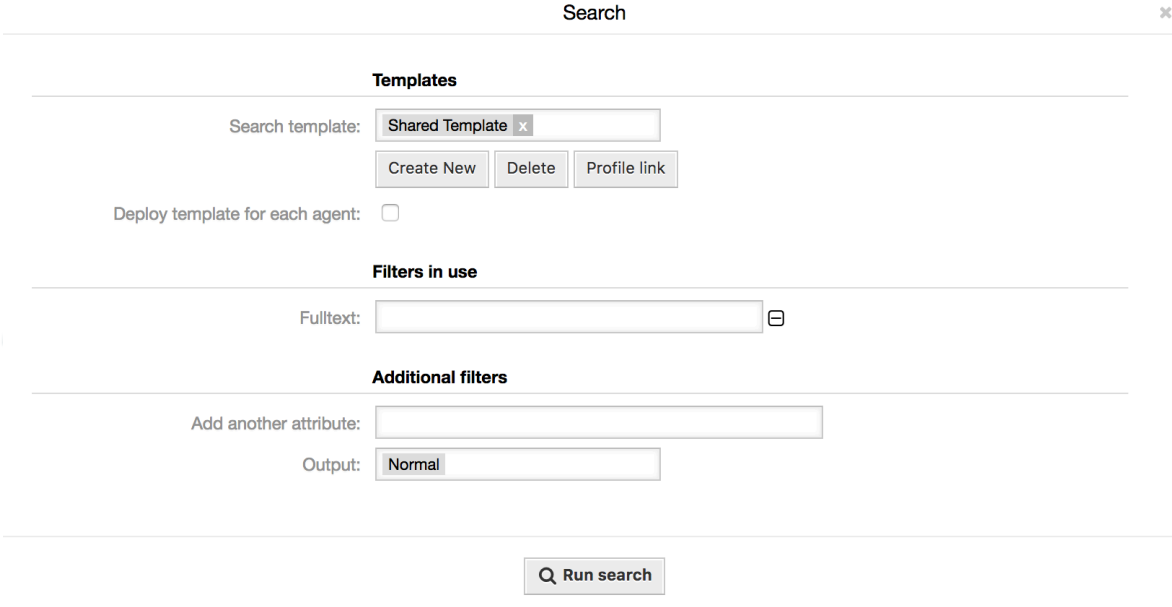
## 12.3. Verwendung

### 12.3.1. AgentTicketSearch - Add share search profile

Switch to the ticket search area (AgentTicketSearch). Now select a name for your search template and press "Add". You can then configure the search parameters as usual.

You will now also see the new option "Deploy template for each agent". If this option is set and you then perform your search, your search template is then available for every other agent.

#### Abbildung 6.100. Deploy template for each agent



The screenshot shows the 'Search' configuration page in OTRS. At the top, there is a title bar with 'Search' and a close button. Below this, the 'Templates' section contains a 'Search template:' dropdown menu currently set to 'Shared Template'. To the right of the dropdown are three buttons: 'Create New', 'Delete', and 'Profile link'. Below the dropdown is a checkbox labeled 'Deploy template for each agent:' which is currently unchecked. The 'Filters in use' section has a 'Fulltext:' input field with a search icon on the right. The 'Additional filters' section includes an 'Add another attribute:' input field and an 'Output:' dropdown menu set to 'Normal'. At the bottom of the form is a 'Run search' button with a magnifying glass icon.

Groups can be defined using the SysConfig option "Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSearch####GlobalProfileGroup". Only agents in these groups can create "Global" search templates.

Global search templates can only be revoked by the agent who created the template.



# Kapitel 7.

## Leistungsverbesserung

Presented below is a list of performance enhancing techniques for your OTRS installation, including configuration, coding, memory use, and more.

### 1. OTRS

Es gibt verschiedene Ansätze zur Leistungssteigerung von OTRS.

#### 1.1. TicketIndexModule

There are two backend modules for the index for the ticket queue view:

```
Kernel::System::Ticket::IndexAccelerator::RuntimeDB
```

This is the default option, and will generate each queue view on the fly from the ticket table. You will not have performance trouble until you have about 60,000 open tickets in your system.

```
Kernel::System::Ticket::IndexAccelerator::StaticDB
```

The most powerful module, should be used when you have above 80,000 open tickets. It uses an extra `ticket_index` table, which will be populated with keywords based on ticket data. Use `bin/otrs.Console.pl Maint::Ticket::QueueIndexRebuild` for generating an initial index after switching backends.

You can change the used `IndexAccelerator` module via `SysConfig`.

#### 1.2. Ticket Search Index

OTRS uses a special search index to perform full-text searches across fields in articles from different communication channels.

To create an initial index, use `bin/otrs.Console.pl Maint::Ticket::FulltextIndex --rebuild`.

##### Anmerkung

Actual article indexing happens via an OTRS daemon job in the background. While articles which were just added in the system are marked for indexing immediately, it could happen their index is available within a few minutes.

There are some options available for fine tuning the search index:

```
Ticket::SearchIndex::IndexArchivedTickets
```

Defines if archived tickets will be included in the search index (off by default). This is advisable to keep the index small on large systems with archived tickets. If this is turned off, archived tickets will not be found by full-text searches.

```
Ticket::SearchIndex::Attribute
```

The attribute `WordCountMax` defines the maximum number of words which will be processed to build up the index. For example only the first 1000 words of an article body are stored in the article search index. The attributes `WordLengthMin` and `Word-`

LengthMax are used as word length boundaries. Only words with a length between these two values are stored in the article search index.

#### Ticket::SearchIndex::Filters

There are three default filters defined:

- The first filter strips out special chars like: , & < > ? " ! \* | ; [ ] ( ) + \$ ^=
- The second filter strips out words which begin or ends with one of following chars: ' : .
- The third filter strips out words which do not contain a word-character: a-z, A-Z, 0-9, \_

#### Ticket::SearchIndex::StopWords

There are so-called stop-words defined for some languages. These stop-words will be skipped while creating the search index.

## 1.3. Article Storage (Email, Phone and Internal Articles)

There are two different backend modules for the article storage of phone, email and internal articles (configured via Ticket::Article::Backend::MIMEBase::ArticleStorage):

#### Kernel::System::Ticket::Article::Backend::MIMEBase::ArticleStorageDB

This default module will store attachments in the database.

### **Anmerkung**

Don't use it with large setups.

Pro: works with multiple front end servers.

Con: requires much storage space in the database.

#### Kernel::System::Ticket::Article::Backend::MIMEBase::ArticleStorageFS

Use this module to store attachments on the local file system.

### **Anmerkung**

Recommended for large setups.

Pro: Schneller!

Con: If you have multiple front end servers, you must make sure the file system is shared between the servers. Place it on an NFS share or preferably a SAN or similar solution.

### **Anmerkung**

You can switch from one back-end to the other on the fly. You can switch the backend in the SysConfig, and then run the command line utility bin/otrs.Console.pl Admin::Article::StorageSwitch to put the articles from the database onto the filesystem or the other way around. You can use the *--target* option to specify the target backend. Please note that the entire process can take considera-

ble time to run, depending on the number of articles you have and the available CPU power and/or network capacity.

```
shell> bin/otrs.Console.pl Admin::Article::StorageSwitch --target ArticleStorageFS
```

*Skript: Wechsel des TicketStorage-Backends von Datenbank zu Dateisystem.*

If you want to keep old attachments in the database, you can activate the SysConfig option `Ticket::Article::Backend::MIMEBase::CheckAllStorageBackends` to make sure OTRS will still find them.

## 1.4. Tickets archivieren

Da OTRS als revisionssicheres System betrieben werden kann, ist das Löschen von geschlossenen Tickets möglicherweise nicht empfehlenswert. Daher haben wir eine Funktion implementiert, mit der Sie Tickets archivieren können.

Tickets that match certain criteria can be marked as "archived". These tickets are not accessed if you do a regular ticket search or run a Generic Agent job. The system itself does not have to deal with a huge amount of tickets any longer as only the "latest" tickets are taken into consideration when using OTRS. This can result in a huge performance gain on large systems.

Befolgen Sie folgende Schritte, um die Archivierungsfunktion zu nutzen:

### 1. Archivsystem in der SysConfig aktivieren

Wählen Sie in der SysConfig die Gruppe `Ticket` aus. In `Core::Ticket` finden Sie die Option `Ticket::ArchiveSystem`, die standardmäßig auf "Nein" steht. Ändern Sie diese auf "Ja" und speichern Sie die Änderung ab.

### 2. Anlegen eines GenericAgent-Jobs

On the Admin page, select `GenericAgent` and add a new job there.

#### a. Job-Einstellungen

Geben Sie dem Job einen geeigneten Namen und angemessene Optionen.

#### b. Ticket-Filter

Der Ticketfilter ist eine Ticketsuche, die Tickets nach bestimmten Kriterien auswählt. Es könnte empfehlenswert sein, nur Tickets zu archivieren, die seit einigen Monaten im Status "geschlossen" sind.

#### c. Ticket-Aktion

Im Abschnitt "Ticket-Aktion" werden Sie eine Aktion "Ausgewählte Tickets archivieren" finden. Wählen Sie dort "Tickets archivieren" aus.

#### d. Job speichern

Am Ende der Seite finden Sie einen Knopf zum Speichern des Jobs.

#### e. Betroffene Tickets

Das System wird dann alle Tickets anzeigen, die beim Ausführen des `GenericAgent`-Jobs archiviert werden.

### 3. Ticketsuche

Wenn Sie nun nach Tickets suchen, werden standardmäßig nur Tickets gefunden, die nicht archiviert sind. Wenn Sie auch in archivierten Tickets suchen wollen, fügen Sie "Archivsuche" zu Ihren Suchkriterien hinzu.

## 1.5. Cache

OTRS caches a lot of temporary data in `/opt/otrs/var/tmp`. Please make sure that this uses a high performance file system/storage. If you have enough RAM, you can also try to put this directory on a ramdisk like this:

```
shell> /opt/otrs/bin/otrs.Console.pl Maint::Session::DeleteAll
shell> /opt/otrs/bin/otrs.Console.pl Maint::Cache::Delete
shell> sudo mount -o size=16G -t tmpfs none /opt/otrs/var/tmp

# add persistent mount point in /etc/fstab
```

### Anmerkung

Please note that this will be a non-permanent storage that will be lost on server reboot. All your sessions (if you store them in the filesystem) and your cache data will be lost.

There is also a centralized memcached based cache backend available for purchase from OTRS Group.

## 2. Datenbank

Einstellungen sind immer spezifisch für die jeweils eingesetzte Datenbank. Bei Problemen lesen Sie die Dokumentation und fragen Sie Ihren Datenbankadministrator.

### 2.1. MySQL

Wenn Sie den Tabellentyp MyISAM (Standard) benutzen, und einen großen Teil einer Tabelle gelöscht haben, oder wenn Sie sehr viele Änderungen an einer Tabelle mit Zeilen variabler Länge vorgenommen haben (Tabellen mit VARCHAR, BLOB oder TEXT Spalten), sollten Sie die Datendateien (Tabellen) mit dem "optimize" Kommando behandeln.

Dies bietet sich an, wenn MySQL viel CPU Zeit braucht. Optimieren Sie die Tabellen `ticket`, `ticket_history` und `article`.

```
shell> mysql -u user -p database
mysql> optimize table ticket;
mysql> optimize table ticket_history;
mysql> optimize table article;
```

*Skript: Optimierung von Datenbanktabellen.*

### 2.2. PostgreSQL

PostgreSQL is best tuned by modifying the `postgresql.conf` file in your PostgreSQL data directory. For advice on how to do this, reference the following articles:

- <http://www.revsys.com/writings/postgresql-performance.html>
- <http://varlena.com/GeneralBits/Tidbits/perf.html>

- 
- [http://varlena.com/GeneralBits/Tidbits/annotated\\_conf\\_e.html](http://varlena.com/GeneralBits/Tidbits/annotated_conf_e.html)

If performance is still not satisfactory, we suggest that you join the PostgreSQL Performance mailing list ( <http://www.postgresql.org/community/lists/> ), and ask questions there. The folks on the PostgreSQL list are very friendly and can probably help.

## 3. Web Server

OTRS comes with a built-in web server that is correctly preconfigured for many production use cases. Please see the file `Kernel/WebApp.conf` for further tuning possibilities in high-load environments, where for example the number of active worker processes needs to be increased.



# Anhang A. Weitere Quellen

[otrs.com/?lang=de](http://otrs.com/?lang=de)

The OTRS website with source code, documentation and news is available at [www.otrs.com](http://www.otrs.com). Here you can also find information about professional services and OTRS Administrator training seminars from OTRS Group, the creator of OTRS.

## Mailinglisten

**Tabelle A.1. Mailinglisten**

Name & URL	Beschreibung
<a href="mailto:announce@otrs.org">announce@otrs.org</a>	Ankündigungen zu OTRS (neue Versionen, Updates, ...) mit wenig Verkehr.
<a href="mailto:otrs@otrs.org">otrs@otrs.org</a>	Englische Benutzer-Fragen und -Diskussionen rund um OTRS mit wenigen bis vielen Anfragen.
<a href="mailto:otrs-de@otrs.org">otrs-de@otrs.org</a>	Deutsche Benutzer-Fragen und -Diskussionen rund um OTRS mit wenigen bis vielen Anfragen.
<a href="mailto:dev@otrs.org">dev@otrs.org</a>	Mailingliste für die Entwickler von OTRS mit wenig Verkehr.

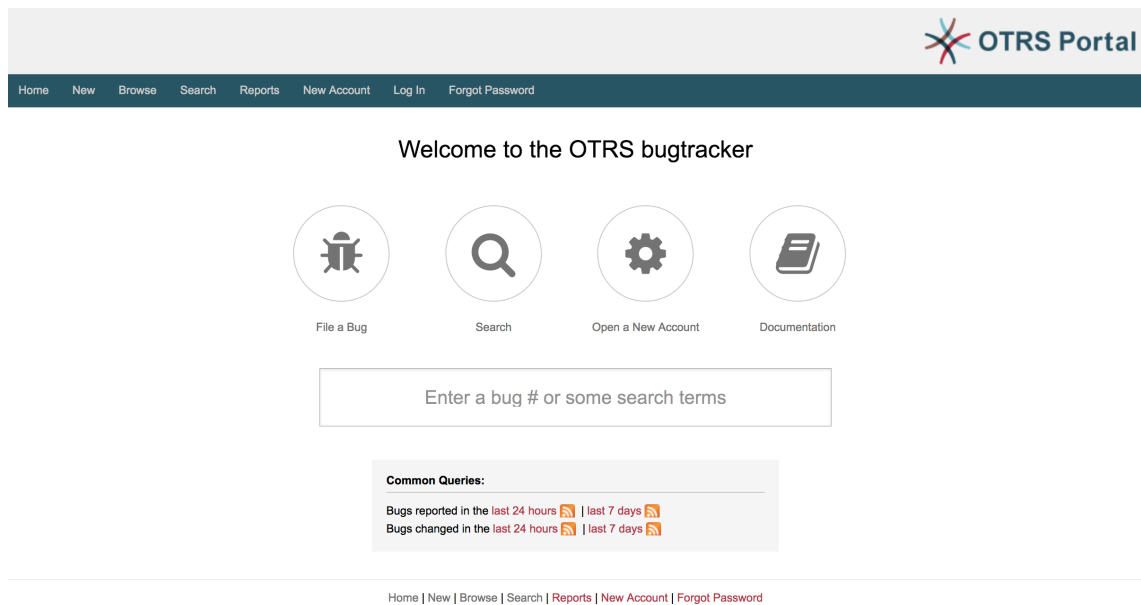
## Übersetzungen

Sie können unter [Transifex](#) dabei helfen OTRS in Ihre Sprache zu übersetzen.

## Fehler berichten

To report software defects, please visit <http://bugs.otrs.org/> (see figure below). Please take note of the difference between a bug and a configuration issue. Configuration issues are problems that you encounter when setting a system, or general questions regarding the use of OTRS. Bug reports should only be used for issues with the source code of OTRS or other open source OTRS modules itself. For configuration issues, you should either use the [commercial support, available from OTRS](#), or the public mailing lists.

## Abbildung A.1. Fehlerverfolgungssystem



The screenshot shows the OTRS Portal interface. At the top right, the OTRS logo and 'OTRS Portal' text are visible. Below this is a navigation bar with links: Home, New, Browse, Search, Reports, New Account, Log In, and Forgot Password. The main heading reads 'Welcome to the OTRS bugtracker'. Below the heading are four circular icons: a bug for 'File a Bug', a magnifying glass for 'Search', a gear for 'Open a New Account', and a document for 'Documentation'. A search input field is present with the placeholder text 'Enter a bug # or some search terms'. Below the search field is a 'Common Queries' section with two lines of links: 'Bugs reported in the last 24 hours | last 7 days' and 'Bugs changed in the last 24 hours | last 7 days'. At the bottom of the page, a secondary navigation bar contains the same links as the top bar.

# Anhang B. Referenz der Konfigurationseinstellungen

## 1. CloudService

### CloudServices::Disabled

Deaktiviert die Kommunikation zwischen diesem System und den Servern der OTRS Gruppe, die Cloud-Services zur Verfügung stellen. Wenn dies auf 'deaktiviere Cloud-Services' eingestellt ist, so werden verschiedene Funktionen wie unter anderem die Systemregistrierung, das Senden von Supportdaten, das Upgraden auf und das Nutzen von OTRS Business Solution™, OTRS Verify™, OTRS Nachrichten und Produktnachrichten im Dashboard-Widget nicht mehr funktionieren.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

## 2. CloudService → Admin → ModuleRegistration

### CloudService::Admin::Module###200-SMS

Cloud-Service-Admin-Modulregistrierung für den Transport-Layer.

Standardwert:

```
---  
ConfigDialog: AdminCloudServiceSMS  
Description: This will allow the system to send text messages via SMS.  
Icon: fa fa-mobile  
Name: SMS
```

## 3. Core

### ConfigImportAllowed

Kontrolliert, ob es dem Admin erlaubt ist, eine gespeicherte Systemkonfiguration in SysConfig zu importieren.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### DemoSystem

Führt das System im "Demo" Modus aus. Wenn die Einstellung aktiviert ist, können Agenten Einstellungen, wie die Sprachauswahl oder das Design über die Agenten Weboberfläche ändern. Diese Einstellungen sind nur für die aktuelle Session gültig. Agenten können ihr Passwort nicht ändern.



Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

## FQDN

Definiert den Full Qualified Domain Name des OTRS Systems. Diese Einstellung wird als Variable OTRS\_CONFIG\_FQDN genutzt, welche in allen Nachrichten-Formularen zu finden ist oder um Links zu Tickets in Ihrem OTRS System zu generieren.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- yourhost.example.com

## Organization

Firmenname, welcher in ausgehenden E-Mails als X-Header gesetzt werden soll.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- Example Company

## ProductName

Definiert den Namen der Anwendung, die in der Weboberfläche, in Tabs und in der Titelleiste des Webbrowser angezeigt wird.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- OTRS 7

## Secure::DisableBanner

Wenn aktiviert, werden OTRS-Versionsinformationen aus der Oberfläche und HTTP-Headern und X-Headern entfernt. Hinweis: Nach Änderung dieser Option muss der Cache gelöscht werden.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

## SystemID

Definiert die System ID. Jede Ticketnummer und HTTP Sitzung enthält diese ID. Das stellt sicher, dass nur Tickets in das Ticketsystem aufgenommen werden, welche zum eigenen Ticketsystem gehören (nützlich, wenn zwischen zwei Instanzen von OTRS kommuniziert wird).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '10'

## 4. Core → AppointmentCalendar

### AgentAppointmentEdit::Location::Link###1-GoogleMaps

Beschreibt ein Symbol mit Verknüpfung zur Google Maps Webseite mit dem aktuellen Standort als entsprechendes Ziel in der Terminbearbeitungs-Oberfläche.

Standardwert:

```

---
CSSClass: GoogleMaps
IconName: fa-globe fa-lg
Target: _blank
Text: Location
URL: http://maps.google.com/maps?z=7&q=

```

### AppointmentCalendar::CalendarColors

Liste an Farben in Hexadezimal RGB, welche verschiedenen Benutzerkalendern zugewiesen werden. Stellen Sie sicher, dass die Farben dunkel genug sind, um weißen Text darauf darzustellen. Sofern die Anzahl der Kalender die Anzahl der verfügbaren Farben überschreitet, wird diese Liste erneut von Anfang an genutzt.

Standardwert:

```

---
- '#000000'
- '#1E1E1E'
- '#3A3A3A'
- '#545453'
- '#6E6E6E'
- '#878687'
- '#888787'
- '#A09FA0'
- '#B8B8B8'
- '#D0D0D0'
- '#E8E8E8'
- '#FFFFFF'
- '#891100'
- '#894800'
- '#888501'
- '#458401'
- '#028401'
- '#018448'
- '#008688'
- '#004A88'
- '#001888'
- '#491A88'
- '#891E88'
- '#891648'
- '#FF2101'
- '#FF8802'
- '#FFFA03'
- '#83F902'
- '#05F802'
- '#03F987'
- '#00FDFF'
- '#008CFF'
- '#002EFF'
- '#8931FF'
- '#FF39FF'
- '#FF2987'
- '#FF726E'
- '#FFCE6E'
- '#FFFB6D'
- '#CEFA6E'
- '#68F96E'
- '#68FDFF'
- '#68FBD0'

```

```
- '#6ACFFF'
- '#6E76FF'
- '#D278FF'
- '#FF7AFF'
- '#FF7FD3'
```

### AppointmentCalendar::CalendarLimitOverview

Maximale Anzahl an aktiven Kalendern in der Kalenderübersicht oder Ressourcenübersicht. Bitte beachten Sie, dass sich zuviele gleichzeitig aktive Kalender aufgrund vieler gleichzeitiger Anfragen auf die Performance des Systems auswirken kann.

Standardwert:

```
--- '10'
```

### AppointmentCalendar::Import::RecurringMonthsLimit

OTRS unterstützt keine wiederholenden Termine ohne Enddatum oder Anzahl der Durchläufe. Während des Importierungsprozesses kann es vorkommen, dass die entsprechende ICS-Datei solche Termin enthält. Stattdessen wird das System alle vergangenen Termine erstellen, sowie zusätzlich Termine für die kommenden n Monate (120 Monate / 10 Jahre standardmäßig).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '120'
```

## 5. Core → AppointmentCalendar → Plugin

### AppointmentCalendar::Plugin###0100-Ticket

Legt das Ticket-Plugin für Termine fest.

Standardwert:

```
---
Module: Kernel::System::Calendar::Plugin::Ticket
Name: Ticket
URL: <OTRS_CONFIG_ContentType>://<OTRS_CONFIG_FQDN>/<OTRS_CONFIG_ScriptAlias>index.pl?
Action=AgentTicketZoom;TicketID=%s
```

## 6. Core → AppointmentCalendar → TicketAppointments

### AppointmentCalendar::TicketAppointmentSearchParams

Legt die Liste der Parameter fest, welche mit der Ticketsuchfunktion verwendet werden kann.

Standardwert:

```
---
CustomerID: CustomerID
CustomerUserLogin: Customer user
Locks: Lock state
MIMEBase_AttachmentName: Attachment Name
MIMEBase_Body: Body
MIMEBase_Cc: Cc
```

```

MIMEBase_From: From
MIMEBase_Subject: Subject
MIMEBase_To: To
OwnerIDs: Owner
Priorities: Priority
ResponsibleIDs: Responsible
SLAs: SLA
Services: Service
StateType: State type
States: State
Title: Title
Types: Type
  
```

### **AppointmentCalendar::TicketAppointmentType###0100-FirstResponseTime**

Beschreibt den Ticket-Termin-Backend Typ für Ticketeskalationen.

Standardwert:

```

---
Event: TicketSLAUpdate|TicketQueueUpdate|TicketStateUpdate|TicketCreate|ArticleCreate
Key: FirstResponseTime
Mark: E
Module: Kernel::System::Calendar::Ticket::EscalationTime
Name: First response time
  
```

### **AppointmentCalendar::TicketAppointmentType###0200-UpdateTime**

Beschreibt den Ticket-Termin-Backend Typ für Ticketeskalationen.

Standardwert:

```

---
Event: TicketSLAUpdate|TicketQueueUpdate|TicketStateUpdate|TicketCreate|ArticleCreate
Key: UpdateTime
Mark: E
Module: Kernel::System::Calendar::Ticket::EscalationTime
Name: Update time
  
```

### **AppointmentCalendar::TicketAppointmentType###0300-SolutionTime**

Beschreibt den Ticket-Termin-Backend Typ für Ticketeskalationen.

Standardwert:

```

---
Event: TicketSLAUpdate|TicketQueueUpdate|TicketStateUpdate|TicketCreate|ArticleCreate
Key: SolutionTime
Mark: E
Module: Kernel::System::Calendar::Ticket::EscalationTime
Name: Solution time
  
```

### **AppointmentCalendar::TicketAppointmentType###0400-PendingTime**

Beschreibt den Ticket-Termin-Backend Typ für Ticketpendingzeiten.

Standardwert:

```

---
Event: TicketPendingTimeUpdate
Key: PendingTime
Mark: P
Module: Kernel::System::Calendar::Ticket::PendingTime
Name: Pending time
  
```

### **AppointmentCalendar::TicketAppointmentType###0500-DynamicField**

Beschreibt den Ticket-Termin-Backend Typ für Datum/Uhrzeit durch dynamische Felder.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Event: TicketDynamicFieldUpdate_.*  
Key: DynamicField_%s  
Mark: D  
Module: Kernel::System::Calendar::Ticket::DynamicField  
Name: DynamicField_%s
```

## 7. Core → Auth → Agent → TwoFactor

### **AuthTwoFactorModule**

Definiert das Modul für die Zwei-Faktor-Authentifizierung von Agenten.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- Kernel::System::Auth::TwoFactor::GoogleAuthenticator
```

### **AuthTwoFactorModule::AllowEmptySecret**

Steuert, ob Agenten, die die Zweifaktor-Authentifizierung nicht nutzen, sich im System einloggen dürfen.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **AuthTwoFactorModule::AllowPreviousToken**

Steuert, ob das vorherige, gültige Token für die Authentifizierung akzeptiert werden soll. Dies ist etwas weniger sicher, gibt Nutzern aber 30 Sekunden mehr Zeit, Ihre Einmal-Passwort einzugeben.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **AuthTwoFactorModule::SecretPreferencesKey**

Definiert das Einstellungsfeld für Agenten, in dem der Share Secret-Key gespeichert wird.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- UserGoogleAuthenticatorSecretKey
```

## 8. Core → Auth → Customer

### **Customer::AuthModule**

Definiert das Modul um Kunden zu authentifizieren.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- Kernel::System::CustomerAuth::DB
```

### **Customer::AuthModule::DB::CryptType**

Wenn "DB" als Customer::AuthModule ausgewählt ist, muss hier der Verschlüsselungstyp für Passwörter hinterlegt werden.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- sha2
```

### **Customer::AuthModule::DB::CustomerKey**

Wenn "DB" als Customer::AuthModule ausgewählt ist, muss hier der Name der Spalte, die CustomerKey enthält, hinterlegt werden.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- login
```

### **Customer::AuthModule::DB::CustomerPassword**

Wenn "DB" als Customer::AuthModule ausgewählt ist, muss hier der Name der Spalte, die das Kundenpasswort enthält, hinterlegt werden.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- pw
```

### **Customer::AuthModule::DB::DSN**

Wenn "DB" als Customer::AuthModule ausgewählt ist, muss hier der DSN zum Verbinden zur Datenbank hinterlegt werden.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- DBI:mysql:database=customerdb;host=customerdbhost
```

### **Customer::AuthModule::DB::Password**

Wenn "DB" als Customer::AuthModule ausgewählt ist, kann hier ein Passwort zum Verbinden zur Datenbank hinterlegt werden.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- some_password
```

### **Customer::AuthModule::DB::Table**

Wenn "DB" als Customer::AuthModule ausgewählt ist, muss hier der Name der Tabelle, in der Kundendaten gespeichert werden sollen, hinterlegt werden.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- customer_user
```

### **Customer::AuthModule::DB::Type**

Wenn "DB" als Customer::AuthModule ausgewählt ist, kann hier ein Datenbanktreiber definiert werden. Ansonsten wird der benötigte Treiber automatisch ermittelt.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- mysql
```

### **Customer::AuthModule::DB::User**

Wenn "DB" als Customer::AuthModule ausgewählt ist, kann hier ein Benutzername zum Verbinden zur Datenbank hinterlegt werden.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- some_user
```

### **Customer::AuthModule::DB::bcryptCost**

Wenn "bcrypt" als CryptType gewählt wurde, wird der hier eingetragene Cost-Parameter zur Berechnung verwendet. Derzeit wird als Wert maximal 31 unterstützt.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '12'
```

### **Customer::AuthModule::HTTPBasicAuth::Replace**

Wenn "HTTPBasicAuth" als Customer::AuthModule festgelegt wurde, können Sie festlegen, ob Teile am Anfang des Benutzernamens entfernt werden sollen (z. B. um die Domain aus Nutzernamen wie example\_domain\user zu entfernen).

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- example_domain\\
```

### **Customer::AuthModule::HTTPBasicAuth::ReplaceRegExp**

Wenn "HTTPBasicAuth" als Customer::AuthModule ausgewählt ist, kann hier ein regulärer Ausdruck definiert werden, um Teile von REMOTE\_USER zu entfernen (z.B. für anhängende Domänen). Hinweis: \$1 enthält den neuen Login-Namen.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- ^(.+?)@.+?$
```

### **Customer::AuthModule::LDAP::AccessAttr**

Wenn "LDAP" als Customer::AuthModule ausgewählt ist, können hier Zugangs-Attribute bestimmt werden.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

---

```
--- memberUid
```

### **Customer::AuthModule::LDAP::AlwaysFilter**

Wenn "LDAP" als Customer::AuthModule ausgewählt ist, können Sie hier Filter für jede LDAP-Anfrage festlegen, z.B. (mail=\*), (objectclass=user) oder (!objectclass=computer).

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- (!objectclass=computer)
```

### **Customer::AuthModule::LDAP::BaseDN**

Wenn "LDAP" als Customer::AuthModule ausgewählt ist, muss das BaseDN hier angegeben werden.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- dc=example,dc=com
```

### **Customer::AuthModule::LDAP::Die**

Wenn "LDAP" als Customer::AuthModule ausgewählt ist, können Sie hier festlegen, ob Anwendungen stoppen sollen, wenn z.B. die Verbindung zum Server aufgrund von Netzwerkproblemen nicht hergestellt werden kann.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **Customer::AuthModule::LDAP::GroupDN**

Wenn "LDAP" als Customer::AuthModule ausgewählt ist, können Sie prüfen, ob der Benutzer aufgrund seiner Mitgliedschaft in einer posixGroup Authentifizierungsberechtigt (z.B. wenn ein Nutzer Mitglied der Gruppe xyz sein muss, um OTRS nutzen zu dürfen). Legen Sie diese Gruppe hier fest.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- cn=otrsallow,ou=posixGroups,dc=example,dc=com
```

### **Customer::AuthModule::LDAP::Host**

Wenn "LDAP" als Customer::AuthModule ausgewählt ist, kann der LDAP-Host hier angegeben werden.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- ldap.example.com
```

### **Customer::AuthModule::LDAP::Params**

Wenn "LDAP" als Customer::AuthModule ausgewählt ist und spezielle Parameter für das Perl-Modul Net::LDAP benötigt werden, können Sie diese hier angeben. Nutzen Sie "perldoc Net::LDAP" für weitere Informationen zu den Parametern.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.



Standardwert:

```
---  
async: '0'  
port: '389'  
timeout: '120'  
version: '3'
```

### **Customer::AuthModule::LDAP::SearchUserDN**

Wenn "LDAP" als Customer::AuthModule ausgewählt ist und Ihre Nutzer nur anonymen Zugriff auf den LDAP-Baum haben, Sie die Daten aber durchsuchen möchten, können Sie dies mithilfe eines speziellen Users tun, dessen Benutzernamen Sie hier angeben können.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- cn=binduser,ou=users,dc=example,dc=com
```

### **Customer::AuthModule::LDAP::SearchUserPw**

Wenn "LDAP" als Customer::AuthModule ausgewählt ist und Ihre Nutzer nur anonymen Zugriff auf den LDAP-Baum haben, Sie die Daten aber durchsuchen möchten, können Sie dies mithilfe eines speziellen Users tun, dessen Passwort Sie hier angeben können.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- some_password
```

### **Customer::AuthModule::LDAP::UID**

Wenn "LDAP" als Customer::AuthModule ausgewählt ist, muss der User-Identifizierer hier angegeben werden.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- uid
```

### **Customer::AuthModule::LDAP::UserAttr**

Wenn "LDAP" als Customer::AuthModule ausgewählt ist, können hier Benutzer-Attribute spezifiziert werden. Nutzen Sie UID für LDAP-posixGroups, den vollen Benutzer-DN für nicht-LDAP-posixGroups.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- UID
```

### **Customer::AuthModule::LDAP::UserSuffix**

Wenn "LDAP" als Customer::AuthModule ausgewählt ist und Sie einen Suffix zu jedem Kunden-Loginnamen hinzufügen möchten, können Sie dies hier festlegen (z.B. wenn "benutzername" im LDAP als "benutzername@domain" existiert).

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

---

```
--- '@domain.com'
```

### **Customer::AuthModule::Radius::Die**

Wenn "Radius" als Customer::AuthModule ausgewählt ist, können Sie hier festlegen, ob Anwendungen stoppen sollen, wenn z.B. die Verbindung zum Server aufgrund von Netzwerkproblemen nicht hergestellt werden kann.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **Customer::AuthModule::Radius::Host**

Wenn "Radius" als Customer::AuthModule ausgewählt ist, muss hier der Radius-Host hinterlegt werden.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- radiushost
```

### **Customer::AuthModule::Radius::Password**

Wenn "Radius" als Customer::AuthModule ausgewählt ist, muss hier das Passwort zur Authentifizierung beim Radius-Host hinterlegt werden.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- radiussecret
```

## **9. Core → Auth → Customer → TwoFactor**

### **Customer::AuthTwoFactorModule**

Definiert das Modul für die Zwei-Faktor-Authentifizierung von Kunden.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- Kernel::System::CustomerAuth::TwoFactor::GoogleAuthenticator
```

### **Customer::AuthTwoFactorModule::AllowEmptySecret**

Steuert, ob Kunden, die die Zweifaktor-Authentifizierung nicht nutzen, sich im System einloggen dürfen.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **Customer::AuthTwoFactorModule::AllowPreviousToken**

Steuert, ob das vorherige, gültige Token für die Authentifizierung akzeptiert werden soll. Dies ist etwas weniger sicher, gibt Nutzern aber 30 Sekunden mehr Zeit, Ihre Einmal-Passwort einzugeben.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **Customer::AuthTwoFactorModule::SecretPreferencesKey**

Definiert das Einstellungsfeld für Kunden, in dem der Share Secret-Key gespeichert wird.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- UserGoogleAuthenticatorSecretKey
```

## **10. Core → Autoload**

### **AutoloadPerlPackages###1000-Test**

Beispielhafte Autoload-Konfiguration für Pakete.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- Kernel::Autoload::Test
```

## **11. Core → Cache**

### **Cache::InBackend**

Wenn aktiviert, werden Cache-Daten im Cache Backend gespeichert.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **Cache::InMemory**

Wenn aktiviert, werden Cache-Daten im Speicher gehalten.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **Cache::Module**

Gibt das zu verwendende Cache Backend an.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- Kernel::System::Cache::FileStorable
```

### **Cache::SubdirLevels**

Legt fest, wieviele Unterebenen in vom Cache erstellten Verzeichnissen verwendet werden sollen. Dies verhindert, dass innerhalb eines Verzeichnisses zu viele Dateien erstellt werden.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '2'

## 12. Core → Chat

### **ChatEngine::Active**

Aktiviert Chat-Unterstützung.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **ChatEngine::ChatDecayTime**

Anzahl Tage, nach welchen der Chat gelöscht wird.

Standardwert:

--- '365'

### **ChatEngine::ChatDirection::AgentToAgent**

Ermöglicht es, aus dem Agenten-Interface heraus einen Chat mit einem Agenten zu starten.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **ChatEngine::ChatDirection::AgentToCustomer**

Ermöglicht es, aus dem Agenten-Frontend heraus einen Chat mit einem Kunden zu starten.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **ChatEngine::ChatDirection::CustomerToAgent**

Mache es für authentifizierte Benutzer möglich, einen Chat mit einem Agenten aus dem externen Interface zu beginnen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **ChatEngine::ChatDirection::PublicToAgent**

Mache es für nicht-authentifizierte Benutzer möglich, einen Chat mit einem Agenten aus dem externen Interface zu beginnen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **ChatEngine::ChatIntegration::VideoChatEnabled**

Definiert, ob Video- und Audio-Aufrufe für integrierte Chats aktiviert sind.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **ChatEngine::ChatOrder**

Definiert die Anordnung der Chat-Fenster.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **ChatEngine::ChatTTL**

Anzahl Stunden, nach denen der geschlossene Chat gelöscht wird.

Standardwert:

--- '24'

### **ChatEngine::DefaultAgentName**

Standard-Name des Agenten im externen Interface. Wenn dies aktiviert wurde, wird der echte Name des Agenten für andere Agenten beim Chatten nicht sichtbar sein.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- Support Agent

### **ChatEngine::DefaultAgentNameNumbers**

Definiert ob fortlaufende Nummern an DefaultAgentName angefügt werden sollen. Wenn eingeschaltet, werden Zahlen (z.B. 1,2,3..) an den Namen angefügt.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **ChatEngine::DefaultChatChannel**

Name des Standard-Chat-Kanals. Existiert der Kanal nicht, wird er automatisch erstellt. Bitte erstellen Sie keinen Kanal mit demselben Namen wie der Standard-Kanal. Ist die Auswahl eines Kanals für Kunden- und Public-Bereich eingeschaltet, wird der Standard-Kanal nicht angezeigt. Alle Agent-zu-Agent-Chats werden im Standard-Kanal angelegt.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- Default channel

### **ChatEngine::ExternalFrontend::AllowChatChannels**

Definiert, ob es Benutzer des externen Interfaces möglich ist Chat-Kanäle auszuwählen. Wenn nicht, so wird der Chat im Standard-Chat-Kanal erstellt.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **ChatEngine::ExternalFrontend::AvailabilityCheck**

Erlaubt es Benutzern des externen Interfaces nur Kanäle mit verfügbaren Agenten auszuwählen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **ChatEngine::ExternalFrontend::NoAnswerThreshold**

Definiert den Zeitraum (in Minuten) bis eine "keine-Antwort"-Meldung dem Benutzer des externen Interfaces angezeigt wird.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '5'

### **ChatEngine::ExternalFrontend::VideoChatEnabled**

Definiert, ob Video- und Audio-Aufrufe für Benutzer des externen Interfaces aktiviert sind.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **ChatEngine::PermissionGroup::ChatReceivingAgents**

Agenten-Gruppe, die Chat-Anfragen annehmen und chatten kann.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- users

### **ChatEngine::PermissionGroup::ChatStartingAgents**

Agenten-Gruppe, die Chat-Anfragen erstellen kann.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

---

--- users

### **ChatEngine::PermissionGroup::VideoChatAgents**

Agenten-Gruppe, die das Video-Anruf-Feature in Chats nutzen darf.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- users

### **Ticket::Agent::DisplayNotificationIfUnavailable**

Wenn aktiviert, so wird eine Benachrichtigung auf jedem Bildschirm angezeigt, wenn der aktuelle Agent nicht für den Chat verfügbar ist.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Ticket::Agent::StartChatFromTicket###AllowChatOnlyIfCustomerAvailable**

Wenn eingeschaltet, dann kann ein Chat vom Ticket-Zoom-Ansicht nur gestartet werden, wenn der Kunde des Tickets online ist.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Ticket::Agent::StartChatFromTicket###Allowed**

Definiert ob eine Chat-Anfrage aus der Agent Ticket Zoom Ansicht gesendet werden kann.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Ticket::Agent::StartChatFromTicket###PermissionLevel**

Berechtigung um einen Chat mit einem Kunden aus der Agent Ticket Zoom Ansicht zu starten.

Standardwert:

--- ro

### **Ticket::Agent::StartChatFromTicket###RequiredLock**

Wenn Schalter aktiviert ist, muss das Ticket vom Agenten gesperrt werden um einen Chat zu starten.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Agent::StartChatWOTicket**

Wenn eingeschaltet, dann können Agenten einen Chat mit einem Kunden starten, ohne ein Ticket.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

## Ticket::Agent::UnavailableForExternalChatsOnLogin

Wenn der Schalter aktiviert ist wird die Chat-Verfügbarkeit des Agenten beim Einloggen überprüft und angepasst. Falls die letzte Einstellung "Verfügbar für externe Chats" war, wird diese automatisch auf "Verfügbar für interne Chats" limitiert.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

# 13. Core → CommunicationChannel

## CommunicationChannel###Chat

Legt den Chat-Kommunikationskanal fest.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Chat communication channel.  
Icon: fa-comment  
Module: Kernel::System::CommunicationChannel::Chat  
Name: Chat
```

## CommunicationChannel###Email

Legt den E-Mail-Kommunikationskanal fest.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Email communication channel.  
Icon: fa-envelope  
Module: Kernel::System::CommunicationChannel::Email  
Name: Email
```

## CommunicationChannel###Internal

Legt den internen Kommunikationskanal fest.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Internal communication channel.  
Icon: fa-cloud  
Module: Kernel::System::CommunicationChannel::Internal  
Name: OTRS
```

## CommunicationChannel###Phone

Legt den Telefon-Kommunikationskanal fest.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Phone communication channel.  
Icon: fa-phone  
Module: Kernel::System::CommunicationChannel::Phone  
Name: Phone
```

## CommunicationChannel###SMS

Legt den SMS-Kommunikationskanal fest.

Standardwert:

```
---
```



Description: SMS communication channel.  
Icon: fa-mobile  
Module: Kernel::System::CommunicationChannel::SMS  
Name: SMS

## 14. Core → CommunicationChannel → MIMEBase

### **Ticket::Article::Backend::MIMEBase::ArticleDataDir**

Legt das Verzeichnis zum Speichern von Daten fest, wenn "FS" als ArticleStorage gewählt wurde.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- <OTRS_CONFIG_Home>/var/article
```

### **Ticket::Article::Backend::MIMEBase::ArticleStorage**

Speicherung von Artikel-Anlagen. "DB" legt alle Daten in der Datenbank ab (nicht empfohlen für große Anlagen). "FS" legt alle Daten im Dateisystem ab; dies ist schneller, jedoch sollte der Webserver mit dem OTRS-Benutzer betrieben werden. Sie können im laufenden Betrieb ohne Datenverlust zwischen den Modulen wechseln. Bitte beachten Sie, dass das Suchen nach Anlagen für "FS" nicht unterstützt wird.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- Kernel::System::Ticket::Article::Backend::MIMEBase::ArticleStorageDB
```

### **Ticket::Article::Backend::MIMEBase::CheckAllStorageBackends**

Legt fest, ob bei der Suche nach Anlagen alle Storage-Backends geprüft werden sollen. Dies wird nur bei Installationen benötigt, bei denen sich Anlagen sowohl im Dateisystem, als auch in der Datenbank befinden.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### **Ticket::Article::Backend::MIMEBase::IndexAttachmentNames**

Legt fest, ob Anlagen von MIMEBase-Artikeln indexiert werden und durchsuchbar sein sollen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

## 15. Core → CommunicationLog

### **CommunicationLog::PurgeAfterHours::AllCommunications**

Legt fest, wie viele Stunden eine Verbindung unabhängig von ihrem Status gespeichert werden soll.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '744'
```

### **CommunicationLog::PurgeAfterHours::SuccessfulCommunications**

Legt fest, wie viele Stunden eine erfolgreiche Verbindung gespeichert werden soll.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '168'
```

### **CommunicationLog::Transport###CloudService**

Registriert ein Protokoll-Modul, um Informationen zu Verbindungen zu protokollieren.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::System::CommunicationLog::Transport::CloudService  
Name: CloudService
```

### **CommunicationLog::Transport###Email**

Registriert ein Protokoll-Modul, um Informationen zu Verbindungen zu protokollieren.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::System::CommunicationLog::Transport::Email  
Name: Email
```

## **16. Core → Crypt → PGP**

### **PGP**

Aktiviert PGP-Support. Wenn PGP-Support für das signieren und verschlüsseln von Mails eingeschaltet ist, wird dringend empfohlen, den Webserver unter dem OTRS-Benutzer zu betreiben. Andernfalls werden Probleme mit den Berechtigungen auftreten, wenn auf das .gnupg-Verzeichnis zugegriffen wird.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### **PGP::Bin**

Bestimmt den Pfad zur PGP-Binärdatei.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- /usr/bin/gpg
```

### PGP::Key::Password

Legt das Passwort für den privaten PGP-Schlüssel fest.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
488A0B8F: SomePassword  
D2DF79FA: SomePassword
```

### PGP::Log

Konfigurieren Sie Ihren eigenen Log-Text für PGP.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
BADSIG: The PGP signature with the keyid has not been verified successfully.  
ERRSIG: It was not possible to check the PGP signature, this may be caused by a missing  
public key or an unsupported algorithm.  
EXPKEYSIG: The PGP signature was made by an expired key.  
GOODSIG: Good PGP signature.  
KEYREVOKED: The PGP signature was made by a revoked key, this could mean that the  
signature is forged.  
NODATA: No valid OpenPGP data found.  
NO_PUBKEY: No public key found.  
REVKEYSIG: The PGP signature was made by a revoked key, this could mean that the  
signature  
is forged.  
SIGEXPIRED: The PGP signature is expired.  
SIG_ID: Signature data.  
TRUST_UNDEFINED: This key is not certified with a trusted signature!.  
VALIDSIG: The PGP signature with the keyid is good.
```

### PGP::Method

Legt die Methode fest, mit der PGP E-Mails signieren und verschlüsseln soll. Bitte beachten Sie, dass die Methode "Inline" nicht für Richtext-Nachrichten verwendet werden kann.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- Detached
```

### PGP::Options

Legt die Optionen für die PGP-Binärdatei fest.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- --homedir /opt/otrs/.gnupg/ --batch --no-tty --yes
```

### PGP::Options::DigestPreference

Legt den bevorzugten Digest für die PGP-Binärdatei fest.

Standardwert:

---

--- sha256

### **PGP::TrustedNetwork**

Aktivieren Sie diese Einstellung, wenn Sie allen öffentlichen und privaten PGP-Schlüsseln vertrauen, selbst wenn diese nicht mit einer vertrauten Signatur signiert wurden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

## **17. Core → Crypt → SMIME**

### **SMIME**

Aktiviert unterstützung für S/MIME.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **SMIME::Bin**

Legt den Pfad zum OpenSSL-Binary fest. Es benötigt möglicherweise ein HOME-Env ( $\$ENV\{HOME\} = '/var/lib/wwrun';$ ).

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- /usr/bin/openssl

### **SMIME::CacheTTL**

Cache-Zeit in Sekunden für SSL-Zertifikatsattribute.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '86400'

### **SMIME::CertPath**

Legt das Verzeichnis, wo SSL-Zertifikate gespeichert sind, fest.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- /etc/ssl/certs

### **SMIME::FetchFromCustomer**

Schaltet S/MIME-Unterstützung für das Anfragen von Kundenbenutzer-Backends ein.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **SMIME::PrivatePath**

Legt das Verzeichnis fest, in welchem die privaten SSL Zertifikate gespeichert sind.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- /etc/ssl/private
```

## **18. Core → Customer**

### **Customer::DefaultUserID**

Definiert den Benutzer-Kennung (Agent) für Aktionen, die vom Kunden getigert wurden.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **CustomerDisableCompanyTicketAccess**

Diese Option verweigert den Zugriff auf Tickets von anderen Kundenbenutzern mit der selben Kundenfirma.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### **CustomerGroupAlwaysGroups**

Steuert die Gruppen, in denen sich ein Kundenbenutzer standardmäßig befinden soll (wenn CustomerGroupSupport aktiviert ist und Sie nicht jede Gruppenbeziehung für die Nutzer einzeln steuern möchten).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- users
```

### **CustomerGroupCompanyAlwaysGroups**

Steuert die Gruppen, in denen sich ein Kunde standardmäßig befinden soll (wenn CustomerGroupSupport aktiviert ist und Sie nicht jede Gruppenbeziehung für die Kunden einzeln steuern möchten).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- users
```

### **CustomerGroupPermissionContext###001-CustomerID-same**

Bestimmt einen Berechtigungskontext für die Kunden-Gruppen-Zuweisung.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Gives customer users group based access to tickets from customer users  
of the same customer (ticket CustomerID is a CustomerID of the customer user).  
Name: Same Customer  
Value: Ticket::CustomerID::Same
```

### **CustomerGroupPermissionContext###100-CustomerID-other**

Bestimmt einen Berechtigungskontext für die Kunden-Gruppen-Zuweisung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Provides customer users access to tickets even if the tickets are not  
assigned to a customer user of the same customer ID(s), based on permission groups.  
Name: Other Customers  
Value: Ticket::CustomerID::Other
```

### **CustomerGroupSupport**

Aktiviert Unterstützung für Kunden- und Kundenbenutzergruppen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### **CustomerPreferences**

Definiert die Parameter der Tabelle mit den Kunden-Einstellungen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::System::CustomerUser::Preferences::DB  
Params:  
  Table: customer_preferences  
  TableKey: preferences_key  
  TableUserID: user_id  
  TableValue: preferences_value
```

## **19. Core → DB → Mirror**

### **Core::MirrorDB::AdditionalMirrors###1**

Konfigurieren Sie alle weiteren Readonly-Spiegeldatenbanken, die Sie verwenden möchten.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
DSN: DBI:mysql:database=mirrordb;host=mirrordbhost  
Password: some_password  
User: some_user
```

### **Core::MirrorDB::AdditionalMirrors###2**

Konfigurieren Sie alle weiteren Readonly-Spiegeldatenbanken, die Sie verwenden möchten.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
DSN: DBI:mysql:database=mirrordb;host=mirrordbhost  
Password: some_password  
User: some_user
```

### **Core::MirrorDB::AdditionalMirrors###3**

Konfigurieren Sie alle weiteren Readonly-Spiegeldatenbanken, die Sie verwenden möchten.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
DSN: DBI:mysql:database=mirrordb;host=mirrordbhost  
Password: some_password  
User: some_user
```

### **Core::MirrorDB::AdditionalMirrors###4**

Konfigurieren Sie alle weiteren Readonly-Spiegeldatenbanken, die Sie verwenden möchten.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
DSN: DBI:mysql:database=mirrordb;host=mirrordbhost  
Password: some_password  
User: some_user
```

### **Core::MirrorDB::AdditionalMirrors###5**

Konfigurieren Sie alle weiteren Readonly-Spiegeldatenbanken, die Sie verwenden möchten.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
DSN: DBI:mysql:database=mirrordb;host=mirrordbhost  
Password: some_password  
User: some_user
```

### **Core::MirrorDB::DSN**

OTRS kann eine oder mehrere Spiegeldatenbanken für aufwändige Operationen wie Volltextsuchen oder Statistikgenerierungen nutzen. Hier können Sie die DSN für die erste Spiegeldatenbank hinterlegen.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- DBI:mysql:database=mirrordb;host=mirrordbhost
```

### **Core::MirrorDB::Password**

Geben Sie das Kennwort für die Authentifikation mit der ersten Spiegeldatenbank an.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- some_password
```

### **Core::MirrorDB::User**

Geben Sie den Benutzernamen für die Authentifikation mit der ersten Spiegeldatenbank an.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- some_user
```

## **20. Core → DocumentSearch → Driver**

### **DocumentSearch::Drivers::Appointment::Enabled**

Es steuert die Verfügbarkeit des Termin-Suchtreibers.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **DocumentSearch::Drivers::ArticleChat::Enabled**

Es steuert die Verfügbarkeit des Artikel-Chat-Suchtreibers.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **DocumentSearch::Drivers::ArticleMIME::Enabled**

Es steuert die Verfügbarkeit des Artikel-MIME-Suchtreibers.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **DocumentSearch::Drivers::ArticleSMS::Enabled**

Es steuert die Verfügbarkeit des Artikel-SMS-Suchtreibers.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:



---

### **DocumentSearch::Drivers::CustomPageContent::Enabled**

Diese Option steuert die Verfügbarkeit des Treibers für die Suche nach Inhalten in eigenen Seiten (Custom Pages).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

### **DocumentSearch::Drivers::FAQ::Enabled**

Es steuert die Verfügbarkeit des FAQ-Suchtreibers.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

### **DocumentSearch::Drivers::ServiceCatalogueContent::Enabled**

Es steuert die Verfügbarkeit des Suchtreibers des Kunden-Servicekatalogs.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

### **DocumentSearch::Drivers::Ticket::Enabled**

Es steuert die Verfügbarkeit des Ticket-Suchtreibers.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

## **21. Core → Draft**

### **FormDraftTTL###Ticket**

Legt die Zeit in Minuten seit der letzten Änderung von Entwürfen des gewählten Typs fest, bis diese als veraltet gelten.

Standardwert:

## **22. Core → DynamicFields → DriverRegistration**

### **DynamicFields::Driver###ActivityID**

Backend-Registrierung für dynamische Felder.

Standardwert:

```
---  
ConfigDialog: AdminDynamicFieldText  
DisabledAdd: '1'  
DisplayName: ActivityID  
Module: Kernel::System::DynamicField::Driver::ProcessManagement::ActivityID
```

### **DynamicFields::Driver###Checkbox**

Backend-Registrierung für dynamische Felder.

Standardwert:

```
---  
ConfigDialog: AdminDynamicFieldCheckbox  
DisplayName: Checkbox  
Module: Kernel::System::DynamicField::Driver::Checkbox
```

### **DynamicFields::Driver###ContactWithData**

Backend-Registrierung für dynamische Felder.

Standardwert:

```
---  
ConfigDialog: AdminDynamicFieldContactWithData  
DisplayName: Contact with data  
Module: Kernel::System::DynamicField::Driver::ContactWithData
```

### **DynamicFields::Driver###Date**

Backend-Registrierung für dynamische Felder.

Standardwert:

```
---  
ConfigDialog: AdminDynamicFieldDateTime  
DisplayName: Date  
Module: Kernel::System::DynamicField::Driver::Date
```

### **DynamicFields::Driver###DateTime**

Backend-Registrierung für dynamische Felder.

Standardwert:

```
---  
ConfigDialog: AdminDynamicFieldDateTime  
DisplayName: Date / Time  
Module: Kernel::System::DynamicField::Driver::DateTime
```

### **DynamicFields::Driver###Dropdown**

Backend-Registrierung für dynamische Felder.

Standardwert:

```
---  
ConfigDialog: AdminDynamicFieldDropdown  
DisplayName: Dropdown  
Module: Kernel::System::DynamicField::Driver::Dropdown
```

### **DynamicFields::Driver###Multiselect**

Backend-Registrierung für dynamische Felder.

Standardwert:

```
---  
ConfigDialog: AdminDynamicFieldMultiselect  
DisplayName: Multiselect  
ItemSeparator: ', '  
Module: Kernel::System::DynamicField::Driver::Multiselect
```

### **DynamicFields::Driver###ProcessID**

Backend-Registrierung für dynamische Felder.

Standardwert:

```
---  
ConfigDialog: AdminDynamicFieldText  
DisabledAdd: '1'  
DisplayName: ProcessID  
Module: Kernel::System::DynamicField::Driver::ProcessManagement::ProcessID
```

### **DynamicFields::Driver###Text**

Backend-Registrierung für dynamische Felder.

Standardwert:

```
---  
ConfigDialog: AdminDynamicFieldText  
DisplayName: Text  
Module: Kernel::System::DynamicField::Driver::Text
```

### **DynamicFields::Driver###TextArea**

Backend-Registrierung für dynamische Felder.

Standardwert:

```
---  
ConfigDialog: AdminDynamicFieldText  
DisplayName: Textarea  
Module: Kernel::System::DynamicField::Driver::TextArea
```

## **23. Core → DynamicFields → ObjectTy- peRegistration**

### **DynamicFields::ObjectType###Article**

DynamischesFeld Objektregistrierung.

Standardwert:

```
---  
DisplayName: Article  
Module: Kernel::System::DynamicField::ObjectType::Article  
Prio: '110'
```

### **DynamicFields::ObjectType###CustomerCompany**

DynamischesFeld Objektregistrierung.

Standardwert:

```
---  
DisplayName: Customer  
Module: Kernel::System::DynamicField::ObjectType::CustomerCompany
```

```
Prio: '120'  
UseObjectName: '1'
```

### **DynamicFields::ObjectType###CustomerUser**

DynamischesFeld Objektregistrierung.

Standardwert:

```
---  
DisplayName: Customer User  
Module: Kernel::System::DynamicField::ObjectType::CustomerUser  
Prio: '130'  
UseObjectName: '1'
```

### **DynamicFields::ObjectType###FAQ**

DynamischesFeld Objektregistrierung.

Standardwert:

```
---  
DisplayName: FAQ  
Module: Kernel::System::DynamicField::ObjectType::FAQ  
Prio: '200'
```

### **DynamicFields::ObjectType###Ticket**

DynamischesFeld Objektregistrierung.

Standardwert:

```
---  
DisplayName: Ticket  
Module: Kernel::System::DynamicField::ObjectType::Ticket  
Prio: '100'
```

## **24. Core → Email**

### **AdminEmail**

Definiert die E-Mail-Adresse des System-Administrators. Sie wird in den Fehleranzeigen des Programms angezeigt.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- support@<OTRS_CONFIG_FQDN>
```

### **CheckEmailAddresses**

Überprüft die Syntax der E-Mailadressen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **CheckEmailInvalidAddress**

Definiert einen regulären Ausdruck, der alle E-Mail-Adressen filtert, die in der Anwendung nicht verwendet werden sollen

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '@(example)\.(..|...)$'
```

### CheckEmailValidAddress

Definiert Regular-Expressions die einige Adressen von der Syntaxprüfung ausschließt (wenn "CheckEmailAddresses" auf "Ja" gesetzt ist). Bitte geben Sie in diesem Feld eine Regex für E-Mail-Adressen an, die syntaktisch nicht gültig, aber für das System (z.B.: "root@localhost") notwendig sind.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- ^^(root@localhost|admin@localhost)$
```

### CheckMXRecord

Überprüft vor dem Senden einer E-Mail oder vor dem Übermitteln eines Telefon-Tickets, den MX-Eintrag der E-Mailadresse.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### CheckMXRecord::Nameserver

Definiert die Adresse eines dedizierten DNS-Server, wenn nötig, für "CheckMXRecord" Auflösungen.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- ns.example.com
```

### Fetchmail::Bin

Steuert den Fallback-Pfad zum Öffnen des fetchmail-Binaries. Hinweis: Der Name des Binaries muss "fetchmail" sein. Bitte nutzen Sie einen symbolischen Link, wenn der Name anders lautet.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- /usr/bin/fetchmail
```

### NotificationSenderEmail

Legt die E-Mail-Adresse fest, die zum Versenden von E-Mails durch die Applikation verwendet werden soll. Die Adresse wird genutzt, um den vollständigen Anzeigenamen des Benachrichtigungs-Masters zu bilden (z. B. "OTRS Notifications otrs@your.example.com). Sie können die OTRS\_CONFIG\_FQDN-Variable nutzen, die Sie in der Konfiguration festgelegt haben, oder eine andere E-Mail-Adresse wählen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- otrs@<OTRS_CONFIG_FQDN>
```

### NotificationSenderName

Legt den Namen fest, der beim Versenden von Benachrichtigungen durch die Applikation verwendet werden soll. Der Absendername wird genutzt, um den vollständigen Anzeigenamen des Benachrichtigungs-Masters zu bilden (z. B. "OTRS Notifications otrs@your.example.com").

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- OTRS Notifications
```

### Sendmail::DefaultHeaders

Legt die Standard-Header für ausgehende E-Mails fest.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
'Auto-Submitted:': auto-generated  
'Precedence:': bulk
```

### SendmailBcc

Versendet alle ausgehenden E-Mails via BCC zu der angegebenen Adresse. Bitte nutzen Sie dies ausschließlich für Backups.

Standardwert:

```
--- ''
```

### SendmailEncodingForce

Erzwingt die Kodierung von ausgehenden E-Mails (7bit|8bit|quoted-printable|base64).

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- base64
```

### SendmailEnvelopeFrom

Wenn gesetzt, wird diese Adresse als Envelope-Sender-Header in ausgehenden Nachrichten (nicht Benachrichtigungen, siehe unten) genutzt. Ist keine Adresse angegeben, entspricht der Envelope-Sender der an der Queue hinterlegten E-Mail-Adresse.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- ''
```

### SendmailModule

Legt das Modul zum Versenden von E-Mails fest. "Sendmail" nutzt das Sendmail-Binary Ihres Betriebssystems. Jeder der SMTP-Mechanismen nutzt einen zu definieren-

den (externen) Mailserver. "DoNotSendEmail" versendet keine E-Mails und ist deshalb nützlich für Testsysteme.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- Kernel::System::Email::Sendmail
```

### **SendmailModule::AuthPassword**

Wenn einer der SMTP-Mechanismen als SendmailModule ausgewählt wurde und der Server eine Authentifizierung benötigt, muss hier ein Passwort angegeben werden.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- MailserverPassword
```

### **SendmailModule::AuthUser**

Wenn einer der SMTP-Mechanismen als SendmailModule ausgewählt wurde und der Server eine Authentifizierung benötigt, muss hier ein Benutzername angegeben werden.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- MailserverLogin
```

### **SendmailModule::CMD**

Wenn "Sendmail" als SendmailModule konfiguriert wurde, müssen hier der Pfad zum Sendmail-binary und die benötigten Optionen hinterlegt werden.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- /usr/sbin/sendmail -i -f
```

### **SendmailModule::Host**

Wenn einer der SMTP-Mechanismen als SendmailModule ausgewählt wurde, muss hier der Mailhost, der die Mails versendet, angegeben werden.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- mail.example.com
```

### **SendmailModule::Port**

Wenn einer der SMTP-Mechanismen als SendmailModule ausgewählt wurde, muss hier der Port, auf dem Ihr Mailserver auf eingehende Verbindungen lauscht, angegeben werden.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- '25'
```

### **SendmailNotificationEnvelopeFrom**

Wenn gesetzt, wird diese Adresse als Envelope-Sender-Header in ausgehenden Benachrichtigungen genutzt. Ist keine Adresse angegeben, bleibt der Header leer (außer SendmailNotificationEnvelopeFrom::FallbackToEmailFrom ist gesetzt).

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- ''
```

### **SendmailNotificationEnvelopeFrom::FallbackToEmailFrom**

Wenn SendmailNotificationEnvelopeFrom nicht definiert ist, ermöglicht es diese Einstellung, die Absenderadresse der E-Mail zu nutzen anstatt eines leeren Envelope-Absenders (bei einigen Mail-Server-Konfigurationen erforderlich).

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

## **25. Core → Email → PostMaster**

### **AutoResponseForWebTickets**

Wenn diese Option aktiviert ist, werden für Tickets, welche über das externe Interface oder das Agenten-Interface erstellt wurden, eine Autoantwort versendet, sofern dies in der Konfiguration der Queue so eingestellt ist. Wenn diese Option nicht aktiviert ist, werden keine Autoantworten versendet.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **KeepStateHeader**

Bestimmt den Postmaster-Header im Filter, um den aktuellen Ticketstatus beizubehalten.

Standardwert:

```
--- X-OTRS-FollowUp-State-Keep
```

### **LoopProtectionLog**

Pfad zur Log-Datei (wird nur angewandt und ist dann verpflichtend, wenn "FS" als LoopProtectionModule ausgewählt wurde)

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- <OTRS_CONFIG_Home>/var/log/LoopProtection
```

### **LoopProtectionModule**

Standard "Loop Protection"-Modul



Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- Kernel::System::PostMaster::LoopProtection::DB
```

### **PostMaster::CheckFollowUpModule###0000-BounceEmail**

Führt Follow-Up-Checks auf dem OTRS-Header 'X-OTRS-Bounce' aus.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::System::PostMaster::FollowUpCheck::BounceEmail
```

### **PostMaster::CheckFollowUpModule###0100-Subject**

Prüft, ob eine E-Mail ein Follow-Up zu einem bestehenden Ticket ist, indem der Betreff nach einer gültigen Ticketnummer durchsucht wird.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::System::PostMaster::FollowUpCheck::Subject
```

### **PostMaster::CheckFollowUpModule###0200-References**

Führt Follow-Up-Checks auf In-Reply-To- oder References-Headern von E-Mails aus, deren Betreff keine Ticketnummer enthält.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::System::PostMaster::FollowUpCheck::References
```

### **PostMaster::CheckFollowUpModule###0300-Body**

Führt Follow-Up-Checks auf Texten von E-Mails aus, deren Betreff keine Ticketnummer enthält.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::System::PostMaster::FollowUpCheck::Body
```

### **PostMaster::CheckFollowUpModule###0400-Attachments**

Führt Follow-Up-Checks auf Anlagen von E-Mails aus, deren Betreff keine Ticketnummer enthält.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::System::PostMaster::FollowUpCheck::Attachments
```

### **PostMaster::CheckFollowUpModule###0500-RawEmail**

Führt Follow-Up-Checks auf Quelltexten von E-Mails aus, deren Betreff keine Ticketnummer enthält.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::System::PostMaster::FollowUpCheck::RawEmail
```

### **PostMaster::NewTicket::AutoAssignCustomerIDForUnknownCustomers**

Legt fest, ob die Absenderadresse bei unbekanntem Kunden automatisch als Kundennummer gesetzt wird.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **PostMaster::PreCreateFilterModule###000-FollowUpArticleVisibilityCheck**

Modul zur Prüfung, ob eingegangene E-Mails aufgrund einer vorher weitergeleiteten internen E-Mail als internal gekennzeichnet werden sollen. Über `IsVisibleForCustomer` und `SenderType` werden die Werte für die eingegangene E-Mail/den eingegangenen Artikel festgelegt.

Standardwert:

```
---  
IsVisibleForCustomer: '0'  
Module: Kernel::System::PostMaster::Filter::FollowUpArticleVisibilityCheck  
SenderType: customer
```

### **PostMaster::PreFilterModule###000-DecryptBody**

Modul zum Filtern von verschlüsselten Texten bei eingehenden Nachrichten.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::System::PostMaster::Filter::Decrypt  
StoreDecryptedBody: '0'
```

### **PostMaster::PreFilterModule###000-DetectAttachment**

Modul um das Vorhandensein von Anhängen zu prüfen.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::System::PostMaster::Filter::DetectAttachment
```

### **PostMaster::PreFilterModule###000-DetectBounceEmail**

Prüfmodul zum Erkennen, ob es sich bei einer eingehenden E-Mail um eine abgelehnte E-Mail handelt.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::System::PostMaster::Filter::DetectBounceEmail
```

### **PostMaster::PreFilterModule###000-ExternalTicketNumberRecognition1**

Erkennung anhand einer externen Ticket-Nummer, ob es sich bei einem Ticket um ein Follow-Up zu einem bestehenden Ticket handelt.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
DynamicFieldName: Name_X  
FromAddressRegExp: \s*@example.com  
IsVisibleForCustomer: '1'  
Module: Kernel::System::PostMaster::Filter::ExternalTicketNumberRecognition  
Name: Some Description  
NumberRegExp: \s*Incident-(\d.*)\s*  
SearchInBody: '1'  
SearchInSubject: '1'  
SenderType: system  
TicketStateTypes: new;open
```

### **PostMaster::PreFilterModule###000-ExternalTicketNumberRecognition2**

Erkennung anhand einer externen Ticket-Nummer, ob es sich bei einem Ticket um ein Follow-Up zu einem bestehenden Ticket handelt.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
DynamicFieldName: Name_X  
FromAddressRegExp: \s*@example.com  
IsVisibleForCustomer: '1'  
Module: Kernel::System::PostMaster::Filter::ExternalTicketNumberRecognition  
Name: Some Description  
NumberRegExp: \s*Incident-(\d.*)\s*  
SearchInBody: '1'  
SearchInSubject: '1'  
SenderType: system  
TicketStateTypes: new;open
```

### **PostMaster::PreFilterModule###000-ExternalTicketNumberRecognition3**

Erkennung anhand einer externen Ticket-Nummer, ob es sich bei einem Ticket um ein Follow-Up zu einem bestehenden Ticket handelt.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
DynamicFieldName: Name_X  
FromAddressRegExp: \s*@example.com  
IsVisibleForCustomer: '1'  
Module: Kernel::System::PostMaster::Filter::ExternalTicketNumberRecognition  
Name: Some Description  
NumberRegExp: \s*Incident-(\d.*)\s*  
SearchInBody: '1'  
SearchInSubject: '1'  
SenderType: system  
TicketStateTypes: new;open
```

### **PostMaster::PreFilterModule###000-ExternalTicketNumberRecognition4**

Erkennung anhand einer externen Ticket-Nummer, ob es sich bei einem Ticket um ein Follow-Up zu einem bestehenden Ticket handelt.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---
```

```
DynamicFieldName: Name_X
FromAddressRegExp: \s*@example.com
IsVisibleForCustomer: '1'
Module: Kernel::System::PostMaster::Filter::ExternalTicketNumberRecognition
Name: Some Description
NumberRegExp: \s*Incident-(\d.*)\s*
SearchInBody: '1'
SearchInSubject: '1'
SenderType: system
TicketStateTypes: new;open
```

### **PostMaster::PreFilterModule###000-MatchDBSource**

Modul zur Nutzung des Datenbank Filter Storage.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---
Module: Kernel::System::PostMaster::Filter::MatchDBSource
```

### **PostMaster::PreFilterModule###000-SMIMEFetchFromCustomer**

Modul zum Ermitteln von SMIME-Zertifikaten des Kundenbenutzers bei eingehenden Nachrichten.

Standardwert:

```
---
Module: Kernel::System::PostMaster::Filter::SMIMEFetchFromCustomer
```

### **PostMaster::PreFilterModule###1-Match**

Modul zum filtern und bearbeiten von eingehenden Nachrichten. Blockiere/Ignoriere alle Nachrichten mit einer noreply@ Absender-Adresse.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---
Match:
  From: noreply@
Module: Kernel::System::PostMaster::Filter::Match
Set:
  X-OTRS-Ignore: yes
```

### **PostMaster::PreFilterModule###2-Match**

Modul zum Filtern und Verändern eingehender Nachrichten. Extrahieren Sie beispielsweise eine vierstellige Zahl aus dem Betreff (SomeNumber:1234) und speichern Sie sie in einem dynamischen Feld, indem Sie in "Match" einen Schlüssel "Subject" mit dem regulären Ausdruck "SomeNumber:(\d\d\d\d)" und in "Set" einen Schlüssel "X-OTRS-DynamicField-Name" mit dem Wert "[\*\*]" anlegen.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---
Match:
  Subject: SomeNumber:(\d\d\d\d)
Module: Kernel::System::PostMaster::Filter::Match
Set:
  X-OTRS-DynamicField-TicketFreeKey1: SomeNumber
```

```
X-OTRS-DynamicField-TicketFreeText1: '***'
```

### **PostMaster::PreFilterModule###3-NewTicketReject**

Blockiert alle eingehenden E-Mails, die keine gültige Ticketnummer im Betreff mit Absenderadresse: @ example.com besitzen.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---
Match:
  From: '@example.com'
Module: Kernel::System::PostMaster::Filter::NewTicketReject
Set:
  X-OTRS-Ignore: yes
```

### **PostMaster::PreFilterModule###4-CMD**

CMD Beispiel-Setup. Ignoriert E-Mails, in denen ein externer CMD eine Ausgabe auf STDOUT liefert (E-Mail von some.bin wird in STDIN geleitet).

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---
CMD: /usr/bin/some.bin
Module: Kernel::System::PostMaster::Filter::CMD
Set:
  X-OTRS-Ignore: yes
```

### **PostMaster::PreFilterModule###5-SpamAssassin**

Spam Assassin Beispielsetup. Ignoriert E-Mail, die von Spam Assassin markiert wurden.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---
CMD: '/usr/bin/spamassassin | grep -i "X-Spam-Status: yes"'
Module: Kernel::System::PostMaster::Filter::CMD
Set:
  X-OTRS-Ignore: yes
```

### **PostMaster::PreFilterModule###6-SpamAssassin**

Spam Assassin Beispielsetup. Verschiebt markierte E-Mails in die Spam-Queue.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---
CMD: '/usr/bin/spamassassin | grep -i "X-Spam-Status: yes"'
Module: Kernel::System::PostMaster::Filter::CMD
Set:
  X-OTRS-Queue: spam
```

### **PostMaster::PreFilterModule::NewTicketReject::Body**

Definiert den Body-Text für abgelehnte E-Mails.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- "\nDear Customer,\n\nUnfortunately we could not detect a valid ticket number\nin your subject, so this email can't be processed.\n\nPlease create a new ticket via the customer panel.\n\nThanks for your help!\n\n Your Helpdesk Team\n"
```

### **PostMaster::PreFilterModule::NewTicketReject::Sender**

Definiert die Absendeadresse für abgelehnte E-Mails.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- noreply@example.com
```

### **PostMaster::PreFilterModule::NewTicketReject::Subject**

Bestimmt den Betreff von abgelehnten E-Mails.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- Email Rejected
```

### **PostMasterMaxEmailSize**

Maximale Größe in KBytes für E-Mails die via POP3/POP3S/IMAP/IMAPS empfangen werden (in KBytes).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '16384'
```

### **PostMasterReconnectMessage**

Die maximale Anzahl an Mails, die auf einmal abgerufen werden, bevor eine neue Verbindung zum Server aufgebaut wird.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '20'
```

### **PostmasterAutoHTML2Text**

Konvertiert HTML E-Mails in Textnachrichten.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **PostmasterBounceEmailAsFollowUp**

Legt fest, ob eine Bounce-E-Mail immer wie ein normales Follow-Up behandelt werden soll.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **PostmasterDefaultPriority**

Definiert die Standard-Priorität von neuen Tickets.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 3 normal

### **PostmasterDefaultQueue**

Definiert die Postmaster-Queue.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- Raw

### **PostmasterDefaultState**

Definiert den Standard-Status von neuen Tickets.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- new

### **PostmasterFollowUpOnUnlockAgentNotifyOnlyToOwner**

Sendet Rückfrage Benachrichtigungen für Agenten nur an den Ticket Besitzer wenn das Ticket entsperrt ist (standardmäßig werden die Benachrichtigungen an alle Agenten gesendet).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **PostmasterFollowUpState**

Definiert den Status eines Tickets, wenn ein Follow-Up eingeht.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- open

### **PostmasterFollowUpStateClosed**

Definiert den Status eines geschlossenen Tickets, wenn ein Follow-Up eingeht.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- open

### PostmasterHeaderFieldCount

Legt die Anzahl von Header-Feldern in Frontend-Modulen für das Hinzufügen/Aktualisieren von Postmaster-Filtern fest. Bis zu 99 Felder möglich.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '12'

### PostmasterMaxEmails

Maximale Anzahl von automatischen E-Mailantworten zur eigenen E-Mailadresse pro Tag (Loop-Protection)

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '40'

### PostmasterMaxEmailsPerAddress

Maximale Anzahl von automatischen E-Mailantworten zur eigenen E-Mailadresse pro Tag (Loop-Protection)

Standardwert:

--- {}

### PostmasterUserID

Definiert die Benutzer-Id der Postmaster Datenbank.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### PostmasterX-Header

Definiert alle X-Headers, die überprüft werden sollen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- From  
- To  
- Cc  
- Reply-To  
- ReplyTo  
- Subject  
- Message-ID  
- Message-Id  
- Resent-To  
- Resent-From  
- Precedence  
- Mailing-List  
- List-Id
```



- List-Archive
- Errors-To
- References
- In-Reply-To
- Auto-Submitted
- X-Loop
- X-Spam
- X-Spam-Flag
- X-Spam-Level
- X-Spam-Score
- X-Spam-Status
- X-No-Loop
- X-Priority
- Importance
- X-Mailer
- User-Agent
- Organization
- X-Original-To
- Delivered-To
- Envelope-To
- X-Envelope-To
- Return-Path
- X-OTRS-AttachmentExists
- X-OTRS-AttachmentCount
- X-OTRS-Owner
- X-OTRS-OwnerID
- X-OTRS-Responsible
- X-OTRS-ResponsibleID
- X-OTRS-Loop
- X-OTRS-Priority
- X-OTRS-Queue
- X-OTRS-Lock
- X-OTRS-Ignore
- X-OTRS-State
- X-OTRS-State-PendingTime
- X-OTRS-Type
- X-OTRS-Service
- X-OTRS-SLA
- X-OTRS-Title
- X-OTRS-CustomerNo
- X-OTRS-CustomerUser
- X-OTRS-SenderType
- X-OTRS-IsVisibleForCustomer
- X-OTRS-FollowUp-Owner
- X-OTRS-FollowUp-OwnerID
- X-OTRS-FollowUp-Responsible
- X-OTRS-FollowUp-ResponsibleID
- X-OTRS-FollowUp-Priority
- X-OTRS-FollowUp-Queue
- X-OTRS-FollowUp-Lock
- X-OTRS-FollowUp-State
- X-OTRS-FollowUp-State-PendingTime
- X-OTRS-FollowUp-Type
- X-OTRS-FollowUp-Service
- X-OTRS-FollowUp-SLA
- X-OTRS-FollowUp-SenderType
- X-OTRS-FollowUp-IsVisibleForCustomer
- X-OTRS-FollowUp-Title
- X-OTRS-FollowUp-State-Keep
- X-OTRS-BodyDecrypted

### **SendNoAutoResponseRegExp**

Wenn dieser reguläre Ausdruck zutrifft, wird durch den Autoresponder keine Nachricht versendet.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- (MAILER-DAEMON|postmaster|abuse)@.+?\..+?
```

## 26. Core → Event → AppointmentCalendar

### AppointmentCalendar::EventModulePost###100-Notification

Terminkalender Event-Modul, welches Benachrichtigungseinträge für Termine vorbereitet.

Standardwert:

```
---
Event: (AppointmentCreate|AppointmentUpdate|AppointmentDelete|AppointmentNotification|
CalendarCreate|CalendarUpdate)
Module: Kernel::System::Calendar::Event::Notification
```

### AppointmentCalendar::EventModulePost###200-TicketAppointments

Termin-Kalender Eventmodul, welches Tickets mit Daten aus Ticket-Terminen aktualisiert.

Standardwert:

```
---
Event: AppointmentUpdate
Module: Kernel::System::Calendar::Event::TicketAppointments
```

## 27. Core → Event → CustomPage

### CustomPage::EventModulePost###1000-IndexManagement

Marks down the object involved on the event.

Standardwert:

```
---
Event: (CustomPageContentAdd|CustomPageContentUpdate|CustomPageContentDelete)
Module: Kernel::System::CustomPage::Event::CustomPageContentIndexManagement
Transaction: '0'
```

## 28. Core → Event → CustomerCompany

### CustomerCompany::EventModulePost###2000-UpdateCustomerUsers

Ereignis-Modul, das Kundenbenutzer aktualisiert nach einem Update des Kunden.

Standardwert:

```
---
Event: CustomerCompanyUpdate
Module: Kernel::System::CustomerCompany::Event::CustomerUserUpdate
Transaction: '0'
```

### CustomerCompany::EventModulePost###2100-UpdateDynamicFieldName

Eventmodul, das den Kundenunternehmen-Objektnamen für dynamische Felder aktualisiert.

Standardwert:

```
---
Event: CustomerCompanyUpdate
Module: Kernel::System::CustomerCompany::Event::DynamicFieldNameUpdate
```

```
Transaction: '0'
```

### **CustomerCompany::EventModulePost###2300-UpdateTickets**

Ereignis-Modul, das ein Ticket aktualisiert nach einem Update des Kunden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Event: CustomerCompanyUpdate  
Module: Kernel::System::CustomerCompany::Event::TicketUpdate  
Transaction: '0'
```

### **CustomerCompany::EventModulePost###9900-GenericInterface**

Führt die konfigurierte Aktion für jedes Ereignis für jeden konfigurierten Webservice aus (als Invoker).

Standardwert:

```
---  
Event: ''  
Module: Kernel::GenericInterface::Event::Handler  
Transaction: '1'
```

## **29. Core → Event → CustomerUser**

### **CustomerUser::EventModulePost###2000-UpdateDynamicFieldName**

Eventmodul, das den Kundenbenutzer-Objektnamen für dynamische Felder aktualisiert.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Event: CustomerUserUpdate  
Module: Kernel::System::CustomerUser::Event::DynamicFieldNameUpdate  
Transaction: '0'
```

### **CustomerUser::EventModulePost###2100-UpdateSearchProfiles**

Eventmodul, das Suchprofile von Kunden aktualisiert, wenn sich Loginnamen ändern.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Event: CustomerUserUpdate  
Module: Kernel::System::CustomerUser::Event::SearchProfileUpdate  
Transaction: '0'
```

### **CustomerUser::EventModulePost###2200-UpdateServiceMembership**

Eventmodul, das Service-Zuordnungen von Kunden aktualisiert, wenn sich Loginnamen ändern.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Event: CustomerUserUpdate  
Module: Kernel::System::CustomerUser::Event::ServiceMemberUpdate  
Transaction: '0'
```

### **CustomerUser::EventModulePost###2300-UpdateTickets**

Ereignis-Modul, das ein Ticket aktualisiert nach einem Update des Kundenbenutzers.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Event: CustomerUserUpdate  
Module: Kernel::System::CustomerUser::Event::TicketUpdate  
Transaction: '0'
```

### **CustomerUser::EventModulePost###9900-GenericInterface**

Führt die konfigurierte Aktion für jedes Ereignis für jeden konfigurierten Webservice aus (als Invoker).

Standardwert:

```
---  
Event: ''  
Module: Kernel::GenericInterface::Event::Handler  
Transaction: '1'
```

## **30. Core → Event → DynamicField**

### **DynamicField::EventModulePost###9900-GenericInterface**

Führt die konfigurierte Aktion für jedes Ereignis für jeden konfigurierten Webservice aus (als Invoker).

Standardwert:

```
---  
Event: ''  
Module: Kernel::GenericInterface::Event::Handler  
Transaction: '1'
```

## **31. Core → Event → FAQ**

### **FAQ::EventModulePost###1000-IndexManagement**

Marks down the object involved on the event.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Event: ''  
Module: Kernel::System::FAQ::Event::FAQIndexManagement
```

## **32. Core → Event → LinkObject**

### **LinkObject::EventModulePost###9900-GenericInterface**

Führt die konfigurierte Aktion für jedes Ereignis für jeden konfigurierten Webservice aus (als Invoker).

Standardwert:

```
---  
Event: ''  
Module: Kernel::GenericInterface::Event::Handler  
Transaction: '1'
```

## **33. Core → Event → Package**

### **Package::EventModulePost###9000-SupportDataSend**

Modul zum automatischen Planen der Aktualisierung der System-Registrierung.

Standardwert:

```
---
Event: (PackageInstall|PackageReinstall|PackageUpgrade|PackageUninstall)
Module: Kernel::System::Package::Event::SupportDataSend
Transaction: '1'
```

### **Package::EventModulePost###9100-TriggerWebserverReload**

Modul zum Triggern der Aktualisierung des produktiven Webservers, wenn dies durch die Konfiguration erlaubt ist.

Standardwert:

```
---
Event: (PackageInstall|PackageReinstall|PackageUpgrade|PackageUninstall)
Module: Kernel::System::Package::Event::TriggerWebserverReload
Transaction: '1'
```

### **Package::EventModulePost###9900-GenericInterface**

Führt die konfigurierte Aktion für jedes Ereignis für jeden konfigurierten Webservice aus (als Invoker).

Standardwert:

```
---
Event: ''
Module: Kernel::GenericInterface::Event::Handler
Transaction: '1'
```

## **34. Core → Event → Queue**

### **DynamicField::EventModulePost###1000-TicketIndexManagement**

Eventmodul, das ein Update-Statement auf den Dokumentensuche-Index ausführt, wenn ein dynamisches Feld gelöscht wurde.

Standardwert:

```
---
Event: DynamicFieldDelete
Module: Kernel::System::DynamicField::Event::IndexManagement
Transaction: '0'
```

### **Queue::EventModulePost###2300-UpdateQueue**

Ereignismodul, das ein Update-Statement auf TicketIndex ausführt, um die Queue umzubenennen (wenn nötig und wenn StaticDB genutzt wird).

Standardwert:

```
---
Event: QueueUpdate
Module: Kernel::System::Queue::Event::TicketAcceleratorUpdate
Transaction: '0'
```

### **Queue::EventModulePost###2400-TicketIndexManagement**

Eventmodul, das ein Update-Statement auf den Dokumentensuche-Ticket-Index ausführt, wenn ein dynamisches Feld gelöscht wurde.

Standardwert:

```
---
```

```
Event: QueueUpdate  
Module: Kernel::System::Queue::Event::TicketIndexManagement  
Transaction: '0'
```

### **Queue::EventModulePost###9900-GenericInterface**

Führt die konfigurierte Aktion für jedes Ereignis für jeden konfigurierten Webservice aus (als Invoker).

Standardwert:

```
---  
Event: ''  
Module: Kernel::GenericInterface::Event::Handler  
Transaction: '1'
```

## **35. Core → Event → ServiceCatalogueItem**

### **ServiceCatalogueItem::EventModulePost###1000-ServiceCatalogueIndexManagement**

Marks down the object involved on the event.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Event: (ItemContentAdd|ItemContentUpdate|ItemContentDelete)  
Module: Kernel::System::ServiceCatalogue::Event::ServiceCatalogueContentIndexManagement  
Transaction: '0'
```

## **36. Core → Event → Ticket**

### **AppointmentCalendar::EventModulePost###1000-IndexManagement**

Marks down the object involved on the event.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Event: ''  
Module: Kernel::System::Calendar::Event::IndexManagement
```

### **Ticket::EventModulePost###1000-IndexManagement**

Marks down the object involved on the event.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Event: ''  
Module: Kernel::System::Ticket::Event::IndexManagement
```

### **Ticket::EventModulePost###2300-ArchiveRestore**

Stellt ein Ticket aus dem Archiv wieder her (nur, wenn der Status auf einen der verfügbaren offen-Status geändert wird).

Standardwert:

```
---  
Event: TicketStateUpdate
```

---

```
Module: Kernel::System::Ticket::Event::ArchiveRestore
```

### **Ticket::EventModulePost###2600-AcceleratorUpdate**

Aktualisiert den Ticket-Index-Beschleuniger.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Event: TicketStateUpdate|TicketQueueUpdate|TicketLockUpdate  
Module: Kernel::System::Ticket::Event::TicketAcceleratorUpdate
```

### **Ticket::EventModulePost###2700-ForceOwnerResetOnMove**

Setzt den Besitzer eines Tickets zurück und entsperrt es, wenn das Ticket in eine andere Queue verschoben wird.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Event: TicketQueueUpdate  
Module: Kernel::System::Ticket::Event::ForceOwnerReset
```

### **Ticket::EventModulePost###2800-ForceStateChangeOnLock**

Erzwingt das Setzen eines (vom aktuellen Status) abweichenden Ticket-Status nach dem Sperren eines Tickets. Legen Sie den aktuellen Status als Schlüssel und den neuen Status als Inhalt fest.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Event: TicketLockUpdate  
Module: Kernel::System::Ticket::Event::ForceState  
new: open
```

### **Ticket::EventModulePost###3000-ResponsibleAutoSet**

Automatisches setzen eines Ticket-Verantwortlichen (wenn er noch nicht gesetzt wurde) nach dem ersten Besitzer-Update.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Event: TicketOwnerUpdate  
Module: Kernel::System::Ticket::Event::ResponsibleAutoSet
```

### **Ticket::EventModulePost###3100-LockAfterCreate**

Legt fest, ob ein Ticket beim Anlegen automatisch auf den anlegenden Agenten gesperrt werden soll.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Action: AgentTicketPhone|AgentTicketEmail  
Event: TicketCreate  
Module: Kernel::System::Ticket::Event::LockAfterCreate  
Transaction: '1'
```

### **Ticket::EventModulePost###3300-TicketPendingTimeReset**

Setzt die Wartezeit eines Tickets auf 0, wenn der Status auf einen nicht warten-Status gesetzt wird.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Event: TicketStateUpdate  
Module: Kernel::System::Ticket::Event::TicketPendingTimeReset
```

### **Ticket::EventModulePost###3600-ForceUnlockOnMove**

Tickets werden nach dem Verschieben in eine andere Queue entsperrt.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Event: TicketQueueUpdate  
Module: Kernel::System::Ticket::Event::ForceUnlock
```

### **Ticket::EventModulePost###4000-TicketArticleNewMessageUpdate**

Aktualisieren des "Gesehen"-Merkmals, wenn jeder Artikel betrachtet oder ein neuer Artikel erstellt wurde.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Event: ArticleCreate|ArticleFlagSet|ArticleCustomerFlagSet  
Module: Kernel::System::Ticket::Event::TicketNewMessageUpdate
```

### **Ticket::EventModulePost###4100-DynamicFieldFromCustomerUser**

Dieses Eventmodul speichert Attribute des Kundenbenutzers als Werte von dynamischen Feldern. Bitte schauen sie sich die DynamicFieldFromCustomerUser::Mapping-Einstellung für die Konfiguration des Mappings an.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Event: (TicketCreate|TicketCustomerUpdate)  
Module: Kernel::System::Ticket::Event::DynamicFieldFromCustomerUser
```

### **Ticket::EventModulePost###4300-EscalationStopEvents**

Ticket Event Modul welche die Eskalation-Stop-Ereignisse auslöst.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Event: TicketSLAUpdate|TicketQueueUpdate|TicketStateUpdate|ArticleCreate  
Module: Kernel::System::Ticket::Event::TriggerEscalationStopEvents  
Transaction: '0'
```

### **Ticket::EventModulePost###7000-NotificationEvent**

Sendet eine Benachrichtigung, welche im Admin-Interface unter "Ticket-Benachrichtigen" eingestellt ist.

Standardwert:

```
---
```



```
Event: ''
Module: Kernel::System::Ticket::Event::NotificationEvent
Transaction: '1'
```

### **Ticket::EventModulePost###950-TicketAppointments**

Stößt das Hinzufügen oder Aktualisieren von automatischen Terminen an, basierend auf Ticketzeiten.

Standardwert:

```
---
Event: TicketSLAUpdate|TicketQueueUpdate|TicketStateUpdate|TicketCreate|ArticleCreate|
TicketPendingTimeUpdate|TicketDynamicFieldUpdate_.*
Module: Kernel::System::Ticket::Event::TicketAppointments
Transaction: '1'
```

### **Ticket::EventModulePost###9600-TicketDynamicFieldDefault**

Eventmodul-Registrierung. Für höhere Performancen können Sie ein Trigger-Event definieren (z.B. Event => TicketCreate). Dies ist nur möglich, wenn alle dynamischen Ticketfelder das gleiche Event benötigen.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---
Module: Kernel::System::Ticket::Event::TicketDynamicFieldDefault
Transaction: '1'
```

### **Ticket::EventModulePost###9700-GenericAgent**

Eventmodul-Registrierung. Für höhere Performancen können Sie ein Trigger-Event definieren (z.B. Event => TicketCreate).

Standardwert:

```
---
Event: ''
Module: Kernel::System::Ticket::Event::GenericAgent
Transaction: '1'
```

### **Ticket::EventModulePost###9800-TicketProcessSequenceFlows**

Eventmodul-Registrierung. Für höhere Performancen können Sie ein Trigger-Event definieren (z.B. Event => TicketCreate).

Standardwert:

```
---
Event: ''
Module: Kernel::System::Ticket::Event::TicketProcessSequenceFlows
Transaction: '1'
```

### **Ticket::EventModulePost###9900-GenericInterface**

Führt die konfigurierte Aktion für jedes Ereignis für jeden konfigurierten Webservice aus (als Invoker).

Standardwert:

```
---
Event: ''
Module: Kernel::GenericInterface::Event::Handler
Transaction: '1'
```

### **Ticket::EventModulePost###9990-EscalationIndex**

Aktualisiert den Ticket-Eskalations-Index nachdem ein Ticket-Attribut aktualisiert wurde.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Event: TicketSLAUpdate|TicketQueueUpdate|TicketStateUpdate|TicketCreate|ArticleCreate|  
TicketDynamicFieldUpdate|TicketTypeUpdate|TicketServiceUpdate|TicketCustomerUpdate|  
TicketPriorityUpdate|TicketMerge  
Module: Kernel::System::Ticket::Event::TicketEscalationIndex  
Transaction: '1'
```

## **37. Core → FAQ**

### **FAQ::Agent::StateTypes**

Liste der Statustypen, die in der Agentenoberfläche genutzt werden können.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- internal  
- external  
- public
```

### **FAQ::CacheTTL**

Cachezeit für FAQ-Artikel.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '172800'
```

### **FAQ::Customer::StateTypes**

Liste der Statustypen, die in der Kundenoberfläche genutzt werden können.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- external  
- public
```

### **FAQ::Default::Language**

Standard-Sprache für FAQ-Artikel im Einzel-Sprach-Modus.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- en
```

### **FAQ::Default::RootCategoryComment**

Root-Kategorie-Name.

---

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- default comment

### **FAQ::Default::RootCategoryName**

Root-Kategorie-Name.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- FAQ

### **FAQ::Default::State**

Standard Status eines FAQ-Eintrags.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- internal (agent)

### **FAQ::FAQHook**

Der Identifikator für einen FAQ-Artikel, z. B. FAQ#, KB#, MyFAQ#. Der Standardwert ist FAQ#.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- FAQ#

### **FAQ::MultiLanguage**

Multiple Sprachen im FAQ-Modul aktivieren.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **FAQ::Public::StateTypes**

Liste der Statustypen, die in der öffentlichen Oberfläche genutzt werden können.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

---  
- public

### **FAQ::TitleSize**

Standardmäßig maximal angezeigte Zeichen in den Titeln der FAQ-Artikel.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '50'

### FAQ::Voting

Bewertungs-Mechanismus im FAQ-Modul aktivieren.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

## 38. Core → FAQ → Approval

### FAQ::ApprovalGroup

Gruppe für die Freigabe von FAQ-Artikeln.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- users

### FAQ::ApprovalQueue

Queue für die Freigabe von FAQ-Artikeln.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- FAQ\_Approval

### FAQ::ApprovalRequired

Neue FAQ-Artikel benötigen eine Freigabe vor der Veröffentlichung.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### FAQ::ApprovalTicketBody

Body des Tickets zur Freigabe eines FAQ-Artikels.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- "Hi,\n\na new FAQ article needs your approval before it can be published.\n\n
  \ FAQ#   : <OTRS_FAQ_NUMBER>\n Title  : <OTRS_FAQ_TITLE>\n Author  :
  <OTRS_FAQ_AUTHOR>\n
  \ State  : <OTRS_FAQ_STATE>\n\nIf you want to do this, click on this link:\n
  \n<OTRS_CONFIG_HttpType>://<OTRS_CONFIG_FQDN>/<OTRS_CONFIG_ScriptAlias>index.pl?
  Action=AgentFAQEdit;ItemID=<OTRS_FAQ_ITEMID>\n\nYour
  OTRS Notification Master\n
  "
```

### FAQ::ApprovalTicketDefaultState

Standard-Status von Tickets für die Freigabe von FAQ-Artikeln.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- new

#### **FAQ::ApprovalTicketPriority**

Standard-Priorität von Tickets für die Freigabe von FAQ-Artikeln.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 3 normal

#### **FAQ::ApprovalTicketSubject**

Betreff des Tickets zur Freigabe eines FAQ-Artikels.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- FAQ approval required for FAQ# <OTRS\_FAQ\_NUMBER>

#### **FAQ::ApprovalTicketType**

Standard Tickettyp für die Genehmigung von FAQ-Artikeln

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- Unclassified

## **39. Core → FAQ → Explorer**

#### **FAQ::Explorer::LastChange::Limit**

Anzahl der zu anzeigenden Artikel in letzten Änderungen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '3'

#### **FAQ::Explorer::LastChange::Show**

Interfaces in denen das LastChange Feature angezeigt werden soll.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

---  
internal: internal (agent)

#### **FAQ::Explorer::LastChange::ShowSubCategoryItems**

Artikel aus Subkategorien anzeigen ja/nein.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

---

```
--- '1'
```

### **FAQ::Explorer::LastCreate::Limit**

Anzahl der anzuzeigenden Artikel in zuletzt erstellte Artikel.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '3'
```

### **FAQ::Explorer::LastCreate::Show**

Interfaces in denen das LastCreate Feature angezeigt werden soll.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
internal: internal (agent)
```

### **FAQ::Explorer::LastCreate::ShowSubCategoryItems**

Artikel aus Subkategorien anzeigen ja/nein.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **FAQ::Explorer::Path::Show**

FAQ Pfad anzeigen ja/nein.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **FAQ::Explorer::QuickSearch::Show**

Oberfläche auf der die Schnellsuche angezeigt werden soll

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- {}
```

### **FAQ::Explorer::Top10::Limit**

Anzahl der anzuzeigenden Artikel im Top 10 Feature.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '10'
```

### **FAQ::Explorer::Top10::Show**

Interfaces in denen das Top 10 Feature angezeigt werden soll.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
internal: internal (agent)
```

### **FAQ::Explorer::Top10::ShowSubCategoryItems**

Artikel aus Subkategorien anzeigen ja/nein.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

## **40. Core → FAQ → Item**

### **FAQ::Item::Field1**

Definition der freien Textfelder.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Caption: Symptom  
Prio: '100'  
Show: public
```

### **FAQ::Item::Field2**

Definition der freien Textfelder.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Caption: Problem  
Prio: '200'  
Show: public
```

### **FAQ::Item::Field3**

Definition der freien Textfelder.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Caption: Solution  
Prio: '300'  
Show: public
```

### **FAQ::Item::Field4**

Definition der freien Textfelder.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Caption: Field4  
Prio: '400'  
Show: ''
```

### **FAQ::Item::Field5**

Definition der freien Textfelder.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Caption: Field5  
Prio: '500'  
Show: ''
```

### **FAQ::Item::Field6**

Definition der freien Textfelder.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Caption: Comment  
Prio: '600'  
Show: internal
```

### **FAQ::Item::HTML**

HTML Darstellung der FAQ-Artikel einschalten.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

## **41. Core → FAQ → Item → Voting**

### **FAQ::Item::Voting::Show**

Interfaces in denen das Voting Feature angezeigt werden soll.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
external: external (customer)  
internal: internal (agent)  
public: public (public)
```

## **42. Core → FAQ → RelatedArticles**

### **FAQ::Agent::RelatedArticles::Enabled**

Aktiviere zugehörige Artikel-Feature in der Agenten-Oberfläche.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.



Standardwert:

--- '1'

#### **FAQ::KeywordArticleList::SearchLimit**

Limit für die Suche beim Erzeugen der Schlüsselwort-FAQ-Artikel-Liste.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '5000'

## **43. Core → FAQ → TicketCompose**

#### **FAQ::TicketCompose###IncludeInternal**

Interne FAQ-Felder in einem FAQ-basierten Ticket verwenden.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

#### **FAQ::TicketCompose###InsertMethod**

Definiert die Informationen, welche in ein FAQ-basierendes Ticket eingegeben werden. "Komplette FAQ" beinhaltet den Text, Anhänge und Inline-Bilder.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- Full

#### **FAQ::TicketCompose###ShowFieldNames**

Den Namen jedes FAQ-Feldes einem FAQ-basierten Ticket verwenden.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

#### **FAQ::TicketCompose###ShowInsertLinkButton**

Zeigt die Schaltfläche "FAQ-Link einfügen" in AgentFAQZoomSmall für öffentliche FAQ-Artikel an.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

#### **FAQ::TicketCompose###ShowInsertTextAndLinkButton**

Zeigt die Schaltfläche "FAQ-Text & Link einfügen / Komplette FAQ & Link einfügen" in AgentFAQZoomSmall für öffentliche FAQ-Artikel an.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

#### **FAQ::TicketCompose###ShowInsertTextButton**

Zeigt die Schaltfläche "FAQ-Text einfügen / Komplette FAQ einfügen" in Agent-FAQZoomSmall an.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

#### **FAQ::TicketCompose###UpdateArticleSubject**

Definiert ob der FAQ-Titel mit dem Artikelbetreff verkettet werden soll.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

## **44. Core → GoogleChrome**

### **GoogleChrome::Bin**

Definiert den Pfad zu Google Chrome oder Chromium Binary.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- /usr/bin/chromium
```

## **45. Core → LinkObject**

### **LinkObject::IgnoreLinkedTicketStateTypes**

Definiert, dass Tickets mit den ausgewählten Tickets Status nicht bei den verknüpften Tickets angezeigt werden sollen.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- merged  
- removed
```

### **LinkObject::PossibleLink###0200**

Verknüpft 2 Tickets mit dem Linktyp "Normal".

Standardwert:

```
---  
Object1: Ticket  
Object2: Ticket  
Type: Normal
```

### **LinkObject::PossibleLink###0201**

Verknüpft 2 Tickets mit dem Linktyp "Eltern-Kind".

Standardwert:

```
---  
Object1: Ticket  
Object2: Ticket  
Type: ParentChild
```

### **LinkObject::PossibleLink###1200**

Verknüpft Termine und Tickets mit einem Link vom Typ "Normal".

Standardwert:

```
---  
Object1: Appointment  
Object2: Ticket  
Type: Normal
```

### **LinkObject::PossibleLink###8301**

Definiert, dass ein 'FAQ'-Objekte mit dem Linktyp 'Normal' mit anderen 'FAQ'-Objekten verlinkt werden kann.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Object1: FAQ  
Object2: FAQ  
Type: Normal
```

### **LinkObject::PossibleLink###8302**

Definiert, dass ein 'FAQ'-Objekte mit dem Linktyp 'ParentChild' mit anderen 'FAQ'-Objekten verlinkt werden kann.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Object1: FAQ  
Object2: FAQ  
Type: ParentChild
```

### **LinkObject::PossibleLink###8303**

Definiert, dass ein 'FAQ'-Objekte mit dem Linktyp 'Normal' mit anderen 'Ticket'-Objekten verlinkt werden kann.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Object1: FAQ  
Object2: Ticket  
Type: Normal
```

### **LinkObject::PossibleLink###8304**

Definiert, dass ein 'FAQ'-Objekte mit dem Linktyp 'ParentChild' mit anderen 'Ticket'-Objekten verlinkt werden kann.

Standardwert:

```
---
```

```
Object1: FAQ  
Object2: Ticket  
Type: ParentChild
```

### **LinkObject::ShowDeleteButton**

Legt fest, ob ein Knopf zum Löschen neben jedem Link im TicketZoom-Bildschirm angezeigt werden soll.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **LinkObject::StrikeThroughLinkedTicketStateTypes**

Tickets mit den hier angegebenen Typen werden in der Tabelle verknüpfter Objekte durchgestrichen dargestellt.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- merged
```

### **LinkObject::Type###Normal**

Definiert den Link-Typ 'Normal'. Wenn der Name der Quelle dem des Ziels entspricht, ist der resultierende Link ein nicht-direktionaler Link; Ansonsten ist das Resultat ein direktonaler Link.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
SourceName: Normal  
TargetName: Normal
```

### **LinkObject::Type###ParentChild**

Definiert den Link-Typ 'ParentChild'. Wenn der Quell- und der Zielname den selben Wert beinhalten, ist der Link nicht-direktional. Ansonsten ist das Ergebnis ein direktonaler Link.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
SourceName: Parent  
TargetName: Child
```

### **LinkObject::TypeGroup###0001**

Definition der verschiedenen Verknüpfungsmöglichkeiten. Verknüpfungstypen der selben Gruppe schließen sich gegenseitig aus. Beispiel: Wenn Ticket A mit dem Typ 'Normal' mit Ticket B verlinkt wird, dann können diese beiden Tickets nicht noch zusätzlich mit dem Typ 'ElternKind' miteinander verlinkt werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- Normal
```

---

- ParentChild

### **LinkObject::ViewMode**

Definiert wie Verlinkte-Objekte angezeigt werden in TicketZoom-Masken.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- Simple

## **46. Core → Log**

### **CGILogPrefix**

Legt den Text fest, der im Protokoll einen CGI-Skripteintrag kennzeichnen soll.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- OTRS-CGI

### **LogModule**

Definiert das Log Module für das System. "Datei" schreibt alle Meldungen in das angegebene Logfile, "SysLog" nutzt den Syslog Daemon des Systems, z.B. syslogd.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- Kernel::System::Log::SysLog

### **LogModule::LogFile**

Wenn "Datei" als LogModule konfiguriert wurde, muss hier eine Log-Datei hinterlegt werden. Existiert die Datei nicht, wird sie automatisch vom System erstellt.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- /tmp/otrs.log

### **LogModule::LogFile::Date**

Fügt einen Suffix mit dem aktuellen Jahr und Monat in die OTRS-Protokolldatei hinzu. Für jeden Monat wird eine eigene Log-Datei erstellt.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **LogModule::SysLog::Charset**

Wenn "SysLog" als LogModule konfiguriert wurde, kann hier der Zeichensatz, der für das Logging verwendet werden soll, festgelegt werden.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- utf-8
```

### **LogModule::SysLog::Facility**

Wenn "SysLog" als LogModule konfiguriert wurde, kann hier eine eigene Kategorie (facility) festgelegt werden.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- user
```

### **MinimumLogLevel**

Legt die minimale Protokoll-Ebene fest. Wählen Sie "error" aus, werden nur Fehler protokolliert. Mit "debug" erhalten Sie alle Einträge. Die Reihenfolge der Ebenen ist debug, info, notice und error.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- error
```

## **47. Core → MailQueue**

### **MailQueue**

MailQueue Konfigurationseinstellungen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
IncrementAttemptDelayInMinutes: '2'  
ItemMaxAttempts: '3'
```

## **48. Core → PDF**

### **PDF::LogoFile**

Gibt den Pfad für die Datei mit dem Logo in der Kopfzeile der Webseite an. (gif|jpg|png, 700 x 100 Pixel).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- <OTRS_CONFIG_Home>/var/logo-otrs.png
```

### **PDF::MaxPages**

Bestimmt die maximale Anzahl an Seiten pro PDF-Datei.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '100'
```

---

### PDF::PageSize

Bestimmt die Standardgröße von PDF-Seiten.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- a4

### PDF::TTFontFile###Monospaced

Definiert den Pfad und die TTF Datei für die Handhabung von nichtproportionaler (monospace) Schrift in PDF Dokumenten.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- DejaVuSansMono.ttf

### PDF::TTFontFile###MonospacedBold

Definiert den Pfad und die TTF Datei für die Handhabung von fett gedruckter nichtproportionaler (monospace) Schrift in PDF Dokumenten.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- DejaVuSansMono-Bold.ttf

### PDF::TTFontFile###MonospacedBoldItalic

Definiert den Pfad und die TTF Datei für die Handhabung von fett und kursiv gedruckter nichtproportionaler Schrift in PDF Dokumenten.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- DejaVuSansMono-BoldOblique.ttf

### PDF::TTFontFile###MonospacedItalic

Definiert den Pfad und die TTF Datei für die Handhabung von kursiv gedruckter nichtproportionaler (monospace) Schrift in PDF Dokumenten.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- DejaVuSansMono-Oblique.ttf

### PDF::TTFontFile###Proportional

Definiert den Pfad und die TTF Datei für die Handhabung proportionaler Schrift in PDF Dokumenten.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- DejaVuSans.ttf

**PDF::TTFontFile###ProportionalBold**

Definiert den Pfad und die TTF Datei für die Handhabung von fett gedruckter proportionaler Schrift in PDF Dokumenten.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- DejaVuSans-Bold.ttf
```

**PDF::TTFontFile###ProportionalBoldItalic**

Definiert den Pfad und die TTF Datei für die Handhabung von fett und kursiv gedruckter proportionaler Schrift in PDF Dokumenten.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- DejaVuSans-BoldOblique.ttf
```

**PDF::TTFontFile###ProportionalItalic**

Definiert den Pfad und die TTF Datei für die Handhabung von kursiv gedruckter proportionaler Schrift in PDF Dokumenten.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- DejaVuSans-Oblique.ttf
```

## 49. Core → Package

**OTRSBusiness::ReleaseChannel**

Legt fest, welcher Kanal für Aktualisierungen der OTRS Business Solution™ verwendet werden soll. Warnung: Die Verwendung von Entwicklungs-Versionen führt möglicherweise dazu, dass Ihr System in einen fehlerhaften und/oder unbenutzbaren Zustand gerät.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

**Package::AllowLocalModifications**

Wenn die Einstellung aktiv ist, werden lokale Änderungen nicht als Fehler in der Supportdaten-Analyse angezeigt.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

**Package::AllowNotVerifiedPackages**

Wenn diese Einstellung aktiviert ist, so ist es möglich Pakete zu installieren, die nicht von der OTRS Gruppe verifiziert sind. Diese Pakete können ihr gesamtes System gefährden!



Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### **Package::FileUpload**

Erlaubt den Datei-Upload im Paket-Manager.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **Package::Proxy**

Lädt Pakete über einen Proxy herunter. Überschreibt "WebUserAgent::Proxy".

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- http://proxy.sn.no:8001/
```

### **Package::RepositoryAccessRegExp**

Definiert die Regular Expressions für IPs für den Zugriff auf das lokale Repository. Sie müssen diese Einstellungen aktivieren um Zugang zu Ihrem lokalen Repository zu haben, ebenfalls muss das Paket package::RepositoryList auf dem Remote-Host installiert sein.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- 127\.\0\.\0\.\1
```

### **Package::RepositoryList**

Definiert eine Liste von Online-Quellen. Andere Installationen können als Quelle genutzt werden z.B. Key="http://example.com/otrs/public.pl?Action=PublicRepository;File=" and Content="Irgendein Name".

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
ftp://ftp.example.com/pub/otrs/misc/packages/: '[Example] ftp://ftp.example.com/'
```

### **Package::RepositoryRoot**

Definiert die Adresse der Online-Repository-Liste für zusätzliche Pakete. Das erste verfügbare Ergebnis wird genutzt.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- []
```

### **Package::ShowFeatureAddons**

Schaltet die Anzeige der OTRS FeatureAddon-Liste in der Paket-Verwaltung um.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **Package::Timeout**

Steuert den Timeout (in Sekunden) für Paket-Downloads. Überschreibt "WebUserAgent::Timeout".

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '120'
```

## **50. Core → PerformanceLog**

### **PerformanceLog**

Aktiviert den Performance-Log zum erfassen der Seiten-Antwortzeiten. Diese Einstellung beeinflusst die Gesamtpformance des Systems. Frontend::Module###Admin-PerformanceLog muss aktiviert sein.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### **PerformanceLog::File**

Hinterlegt den Pfad für die Datei des Performance Logs.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- <OTRS_CONFIG_Home>/var/log/Performance.log
```

### **PerformanceLog::FileMax**

Bestimmt die Maximalgröße (in MB) der Protokolldatei.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '25'
```

## **51. Core → Permission**

### **EditAnotherUsersPreferencesGroup**

Legt die Gruppe fest, für die ein Agent Schreibrechte besitzen muss, um die persönlichen Einstellungen anderer Agenten verändern zu können.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- admin
```

### **SwitchToUser**

Erlaubt Administratoren sich als anderer Agent über die Agenten-Administrationsoberfläche anzumelden.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### System::Customer::Permission

Legt die verfügbaren Standardberechtigungen für Kunden innerhalb der Applikation fest. Werden mehr Berechtigungen benötigt, können sie hier eingegeben werden. Berechtigungen müssen hart-kodiert sein, um Auswirkungen zu haben. Bitte stellen Sie beim Anlegen neuer Berechtigungen sicher, dass "rw" immer der letzte Eintrag bleibt.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- ro  
- rw
```

### System::Permission

Innerhalb der Applikation verfügbare Standardberechtigungen für Agenten. Wenn mehr Berechtigungen benötigt werden, können diese hier hinterlegt werden. Berechtigungen müssen definiert werden, um Auswirkungen zu haben. Einige zusätzliche Berechtigungen sind bereits zur Nutzung vorbereitet: note, close, pending, customer, freetext, move, compose, responsible, forward, and bounce. Bitte stellen Sie beim Anlegen neuer Berechtigungen sicher, dass "rw" immer der letzte Eintrag bleibt.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- ro  
- move_into  
- create  
- note  
- owner  
- priority  
- chat_observer  
- chat_participant  
- chat_owner  
- rw
```

## 52. Core → ProcessManagement

### Process::ActivityTypes

Definiert die Aktivitätstypen, welche im System benutzt werden können.

Standardwert:

```
---  
ScriptTask: Script task activity  
ServiceTask: Service task activity  
UserTask: User task activity
```

### Process::CacheTTL

Cache-Zeit in Sekunden für Datenbank Prozess-Backends.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

---

Standardwert:

--- '3600'

### **Process::DefaultLock**

Diese Option setzt die Prozess-Ticket Standardsperre.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- unlock

### **Process::DefaultPriority**

Diese Option setzt die Prozess-Ticket Standardpriorität

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 3 normal

### **Process::DefaultQueue**

Diese Option setzt die Prozess-Ticket Standard-Queue.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- Raw

### **Process::DefaultState**

Diese Option setzt den Prozess-Ticket Standardstatus

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- new

### **Process::DynamicFieldProcessManagementActivityID**

Legt fest, in welchem dynamischen Feld die Aktivitäts-ID im Prozessmanagement gespeichert werden soll.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- ProcessManagementActivityID

### **Process::DynamicFieldProcessManagementActivityStatus**

Diese Option definiert das dynamische Feld, in welchem der letzte Prozessmanagement-Aktivitäts-Status gespeichert ist.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- ProcessManagementActivityStatus

### **Process::DynamicFieldProcessManagementProcessID**

Legt fest, in welchem dynamischen Feld die Prozess-ID im Prozessmanagement gespeichert werden soll.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- ProcessManagementProcessID
```

### **Process::Entity::Prefix**

Standard Entitäts-Präfixe des Prozessmanagements für Entitäts-IDs, die automatisch generiert werden.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Activity: A  
ActivityDialog: AD  
Process: P  
SequenceFlow: SF  
SequenceFlowAction: SFA
```

### **Process::NavBarOutput::CacheTTL**

Cache-Zeit in Sekunden für das Ticket-Prozess-Navigationsleisten-Ausgabemodul.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '900'
```

### **ProcessManagement::SequenceFlow::Debug::Enabled**

Wenn diese Option eingeschaltet ist, werden Debugging-Informationen zu den Sequenzflüssen aufgezeichnet.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### **ProcessManagement::SequenceFlow::Debug::Filter###00-Default**

Filter zur Sequenzfluss-Fehlerbehebung. Hinweis: Weitere Filter können hinzugefügt werden, und zwar im Format <OTRS\_TICKET\_Attribute> z. B. <OTRS\_TICKET\_Priority>.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
<OTRS_TICKET_TicketNumber>: ''  
SequenceFlowEntityID: ''
```

### **ProcessManagement::SequenceFlow::Debug::LogPriority**

Definiert die Priorität in welcher die Information aufgezeichnet und präsentiert wird.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- debug
```

## 53. Core → Queue

### QueuePreferences###ChatChannel

Zuordnung von Chat-Kanälen zu Queues.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Block: Option  
Cols: '50'  
Desc: Chat channel that will be used for communication related to the tickets in this  
queue.  
Label: Chat channel  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::QueuePreferences::ChatChannel  
PrefKey: ChatChannel  
Rows: '5'
```

### QueuePreferences###Comment2

Parameter für das Beispiel-Queue-Attribut Comment2.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Block: TextArea  
Cols: '50'  
Desc: Define the queue comment 2.  
Label: Comment2  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::QueuePreferences::Generic  
PrefKey: Comment2  
Rows: '5'
```

## 54. Core → ReferenceData

### ReferenceData::OwnCountryList

Diese Einstellung erlaubt das Überschreiben der eingebauten Länderliste. Durch Nutzung dieser Einstellung können Sie z. B. eine eigene, kürzere Länderliste nutzen, wenn dies für Sie passender ist.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
AT: Austria  
CH: Switzerland  
DE: Germany
```

## 55. Core → SLA

### SLAPreferences###Comment2

Parameter für das Beispiel-SLA-Attribut Comment2.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---
Block: TextArea
Cols: '50'
Desc: Define the sla comment 2.
Label: Comment2
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::SLAPreferences::Generic
PrefKey: Comment2
Rows: '5'
```

### **SLAPreferences###FieldSelectionDialogText**

Text which is being displayed on selection of this SLA on the new ticket screen.

Standardwert:

```
---
Block: TextArea
Cols: '51'
Desc: Is being displayed if a customer chooses this SLA on ticket creation.
Label: Dialog message
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::SLAPreferences::Generic
PrefKey: FieldSelectionDialogText
Rows: '5'
```

## **56. Core → SMS**

### **SMS::MessageTextLimit**

Legt die maximale Zeichenzahl für zu sendende SMS pro Nachricht fest.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1600'
```

### **SMSTemplate::Types**

Definiert die Typenliste für SMS-Vorlagen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---
Answer: Answer
Create: Create
SMSOutbound: SMSOutbound
```

## **57. Core → SOAP**

### **SOAP::Keep-Alive**

Keep-Alive-Verbindungsheader für SOAP-Responses aktivieren.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

## 58. Core → Service

### ServicePreferences###Comment2

Parameter für das Beispiel-Service-Attribut Comment2.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```

---
Block: TextArea
Cols: '50'
Desc: Define the service comment 2.
Label: Comment2
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ServicePreferences::Generic
PrefKey: Comment2
Rows: '5'
  
```

## 59. Core → Session

### AgentSessionLimit

Legt die maximale Anzahl an aktiven Agenten innerhalb der in SessionMaxIdleTime festgelegten Zeitspanne fest.

Standardwert:

```
--- '100'
```

### AgentSessionLimitPriorWarning

Legt die maximale Anzahl an aktiven Agenten innerhalb der in SessionMaxIdleTime festgelegten Zeitspanne fest, bevor eine Warnung für eingeloggte Agenten angezeigt wird.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- '90'
```

### AgentSessionPerUserLimit

Legt die maximale Anzahl an aktiven Sitzungen pro Agent innerhalb der in SessionMaxIdleTime festgelegten Zeitspanne fest.

Standardwert:

```
--- '20'
```

### CustomerSessionLimit

Legt die maximale Anzahl an aktiven Kundenbenutzern innerhalb der in SessionMaxIdleTime festgelegten Zeitspanne fest.

Standardwert:

```
--- '100'
```

### CustomerSessionPerUserLimit

Legt die maximale Anzahl an aktiven Sitzungen pro Kundenbenutzer innerhalb der in SessionMaxIdleTime festgelegten Zeitspanne fest.



Standardwert:

--- '20'

### **SessionAgentOnlineThreshold**

Legt den Zeitraum in Minuten fest, bevor ein Agent aufgrund von Inaktivität als "abwesend" markiert wird (z. B. im "Angemeldete Nutzer"-Dashlet oder im Chat).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '5'

### **SessionCSRFProtection**

Schutz gegen CSRF-Lücken (Cross Site Request Forgery). Besuchen Sie [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross-site\\_request\\_forgery](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross-site_request_forgery) für mehr Informationen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **SessionCheckRemoteIP**

Schaltet den Remote-IP-Adressencheck ein. Es sollte ausgeschaltet werden, wenn die Applikation z. B. durch eine Proxy-Farm oder eine Einwahlverbindung genutzt wird, da sich die IP-Adresse bei dieser Nutzung pro Anfrage unterscheiden kann.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **SessionCustomerOnlineThreshold**

Legt den Zeitraum in Minuten fest, bevor ein Kunde aufgrund von Inaktivität als "abwesend" markiert wird (z. B. im "Angemeldete Nutzer"-Dashlet oder im Chat).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '5'

### **SessionDeletelfNotRemoteID**

Löscht die Session, wenn die Session-ID mit einer ungültigen IP-Adresse benutzt wird.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **SessionDeletelfTimeToOld**

Löscht die angefragte Session, wenn ein Timeout vorliegt.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### SessionDir

Wenn "FS" als SessionModule ausgewählt ist, muss hier der Name des Verzeichnisses, in dem Sitzungsdaten gespeichert werden sollen, hinterlegt werden.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- <OTRS_CONFIG_Home>/var/sessions
```

### SessionMaxIdleTime

Legt die Zeit in Sekunden fest, in der ein Nutzer untätig sein darf, bevor seine Sitzung automatisch beendet und der Nutzer ausgeloggt wird.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '7200'
```

### SessionMaxTime

Definiert die maximale Gültigkeitsdauer (in Sekunden) für eine Session-ID.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '57600'
```

### SessionModule

Definiert, welches Modul für das Speichern der Session Daten verwendet werden soll. Mit "DB" kann der Anzeige Server getrennt vom DB-Server betrieben werden. "FS" ist schneller.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- Kernel::System::AuthSession::DB
```

### SessionName

Definiert den Namen des Session-Schlüssels. Zum Beispiel: Session, SessionID oder OTRS

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- OTRSAgentInterface
```

### SessionTable

Wenn "DB" als SessionModule ausgewählt ist, muss hier der Name der Tabelle, in der Sitzungsdaten gespeichert werden sollen, hinterlegt werden.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- sessions
```

### **SessionUseCookieAfterBrowserClose**

Speichert Cookies nach dem Schließen des Browsers.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

## **60. Core → Stats**

### **Stats::DynamicObjectRegistration###Ticket**

Modul zur Generierung von Ticket-Statistiken

Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::System::Stats::Dynamic::Ticket
```

### **Stats::DynamicObjectRegistration###TicketAccountedTime**

Modul zur Generierung von Statistiken für die benötigte Bearbeitungszeit.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::System::Stats::Dynamic::TicketAccountedTime
```

### **Stats::DynamicObjectRegistration###TicketList**

Definiert ob das Statistik-Modul Ticketlisten generieren kann

Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::System::Stats::Dynamic::TicketList
```

### **Stats::DynamicObjectRegistration###TicketSolutionResponseTime**

Modul zur Generierung von Lösungs- und Antwortzeitstatistiken.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::System::Stats::Dynamic::TicketSolutionResponseTime
```

### **Stats::MaxXaxisAttributes**

Definiert die standardmäßig eingestellte maximale Anzahl von Attributen für die x-Achse für die Zeitachse.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1000'
```

### **Stats::StatsHook**

Steuert den Hook für Statistiken.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- Stat#
```

### **Stats::StatsStartNumber**

Startzahl für das Zählen von Statistiken. Jede neue Statistik erhöht die hier eingestellte Zahl.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '10000'
```

## **61. Core → Stats → Reports**

### **StatsReportConfig::CacheTTL**

Cache-Zeitdauer in Sekunden des Statistik-Reports-Backends.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '3600'
```

## **62. Core → SystemMaintenance**

### **SystemMaintenance::IsActiveDefaultLoginErrorMessage**

Setzt die Standardfehlermeldung für den Anmeldebildschirm in der Agenten-Oberfläche, welche angezeigt wird, wenn sich das System im Wartungsmodus befindet.

Standardwert:

```
--- We are performing scheduled maintenance. Login is temporarily not available.
```

### **SystemMaintenance::IsActiveDefaultLoginMessage**

Setzt die Standardmeldung für den Anmeldebildschirm in der Agenten-Oberfläche, welche angezeigt wird, wenn sich das System im Wartungsmodus befindet.

Standardwert:

```
--- We are performing scheduled maintenance. We should be back online shortly.
```

### **SystemMaintenance::IsActiveDefaultNotification**

Setzt die Standard Nachricht für den Hinweis, der angezeigt wird, wenn das System im Wartungsmodus läuft.

Standardwert:

```
--- We are performing scheduled maintenance.
```

### **SystemMaintenance::TimeNotifyUpcomingMaintenance**

Steuert, wie lange (in Minuten) die Benachrichtigung über eine bevorstehende Wartungsphase angezeigt werden soll.

Standardwert:

--- '30'

## 63. Core → Ticket

### **AdminTemplate::SubjectMethod###KeepTicketNumber**

Definiert das Verhalten für die Subject-Methode "overwrite". Wenn die Option aktiviert ist, wird die Ticketnummer nicht überschrieben.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **AgentSelfNotifyOnAction**

Legt fest, ob Agenten Benachrichtigungen erhalten sollen, wenn sie eine Aktion selbst ausgelöst haben.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **CustomerNotifyJustToRealCustomer**

Versendet Kundenbenachrichtigungen nur für den gemappten Kunden.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **DynamicFieldFromCustomerUser::Mapping**

Definiert eine Zuordnung zwischen Variablen der Kundenbenutzerdaten (Schlüssel) und dynamischen Feldern eines Tickets (Werte). Somit können Sie Kundenbenutzerdaten eines Tickets in dynamische Felder speichern. Die dynamischen Felder müssen im System vorhanden sein und sollten für AgentTicketFreeText aktiviert werden, damit sie eingestellt / manuell durch den Agenten aktualisiert werden können. Sie dürfen nicht für AgentTicketPhone, AgentTicketEmail und AgentTicketCustomer aktiviert werden. Wenn dies der Fall ist, so haben sie Vorrang gegenüber den automatisch gesetzten Werten. Um dieses Mapping zu verwenden, müssen Sie auch die TicketTicket Einstellung Ticket::EventModulePost###4100-DynamicFieldFromCustomerUser aktivieren.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

---  
UserFirstname: CustomerFirstname

### **OTRSEscalationEvents::DecayTime**

Die Zeitspanne in Minuten nach der Erzeugung eines Ereignisses, während der neue Vorwarn- und Start-Ereignisse unterdrückt werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1440'

### StandardTemplate2QueueByCreating

Liste der Standardvorlagen, welche neuen Queues nach Erstellung automatisch zugeordnet werden.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- []
```

### StandardTemplate::Types

Definiert die Typenliste für Templates.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Answer: Answer  
Create: Create  
Email: Email  
Forward: Forward  
Note: Note  
PhoneCall: Phone call  
ProcessDialog: Process dialog
```

### Ticket::ArchiveSystem

Aktiviert das Ticket Archivsystem, um ein schnelleres System zu haben, indem einige Tickets aus dem täglichen Anwendungsbereich verschoben werden. Um diese Tickets in der Suche zu finden, muss das Archiv-Flag in der Ticketsuche aktiviert werden.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### Ticket::ArchiveSystem::RemoveSeenFlags

Kontrolliert ob die Ticket- und Artikel "Gesehen"-Fähnchen entfernt werden, wenn ein Ticket archiviert wird.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### Ticket::ArchiveSystem::RemoveTicketWatchers

Entfernt die Ticket-Beobachter-Information, wenn ein Ticket archiviert wird.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### Ticket::ChangeOwnerToEveryone

Ändert den Besitzer der Tickets auf Alle (nützlich für ASP). In der Regel werden nur Agenten mit rw-Berechtigungen auf die Queue angezeigt.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::CustomModule###001-CustomModule**

Überlädt existierende Funktionen in Kernel::System::Ticket (redefining). Kann genutzt werden, um möglichst einfach Anpassungen vorzunehmen.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- Kernel::System::Ticket::Custom

### **Ticket::CustomQueue**

Bezeichnung Ihrer persönlichen Queuekollektion. "Meine Queues" ist eine Zusammenstellung Ihrer bevorzugten Queues, die in den persönlichen Einstellungen konfiguriert werden kann.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- My Queues

### **Ticket::CustomService**

Bezeichnung Ihrer persönlichen Servicekollektion. "Meine Services" ist eine Zusammenstellung von bevorzugten Services, die in den persönlichen Einstellungen konfiguriert werden kann.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- My Services

### **Ticket::CustomerArchiveSystem**

Aktiviert die Suche im Ticket-Archiv für das Kunden-Interface.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::DefineEmailFrom**

Definiert, wie das "Von:"-Feld in den E-Mails (gesendet von Antworten und E-Mail-Tickets) aussehen soll.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- SystemAddressName

### **Ticket::DefineEmailFromSeparator**

Definiert das Trennzeichen zwischen dem echten Namen des Agenten und der gegebenen E-Mailqueue Adresse.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- via

### **Ticket::Frontend::DefaultRecipientDisplayType**

Standard-Anzeige-Typ für Empfänger-Namen (An, Cc) in der Ticket-Zoom-Ansicht des Agenten-Interfaces.

Standardwert:

--- Realname

### **Ticket::Frontend::DefaultSenderDisplayType**

Standard-Anzeige-Typ für Absender-Namen (Von) in der Ticket-Zoom-Ansicht des Agenten-Interfaces.

Standardwert:

--- Realname

### **Ticket::GenericAgentRunLimit**

Legt die maximale Anzahl an Tickets fest, die pro GenericAgent-Job-Ausführung bearbeitet werden.

Standardwert:

--- '4000'

### **Ticket::GenericAgentTicketSearch###ExtendedSearchCondition**

Erlaubt erweiterte Suchbedingungen der generischen Agenten-Schnittstelle. Mit diesem Feature kann man z.B. Ticket-Titel mit Bedingungen wie dieser "(\*key1\*&&\*key2\*)" oder "(\*key1\*||\*key2\*)" durchsuchen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Ticket::Hook**

Erkennung für Tickets, z. B. Ticket#, Anruf#, MeinTicket#.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- Ticket#

### **Ticket::HookDivider**

Das Trennzeichen zwischen dem TicketHook und der Ticketnummer z.B. '!'.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- ''

### **Ticket::IncludeUnknownTicketCustomers**

Unbekannte Kunden in Ticketfiltern mit einschließen.



Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### **Ticket::IndexModule**

IndexAccelerator: Auswahl des Backend-Moduls für TicketViewAccelerator. "RuntimeDB" generiert jede Queue-Ansicht dynamisch aus der Tickettabelle (keine Performance-Probleme bis zu etwa 60.000 Tickets insgesamt und 6.000 offenen Tickets im System). "StaticDB" ist das stärkste Modul, es benutzt zusätzliche Tabelle für den Ticket-Index, die wie eine Übersicht funktioniert (empfohlen bei mehr als 80.000 Tickets insgesamt und 6.000 offenen Tickets im System). Benutzen Sie das Kommando "bin/otrs.Console.pl Maint::Ticket::QueueIndexRebuild" für den initialen Indexaufbau.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- Kernel::System::Ticket::IndexAccelerator::RuntimeDB
```

### **Ticket::InvalidOwner::StateChange**

Status eines Tickets mit ungültigem Besitzer bei Entsperrern automatisch ändern. Bildet den neuen Ticketstatus entsprechend des Status-Typs.

Standardwert:

```
---  
pending auto: open  
pending reminder: open
```

### **Ticket::MergeDynamicFields**

Eine Liste der dynamischen Felder, die während einer Zusammenführung in das Haupt-Ticket ebenfalls zusammengeführt werden. Es werden nur leere dynamische Felder im Haupt-Ticket geändert.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- []
```

### **Ticket::NewArticleIgnoreSystemSender**

System-Artikeltypen (z. B. Auto-Antworten oder E-Mail-Benachrichtigungen) werden in AgentTicketZoom nicht als ungelesene Artikel markiert oder in Large-Übersichten nicht automatisch aufgeklappt.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### **Ticket::NumberGenerator**

Definiert das Modul zur Generierung von Ticketnummern. "AutoIncrement" erhöht den Zähler fortlaufend, dazu werden System-ID und Zähler im Format "System-ID.Zähler" dargestellt. "Datum" generiert Ticketnummern basierend auf dem jeweiligen Datum, der System-ID und dem Zähler im Format "Jahr.Monat.Tag.System-ID.Zähler" (z. B. "200206231010138", "200206231010139"). "DateChecksum" fügt den

Zähler als Checksumme nach Datum und System-ID ein. Die Checksumme ändert sich dabei täglich. Format: "Jahr.Monat.Tag.System-ID.Zähler.Checksumme" (z. B. "2002070110101520", "2002070110101535").

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- Kernel::System::Ticket::Number::DateChecksum
```

### **Ticket::NumberGenerator::CheckSystemID**

Ändert die SystemID in der Ticket-Nummer-Erkennung bei Rückfragen. Wenn nicht aktiviert, so wird die SystemID nach der Nutzung des Systems geändert.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **Ticket::NumberGenerator::Date::UseFormattedCounter**

Aktiviert die Minimalgröße für Ticketzähler (wenn "Datum" als TicketNumberGenerator ausgewählt ist).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### **Ticket::NumberGenerator::MinCounterSize**

Legt die minimale Größe für den Ticketzähler fest, wenn "AutoIncrement" als Ticket-NumberGenerator gewählt wurde. Die Standardeinstellung ist 5, was bedeutet, dass der Zähler bei 10000 startet.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '5'
```

### **Ticket::PendingAutoStateType**

Bestimmt die möglichen Status eines unerledigten Tickets, das den Status verändert hat nachdem die Zeitbegrenzung erreicht wurde.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- pending auto
```

### **Ticket::PendingNotificationNotToResponsible**

Verhindert das Versenden von Erinnerungen an den Verantwortlichen eines Tickets. (Ticket::Responsibility muss aktiviert sein)

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

---

--- 0

### **Ticket::PendingNotificationOnlyToOwner**

Sendet eine Erinnerung eines Entsperreten Tickets nachdem das Erinnerungsdatum erreicht wurde. (Nur zum Besitzer des Tickets gesendet).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::PendingReminderStateType**

Definiert den Statustyp des Reminders für Tickets die auf "Warten" gesetzt sind.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

---  
- pending reminder

### **Ticket::Responsible**

Aktiviert das Verantwortlicher-Feature, das das Verfolgen von Tickets erlaubt.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::ResponsibleAutoSet**

Setzt den Besitzer eines Tickets automatisch auch als Verantwortlichen (wenn das Verantwortlicher-Feature aktiviert ist). Dies wird nur durch manuelle Aktionen des eingeloggten Benutzers ausgelöst, nicht durch automatische wie GenericAgent, Postmaster oder GenericInterface.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Ticket::Service**

Erlaubt die Definition von Services und SLAs für Tickets (zum Beispiel: E-Mail, Desktop, Network, ...) und Eskalationsattributen für SLAs (wenn die Ticket Service/SLA Einstellung aktiviert ist).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Service::Default::UnknownCustomer**

Ermöglicht das Standard-Services auch für nicht angelegte Kunden ausgewählt werden können.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Service::KeepChildren**

Behält alle Services in Auflistungen bei, auch, wenn sie Kind-Services von ungültigen Elementen sind.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### **Ticket::StateAfterPending**

Definiert welcher Status automatisch gesetzt wird (Inhalt), nachdem die Wartezeit eines Status (Schlüssel) erreicht wurde.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
pending auto close+: closed successful  
pending auto close-: closed unsuccessful
```

### **Ticket::SubjectFormat**

Betreffsformat. "Links" führt zu "[TicketHook#:12345] Ein Betreff", "rechts" führt zu "Ein Betreff [TicketHook#:12345]". Bei Auswahl von "keine" enthält der Betreff keine Ticketnummer. In diesem Fall sollten Sie sicherstellen, dass die Einstellung Post-Master::CheckFollowUpModule###0200-References aktiviert ist, damit Folge-E-Mails anhand von E-Mail-Headern erkannt werden.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- Left
```

### **Ticket::SubjectFwd**

Der Text am Anfang des Betreffs, wenn eine E-Mail weitergeleitet wird, z.B. FW, Fwd oder WG.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- Fwd
```

### **Ticket::SubjectRe**

Der Text am Anfang des Betreffs einer E-Mail Antwort, z.B. RE, AW oder AS.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- Re
```

### **Ticket::SubjectSize**

Maximale Länge des Betreffs in einer E-Mail-Antwort und in einigen Übersichts-Bildschirmen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '100'
```

### **Ticket::Type**

Aktiviert Ticket-Typen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### **Ticket::Type::Default**

Definiert den Standardtyp für ein Ticket.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- Unclassified
```

### **Ticket::UnlockOnAway**

Geben Sie tickets frei, wenn eine Notiz hinzugefügt wurde und der Besitzer nicht im Büro ist.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **Ticket::UnlockStateType**

Bestimmt gültige Status für entspernte Tickets. Um Tickets zu entsperren, kann das Script "bin/otrs.Console.pl Maint::Ticket::UnlockTimeout" genutzt werden.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- new  
- open
```

### **Ticket::ViewableLocks**

Bestimmt die sichtbaren Sperrtypen eines Tickets. Hinweis: Bitte stellen Sie sicher, dass Sie bei Veränderung dieser Einstellung den Cache leeren.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- 'unlock'  
- 'tmp_lock'
```

### **Ticket::ViewableSenderTypes**

Definiert die standardmäßigen sichtbaren Sendertypen eines Tickets (Standard: Kunde).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- ''customer''
```

### **Ticket::ViewableStateType**

Definiert die gültigen Statustypen für ein Ticket.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- new  
- open  
- pending reminder  
- pending auto
```

### **Ticket::Watcher**

Aktiviert oder deaktiviert das Ticket beobachten-Feature, das das beobachten von Tickets erlaubt, ohne der Besitzer oder Verantwortliche zu sein.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### **Ticket::WatcherGroup**

Aktiviert das Ticket beobachten-Feature nur für die eingetragenen Gruppen.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- admin  
- users
```

## **64. Core → Ticket → ACL**

### **ACL::CacheTTL**

Cache-Zeit in Sekunden für Datenbank ACL-Backends.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '3600'
```

### **ACLKeysLevel1Change**

Definiert welche Begriffe in der ersten Ebene einer ACL-Struktur verfügbar sind.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Possible: Possible  
PossibleAdd: PossibleAdd  
PossibleNot: PossibleNot
```

### **ACLKeysLevel1Match**

Definiert welche Begriffe in der ersten Ebene einer ACL-Struktur verfügbar sind.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Properties: Properties  
PropertiesDatabase: PropertiesDatabase
```

### **ACLKeysLevel2::Possible**

Definiert welche Begriffe in der zweiten Ebene einer ACL-Struktur verfügbar sind.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Action: Action  
ActivityDialog: ActivityDialog  
Endpoint: Endpoint  
Process: Process  
Ticket: Ticket
```

### **ACLKeysLevel2::PossibleAdd**

Definiert welche Begriffe in der zweiten Ebene einer ACL-Struktur verfügbar sind.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Action: Action  
ActivityDialog: ActivityDialog  
Endpoint: Endpoint  
Process: Process  
Ticket: Ticket
```

### **ACLKeysLevel2::PossibleNot**

Definiert welche Begriffe in der zweiten Ebene einer ACL-Struktur verfügbar sind.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Action: Action  
ActivityDialog: ActivityDialog  
Endpoint: Endpoint  
Process: Process  
Ticket: Ticket
```

### **ACLKeysLevel2::Properties**

Definiert welche Begriffe in der zweiten Ebene einer ACL-Struktur verfügbar sind.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CustomerUser: CustomerUser  
DynamicField: DynamicField  
Frontend: Frontend  
Owner: Owner  
Priority: Priority  
Process: Process  
Queue: Queue  
Responsible: Responsible  
SLA: SLA  
Service: Service  
State: State  
Ticket: Ticket  
Type: Type
```

User: User

### **ACLKeysLevel2::PropertiesDatabase**

Definiert welche Begriffe in der zweiten Ebene einer ACL-Struktur verfügbar sind.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CustomerUser: CustomerUser  
DynamicField: DynamicField  
Owner: Owner  
Priority: Priority  
Process: Process  
Queue: Queue  
Responsible: Responsible  
SLA: SLA  
Service: Service  
State: State  
Ticket: Ticket  
Type: Type  
User: User
```

### **ACLKeysLevel3::Actions###100-Default**

Definiert welche Begriffe für eine 'Aktion' in der dritten Ebene einer ACL-Struktur verfügbar sind.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- AgentTicketBounce  
- AgentTicketClose  
- AgentTicketCompose  
- AgentTicketCustomer  
- AgentTicketForward  
- AgentTicketEmail  
- AgentTicketEmailOutbound  
- AgentTicketEmailResend  
- AgentTicketFreeText  
- AgentTicketHistory  
- AgentTicketLink  
- AgentTicketLock  
- AgentTicketMerge  
- AgentTicketMove  
- AgentTicketNote  
- AgentTicketOwner  
- AgentTicketPending  
- AgentTicketPhone  
- AgentTicketPhoneInbound  
- AgentTicketPhoneOutbound  
- AgentTicketPlain  
- AgentTicketPrint  
- AgentTicketPriority  
- AgentTicketProcess  
- AgentTicketResponsible  
- AgentTicketSearch  
- AgentTicketWatcher  
- AgentTicketZoom  
- AgentLinkObject  
- AgentSplitSelection
```

### **Ticket::Acl::Module###1-Ticket::Acl::Module**

ACL Modul das erlaubt Eltern-Tickets nur dann zu schließen, wenn alle seine Kinder-Tickets geschlossen wurden. ("Status" zeigt welche Status für das Eltern-Ticket nicht verfügbar sind, bis alle Kinder-Tickets geschlossen sind).

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.



Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::System::Ticket::Acl::CloseParentAfterClosedChilds  
State:  
- closed successful  
- closed unsuccessful
```

### **TicketACL::Debug::Enabled**

Wenn aktiviert, werden Informationen zur Fehlerbehebung für ACLs geloggt.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### **TicketACL::Debug::Filter###00-Default**

Filter zum Debuggen von ACLs. Hinweis: Weitere Ticket-Attribute können im Format <OTRS\_TICKET\_Attribute> (z. B. <OTRS\_TICKET\_Priority>) hinzugefügt werden.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
<OTRS_TICKET_TicketNumber>: ''  
ACLName: ''
```

### **TicketACL::Debug::LogPriority**

Definiert die Priorität in welcher die Information aufgezeichnet und präsentiert wird.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- debug
```

### **TicketACL::Default::Action**

Standard ACL-Werte für Ticketaktionen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- {}
```

## **65. Core → Ticket → DynamicFieldDefault**

### **Ticket::TicketDynamicFieldDefault###Element1**

Konfiguriert eine Standardeinstellung für ein dynamisches Ticketfeld. "Name" beschreibt das dynamische Feld, das genutzt werden soll, "Value" die Daten, mit denen das Feld befüllt werden soll. "Event" enthält das auslösende Ereignis. Weitere Informationen finden Sie im Entwicklerhandbuch (<http://otrs.github.io/doc/>) im Kapitel "Ticket-Eventmodule".

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Event: TicketCreate  
Name: Field1  
Value: Default
```

### **Ticket::TicketDynamicFieldDefault###Element10**

Konfiguriert eine Standardeinstellung für ein dynamisches Ticketfeld. "Name" beschreibt das dynamische Feld, das genutzt werden soll, "Value" die Daten, mit denen das Feld befüllt werden soll. "Event" enthält das auslösende Ereignis. Weitere Informationen finden Sie im Entwicklerhandbuch (<http://otrs.github.io/doc/>) im Kapitel "Ticket-Eventmodule".

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Event: ''  
Name: ''  
Value: ''
```

### **Ticket::TicketDynamicFieldDefault###Element11**

Konfiguriert eine Standardeinstellung für ein dynamisches Ticketfeld. "Name" beschreibt das dynamische Feld, das genutzt werden soll, "Value" die Daten, mit denen das Feld befüllt werden soll. "Event" enthält das auslösende Ereignis. Weitere Informationen finden Sie im Entwicklerhandbuch (<http://otrs.github.io/doc/>) im Kapitel "Ticket-Eventmodule".

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Event: ''  
Name: ''  
Value: ''
```

### **Ticket::TicketDynamicFieldDefault###Element12**

Konfiguriert eine Standardeinstellung für ein dynamisches Ticketfeld. "Name" beschreibt das dynamische Feld, das genutzt werden soll, "Value" die Daten, mit denen das Feld befüllt werden soll. "Event" enthält das auslösende Ereignis. Weitere Informationen finden Sie im Entwicklerhandbuch (<http://otrs.github.io/doc/>) im Kapitel "Ticket-Eventmodule".

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Event: ''  
Name: ''  
Value: ''
```

### **Ticket::TicketDynamicFieldDefault###Element13**

Konfiguriert eine Standardeinstellung für ein dynamisches Ticketfeld. "Name" beschreibt das dynamische Feld, das genutzt werden soll, "Value" die Daten, mit denen das Feld befüllt werden soll. "Event" enthält das auslösende Ereignis. Weitere Informationen finden Sie im Entwicklerhandbuch (<http://otrs.github.io/doc/>) im Kapitel "Ticket-Eventmodule".

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Event: ''  
Name: ''  
Value: ''
```

#### **Ticket::TicketDynamicFieldDefault###Element14**

Konfiguriert eine Standardeinstellung für ein dynamisches Ticketfeld. "Name" beschreibt das dynamische Feld, das genutzt werden soll, "Value" die Daten, mit denen das Feld befüllt werden soll. "Event" enthält das auslösende Ereignis. Weitere Informationen finden Sie im Entwicklerhandbuch (<http://otrs.github.io/doc/>) im Kapitel "Ticket-Eventmodule".

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Event: ''  
Name: ''  
Value: ''
```

#### **Ticket::TicketDynamicFieldDefault###Element15**

Konfiguriert eine Standardeinstellung für ein dynamisches Ticketfeld. "Name" beschreibt das dynamische Feld, das genutzt werden soll, "Value" die Daten, mit denen das Feld befüllt werden soll. "Event" enthält das auslösende Ereignis. Weitere Informationen finden Sie im Entwicklerhandbuch (<http://otrs.github.io/doc/>) im Kapitel "Ticket-Eventmodule".

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Event: ''  
Name: ''  
Value: ''
```

#### **Ticket::TicketDynamicFieldDefault###Element16**

Konfiguriert eine Standardeinstellung für ein dynamisches Ticketfeld. "Name" beschreibt das dynamische Feld, das genutzt werden soll, "Value" die Daten, mit denen das Feld befüllt werden soll. "Event" enthält das auslösende Ereignis. Weitere Informationen finden Sie im Entwicklerhandbuch (<http://otrs.github.io/doc/>) im Kapitel "Ticket-Eventmodule".

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Event: ''  
Name: ''  
Value: ''
```

#### **Ticket::TicketDynamicFieldDefault###Element2**

Konfiguriert eine Standardeinstellung für ein dynamisches Ticketfeld. "Name" beschreibt das dynamische Feld, das genutzt werden soll, "Value" die Daten, mit

denen das Feld befüllt werden soll. "Event" enthält das auslösende Ereignis. Weitere Informationen finden Sie im Entwicklerhandbuch (<http://otrs.github.io/doc/>) im Kapitel "Ticket-Eventmodule".

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Event: ''  
Name: ''  
Value: ''
```

### **Ticket::TicketDynamicFieldDefault###Element3**

Konfiguriert eine Standardeinstellung für ein dynamisches Ticketfeld. "Name" beschreibt das dynamische Feld, das genutzt werden soll, "Value" die Daten, mit denen das Feld befüllt werden soll. "Event" enthält das auslösende Ereignis. Weitere Informationen finden Sie im Entwicklerhandbuch (<http://otrs.github.io/doc/>) im Kapitel "Ticket-Eventmodule".

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Event: ''  
Name: ''  
Value: ''
```

### **Ticket::TicketDynamicFieldDefault###Element4**

Konfiguriert eine Standardeinstellung für ein dynamisches Ticketfeld. "Name" beschreibt das dynamische Feld, das genutzt werden soll, "Value" die Daten, mit denen das Feld befüllt werden soll. "Event" enthält das auslösende Ereignis. Weitere Informationen finden Sie im Entwicklerhandbuch (<http://otrs.github.io/doc/>) im Kapitel "Ticket-Eventmodule".

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Event: ''  
Name: ''  
Value: ''
```

### **Ticket::TicketDynamicFieldDefault###Element5**

Konfiguriert eine Standardeinstellung für ein dynamisches Ticketfeld. "Name" beschreibt das dynamische Feld, das genutzt werden soll, "Value" die Daten, mit denen das Feld befüllt werden soll. "Event" enthält das auslösende Ereignis. Weitere Informationen finden Sie im Entwicklerhandbuch (<http://otrs.github.io/doc/>) im Kapitel "Ticket-Eventmodule".

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Event: ''  
Name: ''  
Value: ''
```

### **Ticket::TicketDynamicFieldDefault###Element6**

Konfiguriert eine Standardeinstellung für ein dynamisches Ticketfeld. "Name" beschreibt das dynamische Feld, das genutzt werden soll, "Value" die Daten, mit denen das Feld befüllt werden soll. "Event" enthält das auslösende Ereignis. Weitere Informationen finden Sie im Entwicklerhandbuch (<http://otrs.github.io/doc/>) im Kapitel "Ticket-Eventmodule".

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Event: ''  
Name: ''  
Value: ''
```

### **Ticket::TicketDynamicFieldDefault###Element7**

Konfiguriert eine Standardeinstellung für ein dynamisches Ticketfeld. "Name" beschreibt das dynamische Feld, das genutzt werden soll, "Value" die Daten, mit denen das Feld befüllt werden soll. "Event" enthält das auslösende Ereignis. Weitere Informationen finden Sie im Entwicklerhandbuch (<http://otrs.github.io/doc/>) im Kapitel "Ticket-Eventmodule".

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Event: ''  
Name: ''  
Value: ''
```

### **Ticket::TicketDynamicFieldDefault###Element8**

Konfiguriert eine Standardeinstellung für ein dynamisches Ticketfeld. "Name" beschreibt das dynamische Feld, das genutzt werden soll, "Value" die Daten, mit denen das Feld befüllt werden soll. "Event" enthält das auslösende Ereignis. Weitere Informationen finden Sie im Entwicklerhandbuch (<http://otrs.github.io/doc/>) im Kapitel "Ticket-Eventmodule".

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Event: ''  
Name: ''  
Value: ''
```

### **Ticket::TicketDynamicFieldDefault###Element9**

Konfiguriert eine Standardeinstellung für ein dynamisches Ticketfeld. "Name" beschreibt das dynamische Feld, das genutzt werden soll, "Value" die Daten, mit denen das Feld befüllt werden soll. "Event" enthält das auslösende Ereignis. Weitere Informationen finden Sie im Entwicklerhandbuch (<http://otrs.github.io/doc/>) im Kapitel "Ticket-Eventmodule".

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Event: ''
```

Name: ''  
 Value: ''

## 66. Core → Ticket → FulltextSearch

### **Ticket::SearchIndex::Attribute**

Basis-Einstellungen für den Volltext-Index. Führen Sie "bin/otrs.Console.pl Maint::Ticket::FulltextIndexRebuild" aus, um den Index neu zu erstellen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---
WordCountMax: '1000'
WordLengthMax: '30'
WordLengthMin: '3'
```

### **Ticket::SearchIndex::Filters**

Volltextindex-Regex-Filter, um Textteile zu entfernen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---
- '[,\&\<\>\?\"!*\|;\[\]\(\)\+\$\^=]'
```

### **Ticket::SearchIndex::ForceUnfilteredStorage**

Erzwingt die Speicherung der originalen Artikelinhalte im Artikel-Suchindex, ohne dabei Filter und Stopp-Worte anzuwenden. Dadurch wird die Größe des Suchindex erhöht, was Volltextsuchen verlangsamen kann.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### **Ticket::SearchIndex::IndexArchivedTickets**

Legt fest, ob archivierte Tickets im Index für Volltextsuchen berücksichtigt werden sollen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### **Ticket::SearchIndex::StopWords###Custom**

Anpassbare Stopworte für den Volltext-Index. Diese Worte werden aus dem Suchindex entfernt.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---
```

- MyStopWord

### **Ticket::SearchIndex::StopWords###de**

Deutsche Stopwörter für den Volltext-Index. Diese Wörter werden von Suchindex entfernt.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- aber  
- als  
- am  
- an  
- auch  
- auf  
- aus  
- bei  
- bin  
- bis  
- bist  
- da  
- dadurch  
- daher  
- darum  
- das  
- daß  
- dass  
- dein  
- deine  
- dem  
- den  
- der  
- des  
- dessen  
- deshalb  
- die  
- dies  
- dieser  
- dieses  
- doch  
- dort  
- du  
- durch  
- ein  
- eine  
- einem  
- einen  
- einer  
- eines  
- er  
- es  
- euer  
- eure  
- für  
- hatte  
- hatten  
- hattest  
- hattet  
- hier  
- hinter  
- ich  
- ihr  
- ihre  
- im  
- in  
- ist  
- ja  
- jede  
- jedem  
- jeden  
- jeder
```

- jedes
- jener
- jenes
- jetzt
- kann
- kannst
- können
- könnt
- machen
- mein
- meine
- mit
- muß
- mußt
- musst
- müssen
- müßt
- nach
- nachdem
- nein
- nicht
- nun
- oder
- seid
- sein
- seine
- sich
- sie
- sind
- soll
- sollen
- sollst
- sollt
- sonst
- soweit
- sowie
- und
- unser
- unsere
- unter
- vom
- von
- vor
- wann
- warum
- was
- weiter
- weitere
- wenn
- wer
- werde
- werden
- werdet
- weshalb
- wie
- wieder
- wieso
- wir
- wird
- wirst
- wo
- woher
- wohin
- zu
- zum
- zur
- über

### **Ticket::SearchIndex::StopWords###en**

Englische Stopworte für den Volltext-Index. Diese Worte werden aus dem Index entfernt.



Standardwert:

```
--  
- a  
- about  
- above  
- after  
- again  
- against  
- all  
- am  
- an  
- and  
- any  
- are  
- aren't  
- as  
- at  
- be  
- because  
- been  
- before  
- being  
- below  
- between  
- both  
- but  
- by  
- can't  
- cannot  
- could  
- couldn't  
- did  
- didn't  
- do  
- does  
- doesn't  
- doing  
- don't  
- down  
- during  
- each  
- few  
- for  
- from  
- further  
- had  
- hadn't  
- has  
- hasn't  
- have  
- haven't  
- having  
- he  
- he'd  
- he'll  
- he's  
- her  
- here  
- here's  
- hers  
- herself  
- him  
- himself  
- his  
- how  
- how's  
- i  
- i'd  
- i'll  
- i'm  
- i've
```

- if  
- in  
- into  
- is  
- isn't  
- it  
- it's  
- its  
- itself  
- let's  
- me  
- more  
- most  
- mustn't  
- my  
- myself  
- no  
- nor  
- not  
- of  
- off  
- on  
- once  
- only  
- or  
- other  
- ought  
- our  
- ours  
- ourselves  
- out  
- over  
- own  
- same  
- shan't  
- she  
- she'd  
- she'll  
- she's  
- should  
- shouldn't  
- so  
- some  
- such  
- than  
- that  
- that's  
- the  
- their  
- theirs  
- them  
- themselves  
- then  
- there  
- there's  
- these  
- they  
- they'd  
- they'll  
- they're  
- they've  
- this  
- those  
- through  
- to  
- too  
- under  
- until  
- up  
- very  
- was  
- wasn't

```
- we
- we'd
- we'll
- we're
- we've
- were
- weren't
- what
- what's
- when
- when's
- where
- where's
- which
- while
- who
- who's
- whom
- why
- why's
- with
- won't
- would
- wouldn't
- you
- you'd
- you'll
- you're
- you've
- your
- yours
- yourself
- yourselves
```

#### **Ticket::SearchIndex::StopWords###es**

Spanische Stoppworte für den Volltext-Index. Diese Worte werden aus dem Suchindex entfernt.

Standardwert:

```
---
- un
- una
- unas
- unos
- uno
- sobre
- todo
- también
- tras
- otro
- algún
- alguno
- alguna
- algunos
- algunas
- ser
- es
- soy
- eres
- somos
- sois
- estoy
- esta
- estamos
- estais
- estan
- como
- en
- para
- atras
```

- porque
- por qué
- estado
- estaba
- ante
- antes
- siendo
- ambos
- pero
- por
- poder
- puede
- puedo
- podemos
- podeis
- pueden
- fui
- fue
- fuimos
- fueron
- hacer
- hago
- hace
- hacemos
- haceis
- hacen
- cada
- fin
- incluso
- primero
- desde
- conseguir
- consigo
- consigue
- consigues
- conseguimos
- consiguen
- ir
- voy
- va
- vamos
- vais
- van
- vaya
- gueno
- ha
- tener
- tengo
- tiene
- tenemos
- teneis
- tienen
- el
- la
- lo
- las
- los
- su
- aqui
- mio
- tuyo
- ellos
- ellas
- nos
- nosotros
- vosotros
- vosotras
- si
- dentro
- solo
- solamente
- saber

- sabes
- sabe
- sabemos
- sabeis
- saben
- ultimo
- largo
- bastante
- haces
- muchos
- aquellos
- aquellas
- sus
- entonces
- tiempo
- verdad
- verdadero
- verdadera
- cierto
- ciertos
- cierta
- ciertas
- intentar
- intento
- intenta
- intentas
- intentamos
- intentais
- intentan
- dos
- bajo
- arriba
- encima
- usar
- uso
- usas
- usa
- usamos
- usais
- usan
- emplear
- empleo
- empleas
- emplean
- empleamos
- empleais
- valor
- muy
- era
- eras
- eramos
- eran
- modo
- bien
- cual
- cuando
- donde
- mientras
- quien
- con
- entre
- sin
- trabajo
- trabajar
- trabajas
- trabaja
- trabajamos
- trabajais
- trabajan
- podria
- podrias
- podriamos

```
- podrian  
- podriais  
- yo  
- aquel
```

### **Ticket::SearchIndex::StopWords###fr**

Französische Stopwörter für den Volltext-Index. Diese Wörter werden vom Suchindex entfernt.

Standardwert:

```
--  
- alors  
- au  
- aucuns  
- aussi  
- autre  
- avant  
- avec  
- avoir  
- bon  
- car  
- ce  
- cela  
- ces  
- ceux  
- chaque  
- ci  
- comme  
- comment  
- dans  
- des  
- du  
- dedans  
- dehors  
- depuis  
- deux  
- devrait  
- doit  
- donc  
- dos  
- droite  
- début  
- elle  
- elles  
- en  
- encore  
- essai  
- est  
- et  
- eu  
- fait  
- faites  
- fois  
- font  
- force  
- haut  
- hors  
- ici  
- il  
- ils  
- je  
- juste  
- la  
- le  
- les  
- leur  
- là  
- ma  
- maintenant  
- mais
```

- mes
- mine
- moins
- mon
- mot
- même
- ni
- nommés
- notre
- nous
- nouveaux
- ou
- où
- par
- parce
- parole
- pas
- personnes
- peut
- peu
- pièce
- plupart
- pour
- pourquoi
- quand
- que
- quel
- quelle
- quelles
- quels
- qui
- sa
- sans
- ses
- seulement
- si
- sien
- son
- sont
- sous
- soyez
- sujet
- sur
- ta
- tandis
- tellement
- tels
- tes
- ton
- tous
- tout
- trop
- très
- tu
- valeur
- voie
- voient
- vont
- votre
- vous
- vu
- ça
- étaient
- état
- étions
- été
- être

#### **Ticket::SearchIndex::StopWords###it**

Italienische Stoppwörter für den Volltext-Index. Diese Wörter werden von Suchindex entfernt.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- a  
- adesso  
- ai  
- al  
- alla  
- allo  
- allora  
- altre  
- altri  
- altro  
- anche  
- ancora  
- avere  
- aveva  
- avevano  
- ben  
- buono  
- che  
- chi  
- cinque  
- comprare  
- con  
- consecutivi  
- consecutivo  
- cosa  
- cui  
- da  
- del  
- della  
- dello  
- dentro  
- deve  
- devo  
- di  
- doppio  
- due  
- e  
- ecco  
- fare  
- fine  
- fino  
- fra  
- gente  
- giu  
- ha  
- hai  
- hanno  
- ho  
- il  
- indietro  
- invece  
- io  
- la  
- lavoro  
- le  
- lei  
- lo  
- loro  
- lui  
- lungo  
- ma  
- me  
- meglio  
- molta  
- molti  
- molto  
- nei  
- nella  
- no
```



- noi
- nome
- nostro
- nove
- nuovi
- nuovo
- o
- oltre
- ora
- otto
- peggio
- pero
- persone
- piu
- poco
- primo
- promesso
- qua
- quarto
- quasi
- quattro
- quello
- questo
- qui
- quindi
- quinto
- rispetto
- sara
- secondo
- sei
- sembra
- sembrava
- senza
- sette
- sia
- siamo
- siete
- solo
- sono
- sopra
- soprattutto
- sotto
- stati
- stato
- stesso
- su
- subito
- sul
- sulla
- tanto
- te
- tempo
- terzo
- tra
- tre
- triplo
- ultimo
- un
- una
- uno
- va
- vai
- voi
- volte
- vostro

**Ticket::SearchIndex::StopWords###nl**

Niederländische Stopwörter für den Volltext-Index. Diese Wörter werden vom Suchindex entfernt.

Standardwert:

--  
- de  
- zijn  
- een  
- en  
- in  
- je  
- het  
- van  
- op  
- ze  
- hebben  
- het  
- hij  
- niet  
- met  
- er  
- dat  
- die  
- te  
- wat  
- voor  
- naar  
- gaan  
- kunnen  
- zeggen  
- dat  
- maar  
- aan  
- veel  
- zijn  
- worden  
- uit  
- ook  
- komen  
- als  
- om  
- moeten  
- we  
- doen  
- bij  
- goed  
- haar  
- dan  
- nog  
- of  
- maken  
- zo  
- wel  
- mijn  
- zien  
- over  
- willen  
- staan  
- door  
- kijken  
- zullen  
- heel  
- nu  
- weten  
- zitten  
- hem  
- schrijven  
- vinden  
- woord  
- hoe  
- geen  
- dit  
- mens  
- al  
- jij  
- ander

- groot
- waar
- maar
- weer
- kind
- me
- vragen
- een
- denken
- twee
- horen
- iets
- deze
- krijgen
- ons
- zich
- lezen
- hun
- welk
- zin
- laten
- mogen
- hier
- jullie
- toch
- geven
- jaar
- tegen
- al
- eens
- echt
- houden
- alleen
- lopen
- mee
- ja
- roepen
- tijd
- dag
- elkaar
- even
- lang
- land
- liggen
- waarom
- zetten
- vader
- laat
- beginnen
- blijven
- nee
- moeder
- huis
- nou
- na
- af
- keer
- dus
- tot
- vertellen
- wie
- net
- jou
- les
- want
- man
- nieuw
- elk
- tekst
- omdat
- gebruiken
- u

### **Ticket::SearchIndex::WarnOnStopWordUsage**

Zeigt eine Warnung an und verhindert die Suche, wenn Stop-Wörter in der Volltextsuche eingegeben werden.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### **Ticket::SearchIndexModule**

Hilft beim Erweitern Ihres Artikel-Volltext-Indexes (Von-, An-, Cc-, Betreffs- und Text-Suche). Es erstellt einen Index nach Artikelerstellung, wodurch die Geschwindigkeit von Volltextsuchen um rund 50% steigt. Nutzen Sie "bin/otrs.Console.pl Maint::Ticket::FulltextIndexRebuild", um einen initialen Index zu erstellen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- Kernel::System::Ticket::ArticleSearchIndex::DB
```

## **67. Core → Ticket → Permission**

### **CustomerTicket::Permission###1-GroupCheck**

Modul zur Prüfung von Gruppen-Berechtigungen für den Zugriff von Kunden auf Tickets.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Granted: '0'  
Module: Kernel::System::Ticket::CustomerPermission::GroupCheck  
Required: '1'
```

### **CustomerTicket::Permission###2-CustomerUserIDCheck**

Modul zum Gestatten des Zugriffs, wenn die CustomerUserID eines Tickets der CustomerUserID des Kunden entspricht.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Granted: '1'  
Module: Kernel::System::Ticket::CustomerPermission::CustomerUserIDCheck  
Required: '0'
```

### **CustomerTicket::Permission###3-CustomerIDCheck**

Modul zum Gestatten des Zugriffs, wenn die CustomerID eines Tickets der CustomerID des Kunden entspricht.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Granted: '1'  
Module: Kernel::System::Ticket::CustomerPermission::CustomerIDCheck  
Required: '0'
```

### **CustomerTicket::Permission###4-CustomerGroupCheck**

Modul zum Gestatten des Zugriffs, wenn die Kundennummer eines Kunden die notwendigen Gruppenrechte hat.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Granted: '1'  
Module: Kernel::System::Ticket::CustomerPermission::CustomerGroupCheck  
Required: '0'
```

### **Ticket::Permission###1-OwnerCheck**

Modul zum Gestatten des Zugriffs auf ein Ticket durch den Agenten, der Besitzer des Tickets ist.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Granted: '1'  
Module: Kernel::System::Ticket::Permission::OwnerCheck  
Required: '0'
```

### **Ticket::Permission###2-ResponsibleCheck**

Modul zum Gestatten des Zugriffs auf ein Ticket durch den verantwortlichen Agenten.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Granted: '1'  
Module: Kernel::System::Ticket::Permission::ResponsibleCheck  
Required: '0'
```

### **Ticket::Permission###3-GroupCheck**

Modul zur Prüfung von Gruppen-Berechtigungen für den Zugriff auf Tickets.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Granted: '1'  
Module: Kernel::System::Ticket::Permission::GroupCheck  
Required: '0'
```

### **Ticket::Permission###4-WatcherCheck**

Modul zum Gestatten des Zugriffs auf ein Ticket durch Agenten, die das Ticket beobachten.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Granted: '1'  
Module: Kernel::System::Ticket::Permission::WatcherCheck  
Required: '0'
```

### **Ticket::Permission###5-CreatorCheck**

Modul zum Gestatten des Zugriffs auf ein Ticket durch den Agenten, der das Ticket ursprünglich erstellt hat.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Granted: '1'  
Module: Kernel::System::Ticket::Permission::CreatorCheck  
Required: '0'
```

### **Ticket::Permission###6-InvolvedCheck**

Modul zum Gestatten des Zugriffs für jeden Agenten, der einmal in ein Ticket involviert war (basierend auf den Einträgen in der Ticket-Historie).

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Granted: '1'  
Module: Kernel::System::Ticket::Permission::InvolvedCheck  
Required: '0'
```

### **Ticket::Permission::CreatorCheck::Queues**

Optionale Einschränkung auf Queues für das CreatorCheck Permission-Modul. Wenn gesetzt, wird die Erlaubnis nur für Tickets in den hier angegebenen Queues erteilt.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Misc: note  
Postmaster: ro, move, note  
Raw: rw
```

### **Ticket::Permission::InvolvedCheck::Queues**

Optionale Einschränkung auf Queues für das InvolvedCheck Permission-Modul. Wenn gesetzt, wird die Erlaubnis nur für Tickets in den hier angegebenen Queues erteilt.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Misc: note  
Postmaster: ro, move, note  
Raw: rw
```

### **Ticket::Permission::OwnerCheck::Queues**

Optionale Einschränkung auf Queues für das OwnerCheck Permission-Modul. Wenn gesetzt, wird die Erlaubnis nur für Tickets in den hier angegebenen Queues erteilt.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Misc: note  
Postmaster: ro, move, note  
Raw: rw
```

### **Ticket::Permission::ResponsibleCheck::Queues**

Optionale Einschränkung auf Queues für das ResponsibleCheck Permission-Modul. Wenn gesetzt, wird die Erlaubnis nur für Tickets in den hier angegebenen Queues erteilt.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Misc: note  
Postmaster: ro, move, note  
Raw: rw
```

## 68. Core → Time

### CalendarWeekDayStart

Definiert den Beginn einer Woche für den Datumswähler.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### MaximumCalendarNumber

Maximale Anzahl an Kalendern, die in Auswahlmenüs angezeigt werden.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- '50'
```

### OTRSTimeZone

Legt die Zeitzone fest, die intern von OTRS genutzt werden soll (z. B. um Datumsangaben und Zeiten in der Datenbank zu speichern). **ACHTUNG:** Diese Einstellung darf nicht mehr geändert werden, sobald Tickets und/oder andere Objekte erstellt wurden, die Datumsangaben enthalten.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- UTC
```

### ShowUserTimeZoneSelectionNotification

Wenn aktiviert, werden Benutzer, die bislang noch keine Zeitzone ausgewählt haben, benachrichtigt dies zu tun. Hinweis: Die Benachrichtigung wird nicht angezeigt, wenn (1) der Benutzer noch keine Zeitzone ausgewählt hat und (2) OTRSTimeZone und UserDefaultTimeZone identisch sind und (3) nicht auf UTC gesetzt sind.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### TimeInputFormat

Definiert das benutzte Datumseingabeformat in Formularen (Option für Eingabefelder).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- Option
```

### TimeInputMinutesStep

Legt die verfügbaren Schritte in Zeitauswahlfeldern fest. Wähle Sie "Minuten", um alle Minuten einer Stunde von 1-59 auswählen zu können. Wählen Sie "30 Minuten", um nur ganze und halbe Stunden auswählbar zu machen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### TimeShowAlwaysLong

Zeigt die Beschreibung der Zeitfelder in Langform (Tage, Stunden, Minuten), wenn dies aktiviert ist oder aber nur die initialen Buchstaben (T, S, M), wenn dies nicht aktiviert ist.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### TimeShowCompleteDescription

Zeigt die Beschreibung der Zeitfelder in Langform (Tage, Stunden, Minuten), wenn dies aktiviert ist oder aber nur die initialen Buchstaben (T, S, M), wenn dies nicht aktiviert ist.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### TimeVacationDays

Fügt die dauerhaften Urlaubstage hinzu.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
'1':  
  '1': New Year's Day  
'12':  
  '24': Christmas Eve  
  '25': First Christmas Day  
  '26': Second Christmas Day  
  '31': New Year's Eve  
'5':  
  '1': International Workers' Day
```

### TimeVacationDaysOneTime

Fügt die einmaligen Urlaubstage hinzu.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
'2004':
```



```
'1':  
'1': test
```

## TimeWorkingHours

Definiert den Zeitraum und die Wochentage welche als Arbeitszeit zählen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Fri:  
- '8'  
- '9'  
- '10'  
- '11'  
- '12'  
- '13'  
- '14'  
- '15'  
- '16'  
- '17'  
- '18'  
- '19'  
- '20'  
Mon:  
- '8'  
- '9'  
- '10'  
- '11'  
- '12'  
- '13'  
- '14'  
- '15'  
- '16'  
- '17'  
- '18'  
- '19'  
- '20'  
Sat: []  
Sun: []  
Thu:  
- '8'  
- '9'  
- '10'  
- '11'  
- '12'  
- '13'  
- '14'  
- '15'  
- '16'  
- '17'  
- '18'  
- '19'  
- '20'  
Tue:  
- '8'  
- '9'  
- '10'  
- '11'  
- '12'  
- '13'  
- '14'  
- '15'  
- '16'  
- '17'  
- '18'  
- '19'  
- '20'  
Wed:  
- '8'
```

```
- '9'
- '10'
- '11'
- '12'
- '13'
- '14'
- '15'
- '16'
- '17'
- '18'
- '19'
- '20'
```

### TimeZone

Diese Einstellung ist veraltet. Bitte nutzen Sie stattdessen die Einstellung OTRSTimeZone.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- '+0'
```

### UserDefaultTimeZone

Legt die Zeitzone fest, die als Voreinstellung für neu angelegte Nutzer gelten soll. Diese Zeitzone wird dazu verwendet, um Datumsangaben und Uhrzeiten zwischen der OTRS-Zeitzone und der Nutzer-Zeitzone korrekt zu konvertieren.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- UTC
```

## 69. Core → Time → Calendar1

### CalendarWeekDayStart::Calendar1

Definiert den Wochentag, mit dem die Woche im angegebenen Kalender beginnt.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### TimeVacationDays::Calendar1

Fügt die dauerhaften Urlaubstage für den angegebenen Kalender hinzu.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---
'1':
  '1': New Year's Day
'12':
  '24': Christmas Eve
  '25': First Christmas Day
  '26': Second Christmas Day
  '31': New Year's Eve
'5':
```

```
'1': International Workers' Day
```

### **TimeVacationDaysOneTime::Calendar1**

Fügt die einmaligen Urlaubstage für den angegebenen Kalender hinzu.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
'2004':  
'1':  
'1': test
```

### **TimeWorkingHours::Calendar1**

Definiert die Stunden und Wochentage des angegebenen Kalenders um die Arbeitszeit zu messen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Fri:  
- '8'  
- '9'  
- '10'  
- '11'  
- '12'  
- '13'  
- '14'  
- '15'  
- '16'  
- '17'  
- '18'  
- '19'  
- '20'  
Mon:  
- '8'  
- '9'  
- '10'  
- '11'  
- '12'  
- '13'  
- '14'  
- '15'  
- '16'  
- '17'  
- '18'  
- '19'  
- '20'  
Sat: []  
Sun: []  
Thu:  
- '8'  
- '9'  
- '10'  
- '11'  
- '12'  
- '13'  
- '14'  
- '15'  
- '16'  
- '17'  
- '18'  
- '19'  
- '20'  
Tue:
```

```
- '8'
- '9'
- '10'
- '11'
- '12'
- '13'
- '14'
- '15'
- '16'
- '17'
- '18'
- '19'
- '20'
```

```
Wed:
- '8'
- '9'
- '10'
- '11'
- '12'
- '13'
- '14'
- '15'
- '16'
- '17'
- '18'
- '19'
- '20'
```

### TimeZone::Calendar1

Spezifiziert die Zeitzone des angezeigten Kalenders, welcher später einer bestimmten Queue zugewiesen werden kann.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- UTC

### TimeZone::Calendar1Name

Definiert den Namen des angezeigten Kalenders.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- Calendar Name 1

## 70. Core → Time → Calendar2

### CalendarWeekDayStart::Calendar2

Definiert den Wochentag, mit dem die Woche im angegebenen Kalender beginnt.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### TimeVacationDays::Calendar2

Fügt die dauerhaften Urlaubstage für den angegebenen Kalender hinzu.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```

---
'1':
  '1': New Year's Day
'12':
  '24': Christmas Eve
  '25': First Christmas Day
  '26': Second Christmas Day
  '31': New Year's Eve
'5':
  '1': International Workers' Day

```

### TimeVacationDaysOneTime::Calendar2

Fügt die einmaligen Urlaubstage für den angegebenen Kalender hinzu.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```

---
'2004':
  '1':
    '1': test

```

### TimeWorkingHours::Calendar2

Definiert die Stunden und Wochentage des angegebenen Kalenders um die Arbeitszeit zu messen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```

---
Fri:
- '8'
- '9'
- '10'
- '11'
- '12'
- '13'
- '14'
- '15'
- '16'
- '17'
- '18'
- '19'
- '20'
Mon:
- '8'
- '9'
- '10'
- '11'
- '12'
- '13'
- '14'
- '15'
- '16'
- '17'
- '18'
- '19'
- '20'
Sat: []
Sun: []
Thu:
- '8'
- '9'
- '10'

```

```
- '11'  
- '12'  
- '13'  
- '14'  
- '15'  
- '16'  
- '17'  
- '18'  
- '19'  
- '20'  
Tue:  
- '8'  
- '9'  
- '10'  
- '11'  
- '12'  
- '13'  
- '14'  
- '15'  
- '16'  
- '17'  
- '18'  
- '19'  
- '20'  
Wed:  
- '8'  
- '9'  
- '10'  
- '11'  
- '12'  
- '13'  
- '14'  
- '15'  
- '16'  
- '17'  
- '18'  
- '19'  
- '20'
```

### **TimeZone::Calendar2**

Spezifiziert die Zeitzone des angezeigten Kalenders, welcher später einer bestimmten Queue zugewiesen werden kann.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- UTC

### **TimeZone::Calendar2Name**

Definiert den Namen des angezeigten Kalenders.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- Calendar Name 2

## **71. Core → Time → Calendar3**

### **CalendarWeekDayStart::Calendar3**

Definiert den Wochentag, mit dem die Woche im angegebenen Kalender beginnt.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **TimeVacationDays::Calendar3**

Fügt die dauerhaften Urlaubstage für den angegebenen Kalender hinzu.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
'1':  
  '1': New Year's Day  
'12':  
  '24': Christmas Eve  
  '25': First Christmas Day  
  '26': Second Christmas Day  
  '31': New Year's Eve  
'5':  
  '1': International Workers' Day
```

### **TimeVacationDaysOneTime::Calendar3**

Fügt die einmaligen Urlaubstage für den angegebenen Kalender hinzu.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
'2004':  
  '1':  
    '1': test
```

### **TimeWorkingHours::Calendar3**

Definiert die Stunden und Wochentage des angegebenen Kalenders um die Arbeitszeit zu messen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Fri:  
- '8'  
- '9'  
- '10'  
- '11'  
- '12'  
- '13'  
- '14'  
- '15'  
- '16'  
- '17'  
- '18'  
- '19'  
- '20'  
Mon:  
- '8'  
- '9'  
- '10'  
- '11'  
- '12'  
- '13'  
- '14'  
- '15'
```

```

- '16'
- '17'
- '18'
- '19'
- '20'
Sat: []
Sun: []
Thu:
- '8'
- '9'
- '10'
- '11'
- '12'
- '13'
- '14'
- '15'
- '16'
- '17'
- '18'
- '19'
- '20'
Tue:
- '8'
- '9'
- '10'
- '11'
- '12'
- '13'
- '14'
- '15'
- '16'
- '17'
- '18'
- '19'
- '20'
Wed:
- '8'
- '9'
- '10'
- '11'
- '12'
- '13'
- '14'
- '15'
- '16'
- '17'
- '18'
- '19'
- '20'

```

### TimeZone::Calendar3

Spezifiziert die Zeitzone des angezeigten Kalenders, welcher später einer bestimmten Queue zugewiesen werden kann.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- UTC

### TimeZone::Calendar3Name

Definiert den Namen des angezeigten Kalenders.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- Calendar Name 3



## 72. Core → Time → Calendar4

### CalendarWeekDayStart::Calendar4

Definiert den Wochentag, mit dem die Woche im angegebenen Kalender beginnt.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### TimeVacationDays::Calendar4

Fügt die dauerhaften Urlaubstage für den angegebenen Kalender hinzu.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---
'1':
'1': New Year's Day
'12':
'24': Christmas Eve
'25': First Christmas Day
'26': Second Christmas Day
'31': New Year's Eve
'5':
'1': International Workers' Day
```

### TimeVacationDaysOneTime::Calendar4

Fügt die einmaligen Urlaubstage für den angegebenen Kalender hinzu.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---
'2004':
'1':
'1': test
```

### TimeWorkingHours::Calendar4

Definiert die Stunden und Wochentage des angegebenen Kalenders um die Arbeitszeit zu messen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---
Fri:
- '8'
- '9'
- '10'
- '11'
- '12'
- '13'
- '14'
- '15'
- '16'
- '17'
- '18'
```

```
- '19'  
- '20'  
Mon:  
- '8'  
- '9'  
- '10'  
- '11'  
- '12'  
- '13'  
- '14'  
- '15'  
- '16'  
- '17'  
- '18'  
- '19'  
- '20'  
Sat: []  
Sun: []  
Thu:  
- '8'  
- '9'  
- '10'  
- '11'  
- '12'  
- '13'  
- '14'  
- '15'  
- '16'  
- '17'  
- '18'  
- '19'  
- '20'  
Tue:  
- '8'  
- '9'  
- '10'  
- '11'  
- '12'  
- '13'  
- '14'  
- '15'  
- '16'  
- '17'  
- '18'  
- '19'  
- '20'  
Wed:  
- '8'  
- '9'  
- '10'  
- '11'  
- '12'  
- '13'  
- '14'  
- '15'  
- '16'  
- '17'  
- '18'  
- '19'  
- '20'
```

#### TimeZone::Calendar4

Spezifiziert die Zeitzone des angezeigten Kalenders, welcher später einer bestimmten Queue zugewiesen werden kann.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- UTC

### TimeZone::Calendar4Name

Definiert den Namen des angezeigten Kalenders.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- Calendar Name 4
```

## 73. Core → Time → Calendar5

### CalendarWeekDayStart::Calendar5

Definiert den Wochentag, mit dem die Woche im angegebenen Kalender beginnt.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### TimeVacationDays::Calendar5

Fügt die dauerhaften Urlaubstage für den angegebenen Kalender hinzu.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
'1':  
'1': New Year's Day  
'12':  
'24': Christmas Eve  
'25': First Christmas Day  
'26': Second Christmas Day  
'31': New Year's Eve  
'5':  
'1': International Workers' Day
```

### TimeVacationDaysOneTime::Calendar5

Fügt die einmaligen Urlaubstage für den angegebenen Kalender hinzu.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
'2004':  
'1':  
'1': test
```

### TimeWorkingHours::Calendar5

Definiert die Stunden und Wochentage des angegebenen Kalenders um die Arbeitszeit zu messen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Fri:  
- '8'  
- '9'  
- '10'  
- '11'
```

```
- '12'  
- '13'  
- '14'  
- '15'  
- '16'  
- '17'  
- '18'  
- '19'  
- '20'
```

Mon:

```
- '8'  
- '9'  
- '10'  
- '11'  
- '12'  
- '13'  
- '14'  
- '15'  
- '16'  
- '17'  
- '18'  
- '19'  
- '20'
```

Sat: []

Sun: []

Thu:

```
- '8'  
- '9'  
- '10'  
- '11'  
- '12'  
- '13'  
- '14'  
- '15'  
- '16'  
- '17'  
- '18'  
- '19'  
- '20'
```

Tue:

```
- '8'  
- '9'  
- '10'  
- '11'  
- '12'  
- '13'  
- '14'  
- '15'  
- '16'  
- '17'  
- '18'  
- '19'  
- '20'
```

Wed:

```
- '8'  
- '9'  
- '10'  
- '11'  
- '12'  
- '13'  
- '14'  
- '15'  
- '16'  
- '17'  
- '18'  
- '19'  
- '20'
```

### **TimeZone::Calendar5**

Spezifiziert die Zeitzone des angezeigten Kalenders, welcher später einer bestimmten Queue zugewiesen werden kann.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- UTC
```

### **TimeZone::Calendar5Name**

Definiert den Namen des angezeigten Kalenders.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- Calendar Name 5
```

## **74. Core → Time → Calendar6**

### **CalendarWeekDayStart::Calendar6**

Definiert den Wochentag, mit dem die Woche im angegebenen Kalender beginnt.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **TimeVacationDays::Calendar6**

Fügt die dauerhaften Urlaubstage für den angegebenen Kalender hinzu.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
'1':  
  '1': New Year's Day  
'12':  
  '24': Christmas Eve  
  '25': First Christmas Day  
  '26': Second Christmas Day  
  '31': New Year's Eve  
'5':  
  '1': International Workers' Day
```

### **TimeVacationDaysOneTime::Calendar6**

Fügt die einmaligen Urlaubstage für den angegebenen Kalender hinzu.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
'2004':  
  '1':  
    '1': test
```

### **TimeWorkingHours::Calendar6**

Definiert die Stunden und Wochentage des angegebenen Kalenders um die Arbeitszeit zu messen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---
Fri:
- '8'
- '9'
- '10'
- '11'
- '12'
- '13'
- '14'
- '15'
- '16'
- '17'
- '18'
- '19'
- '20'
Mon:
- '8'
- '9'
- '10'
- '11'
- '12'
- '13'
- '14'
- '15'
- '16'
- '17'
- '18'
- '19'
- '20'
Sat: []
Sun: []
Thu:
- '8'
- '9'
- '10'
- '11'
- '12'
- '13'
- '14'
- '15'
- '16'
- '17'
- '18'
- '19'
- '20'
Tue:
- '8'
- '9'
- '10'
- '11'
- '12'
- '13'
- '14'
- '15'
- '16'
- '17'
- '18'
- '19'
- '20'
Wed:
- '8'
- '9'
- '10'
- '11'
- '12'
- '13'
- '14'
- '15'
```

```
- '16'  
- '17'  
- '18'  
- '19'  
- '20'
```

### **TimeZone::Calendar6**

Spezifiziert die Zeitzone des angezeigten Kalenders, welcher später einer bestimmten Queue zugewiesen werden kann.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- UTC
```

### **TimeZone::Calendar6Name**

Definiert den Namen des angezeigten Kalenders.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- Calendar Name 6
```

## **75. Core → Time → Calendar7**

### **CalendarWeekDayStart::Calendar7**

Definiert den Wochentag, mit dem die Woche im angegebenen Kalender beginnt.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **TimeVacationDays::Calendar7**

Fügt die dauerhaften Urlaubstage für den angegebenen Kalender hinzu.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
'1':  
  '1': New Year's Day  
'12':  
  '24': Christmas Eve  
  '25': First Christmas Day  
  '26': Second Christmas Day  
  '31': New Year's Eve  
'5':  
  '1': International Workers' Day
```

### **TimeVacationDaysOneTime::Calendar7**

Fügt die einmaligen Urlaubstage für den angegebenen Kalender hinzu.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
'2004':  
  '1':  
    '1': test
```

## TimeWorkingHours::Calendar7

Definiert die Stunden und Wochentage des angegebenen Kalenders um die Arbeitszeit zu messen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Fri:  
- '8'  
- '9'  
- '10'  
- '11'  
- '12'  
- '13'  
- '14'  
- '15'  
- '16'  
- '17'  
- '18'  
- '19'  
- '20'  
Mon:  
- '8'  
- '9'  
- '10'  
- '11'  
- '12'  
- '13'  
- '14'  
- '15'  
- '16'  
- '17'  
- '18'  
- '19'  
- '20'  
Sat: []  
Sun: []  
Thu:  
- '8'  
- '9'  
- '10'  
- '11'  
- '12'  
- '13'  
- '14'  
- '15'  
- '16'  
- '17'  
- '18'  
- '19'  
- '20'  
Tue:  
- '8'  
- '9'  
- '10'  
- '11'  
- '12'  
- '13'  
- '14'  
- '15'  
- '16'  
- '17'  
- '18'
```



```

- '19'
- '20'
Wed:
- '8'
- '9'
- '10'
- '11'
- '12'
- '13'
- '14'
- '15'
- '16'
- '17'
- '18'
- '19'
- '20'

```

### TimeZone::Calendar7

Spezifiziert die Zeitzone des angezeigten Kalenders, welcher später einer bestimmten Queue zugewiesen werden kann.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- UTC
```

### TimeZone::Calendar7Name

Definiert den Namen des angezeigten Kalenders.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- Calendar Name 7
```

## 76. Core → Time → Calendar8

### CalendarWeekDayStart::Calendar8

Definiert den Wochentag, mit dem die Woche im angegebenen Kalender beginnt.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### TimeVacationDays::Calendar8

Fügt die dauerhaften Urlaubstage für den angegebenen Kalender hinzu.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```

---
'1':
  '1': New Year's Day
'12':
  '24': Christmas Eve
  '25': First Christmas Day
  '26': Second Christmas Day
  '31': New Year's Eve

```

```
'5':  
'1': International Workers' Day
```

### **TimeVacationDaysOneTime::Calendar8**

Fügt die einmaligen Urlaubstage für den angegebenen Kalender hinzu.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
'2004':  
'1':  
'1': test
```

### **TimeWorkingHours::Calendar8**

Definiert die Stunden und Wochentage des angegebenen Kalenders um die Arbeitszeit zu messen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Fri:  
- '8'  
- '9'  
- '10'  
- '11'  
- '12'  
- '13'  
- '14'  
- '15'  
- '16'  
- '17'  
- '18'  
- '19'  
- '20'  
Mon:  
- '8'  
- '9'  
- '10'  
- '11'  
- '12'  
- '13'  
- '14'  
- '15'  
- '16'  
- '17'  
- '18'  
- '19'  
- '20'  
Sat: []  
Sun: []  
Thu:  
- '8'  
- '9'  
- '10'  
- '11'  
- '12'  
- '13'  
- '14'  
- '15'  
- '16'  
- '17'  
- '18'  
- '19'  
- '20'
```

```

Tue:
- '8'
- '9'
- '10'
- '11'
- '12'
- '13'
- '14'
- '15'
- '16'
- '17'
- '18'
- '19'
- '20'
Wed:
- '8'
- '9'
- '10'
- '11'
- '12'
- '13'
- '14'
- '15'
- '16'
- '17'
- '18'
- '19'
- '20'

```

### TimeZone::Calendar8

Spezifiziert die Zeitzone des angezeigten Kalenders, welcher später einer bestimmten Queue zugewiesen werden kann.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- UTC
```

### TimeZone::Calendar8Name

Definiert den Namen des angezeigten Kalenders.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- Calendar Name 8
```

## 77. Core → Time → Calendar9

### CalendarWeekDayStart::Calendar9

Definiert den Wochentag, mit dem die Woche im angegebenen Kalender beginnt.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### TimeVacationDays::Calendar9

Fügt die dauerhaften Urlaubstage für den angegebenen Kalender hinzu.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```

---
'1':
  '1': New Year's Day
'12':
  '24': Christmas Eve
  '25': First Christmas Day
  '26': Second Christmas Day
  '31': New Year's Eve
'5':
  '1': International Workers' Day

```

### TimeVacationDaysOneTime::Calendar9

Fügt die einmaligen Urlaubstage für den angegebenen Kalender hinzu.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```

---
'2004':
  '1':
    '1': test

```

### TimeWorkingHours::Calendar9

Definiert die Stunden und Wochentage des angegebenen Kalenders um die Arbeitszeit zu messen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```

---
Fri:
- '8'
- '9'
- '10'
- '11'
- '12'
- '13'
- '14'
- '15'
- '16'
- '17'
- '18'
- '19'
- '20'
Mon:
- '8'
- '9'
- '10'
- '11'
- '12'
- '13'
- '14'
- '15'
- '16'
- '17'
- '18'
- '19'
- '20'
Sat: []
Sun: []
Thu:
- '8'
- '9'
- '10'

```

```
- '11'  
- '12'  
- '13'  
- '14'  
- '15'  
- '16'  
- '17'  
- '18'  
- '19'  
- '20'  
Tue:  
- '8'  
- '9'  
- '10'  
- '11'  
- '12'  
- '13'  
- '14'  
- '15'  
- '16'  
- '17'  
- '18'  
- '19'  
- '20'  
Wed:  
- '8'  
- '9'  
- '10'  
- '11'  
- '12'  
- '13'  
- '14'  
- '15'  
- '16'  
- '17'  
- '18'  
- '19'  
- '20'
```

### **TimeZone::Calendar9**

Spezifiziert die Zeitzone des angezeigten Kalenders, welcher später einer bestimmten Queue zugewiesen werden kann.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- UTC

### **TimeZone::Calendar9Name**

Definiert den Namen des angezeigten Kalenders.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- Calendar Name 9

## **78. Core → Web**

### **Frontend::Module###AdminSystemConfigurationUser**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Admin  
Title: System Configuration User Settings
```

## 79. Core → WebUserAgent

### WebUserAgent::DisableSSLVerification

Schaltet die SSL-Zertifikatsvalidierung ab, wenn Sie beispielsweise einen HTTPS-Proxy nutzen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### WebUserAgent::Proxy

Definiert Verbindungen für HTTP/FTP über einen Proxy.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- http://proxy.sn.no:8001/
```

### WebUserAgent::Timeout

Steuert den Timeout (in Sekunden) für HTTP/FTP-Downloads.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '15'
```

## 80. Daemon

### Daemon::PID::Path

Wenn aktiviert, verwendet der Daemon dieses Verzeichnis, um seine PID-Dateien zu erzeugen. Hinweis: Bitte stoppen Sie den Daemon vor der Änderung und nutzen Sie diese Einstellung nur, wenn <\$OTRSHome>/var/run/ nicht benutzt werden kann.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- /opt/otrs/var/run/
```

## 81. Daemon → Log

### Daemon::Log::DaysToKeep

Definiert die Aufbewahrungszeit für die Daemon Log-Dateien in Tagen.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **Daemon::Log::RotationType**

Art der Logrotation, die vom Daemon genutzt werden soll. Wählen Sie "OTRS", um das System die Rotation verwalten zu lassen oder "extern", um eine Drittanwendung dafür zu nutzen (z. B. logrotate). Hinweis: externe Mechanismen erfordern weiterhin eine eigene Konfiguration.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- otrs
```

### **Daemon::Log::STDERR**

Aktivieren um die Fehler-Ausgabe des Daemons in eine Log-Datei umzuleiten.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **Daemon::Log::STDOUT**

Aktivieren um die Standard-Ausgabe des Daemons in eine Log-Datei umzuleiten.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

## **82. Daemon → ModuleRegistration**

### **DaemonModules###SchedulerCronTaskManager**

Der Hintergrundprozess für den zeitgesteuerten Aufgabenplaner.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::System::Daemon::DaemonModules::SchedulerCronTaskManager
```

### **DaemonModules###SchedulerFutureTaskManager**

Der Hintergrundprozess für die zeitgesteuerte Planung der zukünftigen Aufgaben.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::System::Daemon::DaemonModules::SchedulerFutureTaskManager
```

### **DaemonModules###SchedulerGenericAgentTaskManager**

Der Hintergrundprozess für den zeitgesteuerten Aufgabenplaner.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::System::Daemon::DaemonModules::SchedulerGenericAgentTaskManager
```

### **DaemonModules###SchedulerTaskWorker**

Der Hintergrundprozess für die zeitgesteuerte Abarbeitung von Aufgaben.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::System::Daemon::DaemonModules::SchedulerTaskWorker
```

### **DaemonModules###SystemConfigurationSyncManager**

Die Daemon-Registrierung für das Synchronisierungs-Management der Inbetriebnahme von Konfigurationen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::System::Daemon::DaemonModules::SystemConfigurationSyncManager
```

## **83. Daemon → SchedulerCronTaskManager → Task**

### **Daemon::SchedulerCronTaskManager::Task###AccessTokenDeleteExpired**

Lösche abgelaufene Zugangs-Token.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Function: Execute  
MaximumParallelInstances: '1'  
Module: Kernel::System::Console::Command::Maint::AccessToken  
Params:  
- --purge  
Schedule: 00 01 * * *  
TaskName: AccessTokenDeleteExpired
```

### **Daemon::SchedulerCronTaskManager::Task###AccessTokenGenerateNewKey**

Generiere einen neuen Zugriffs-Token-Schlüssel. Von nun an werden alle neuen Token diesen Schlüsseln nutzen und alte werden beseitigt.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Function: Execute  
MaximumParallelInstances: '1'  
Module: Kernel::System::Console::Command::Maint::AccessToken::Keys  
Params:  
- --generate  
- --keep  
- '3'  
Schedule: 00 04 * * *  
TaskName: AccessTokenGenerateNewKey
```



### **Daemon::SchedulerCronTaskManager::Task###ArticleSearchIndexRebuild**

Prüft auf Artikel, die im Artikel-Suchindex aktualisiert werden müssen.

Standardwert:

```
---
Function: Execute
MaximumParallelInstances: '1'
Module: Kernel::System::Console::Command::Maint::Ticket::FulltextIndexRebuildWorker
Params:
- --children
- '4'
- --limit
- '20000'
Schedule: '* * * * *'
TaskName: ArticleSearchIndexRebuild
```

### **Daemon::SchedulerCronTaskManager::Task###CommunicationLogDelete**

Prüft auf zu löschende Einträge im Kommunikationsprotokoll.

Standardwert:

```
---
Function: Execute
MaximumParallelInstances: '1'
Module: Kernel::System::Console::Command::Maint::Log::CommunicationLog
Params:
- --purge
Schedule: '00 03 * * *'
TaskName: CommunicationLogDelete
```

### **Daemon::SchedulerCronTaskManager::Task###ConfigurationDeployment-Cleanup**

Entfernt veraltete Inbetriebnahmen der Systemkonfiguration (Sonntagmorgens).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---
Function: ConfigurationDeployCleanup
MaximumParallelInstances: '1'
Module: Kernel::System::SysConfig
Params: []
Schedule: '40 0 * * 0'
TaskName: ConfigurationDeploymentCleanup
```

### **Daemon::SchedulerCronTaskManager::Task###ContractCheck**

Überprüft den Vertragsstatus eines Systems.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---
Function: Execute
MaximumParallelInstances: '1'
Module: Kernel::System::Console::Command::Maint::SystemContract::ContractStatusCheck
Params: []
Schedule: '* / 5 * * * *'
TaskName: ContractCheck
```

### **Daemon::SchedulerCronTaskManager::Task###CoreCacheCleanup**

Löscht den abgelaufenen Cache der Kern Module

Standardwert:

```
---  
Function: Cleanup  
MaximumParallelInstances: '1'  
Module: Kernel::System::Cache  
Params:  
- Expired  
- '1'  
Schedule: 20 0 * * 0  
TaskName: CoreCacheCleanup
```

#### **Daemon::SchedulerCronTaskManager::Task###Custom1**

Führt ein benutzerdefiniertes Kommando oder Modul aus. Hinweis: Wird ein Modul benutzt, muss eine Funktion vorhanden sein.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Function: ''  
MaximumParallelInstances: '1'  
Module: ''  
Params: []  
Schedule: '* * * * *'  
TaskName: Custom1
```

#### **Daemon::SchedulerCronTaskManager::Task###Custom2**

Führt ein benutzerdefiniertes Kommando oder Modul aus. Hinweis: Wird ein Modul benutzt, muss eine Funktion vorhanden sein.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Function: ''  
MaximumParallelInstances: '1'  
Module: ''  
Params: []  
Schedule: '* * * * *'  
TaskName: Custom2
```

#### **Daemon::SchedulerCronTaskManager::Task###Custom3**

Führt ein benutzerdefiniertes Kommando oder Modul aus. Hinweis: Wird ein Modul benutzt, muss eine Funktion vorhanden sein.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Function: ''  
MaximumParallelInstances: '1'  
Module: ''  
Params: []  
Schedule: '* * * * *'  
TaskName: Custom3
```

#### **Daemon::SchedulerCronTaskManager::Task###Custom4**

Führt ein benutzerdefiniertes Kommando oder Modul aus. Hinweis: Wird ein Modul benutzt, muss eine Funktion vorhanden sein.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Function: ''  
MaximumParallelInstances: '1'  
Module: ''  
Params: []  
Schedule: '* * * * *'  
TaskName: Custom4
```

#### **Daemon::SchedulerCronTaskManager::Task###Custom5**

Führt ein benutzerdefiniertes Kommando oder Modul aus. Hinweis: Wird ein Modul benutzt, muss eine Funktion vorhanden sein.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Function: ''  
MaximumParallelInstances: '1'  
Module: ''  
Params: []  
Schedule: '* * * * *'  
TaskName: Custom5
```

#### **Daemon::SchedulerCronTaskManager::Task###Custom6**

Führt ein benutzerdefiniertes Kommando oder Modul aus. Hinweis: Wird ein Modul benutzt, muss eine Funktion vorhanden sein.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Function: ''  
MaximumParallelInstances: '1'  
Module: ''  
Params: []  
Schedule: '* * * * *'  
TaskName: Custom6
```

#### **Daemon::SchedulerCronTaskManager::Task###Custom7**

Führt ein benutzerdefiniertes Kommando oder Modul aus. Hinweis: Wird ein Modul benutzt, muss eine Funktion vorhanden sein.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Function: ''  
MaximumParallelInstances: '1'  
Module: ''  
Params: []  
Schedule: '* * * * *'  
TaskName: Custom7
```

#### **Daemon::SchedulerCronTaskManager::Task###Custom8**

Führt ein benutzerdefiniertes Kommando oder Modul aus. Hinweis: Wird ein Modul benutzt, muss eine Funktion vorhanden sein.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Function: ''  
MaximumParallelInstances: '1'  
Module: ''  
Params: []  
Schedule: '* * * * *'  
TaskName: Custom8
```

### **Daemon::SchedulerCronTaskManager::Task###Custom9**

Führt ein benutzerdefiniertes Kommando oder Modul aus. Hinweis: Wird ein Modul benutzt, muss eine Funktion vorhanden sein.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Function: ''  
MaximumParallelInstances: '1'  
Module: ''  
Params: []  
Schedule: '* * * * *'  
TaskName: Custom9
```

### **Daemon::SchedulerCronTaskManager::Task###EscalationCheck**

Löst Ticket-Eskalationsereignisse und Benachrichtigungsereignisse für Eskalationen aus.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Function: Execute  
MaximumParallelInstances: '1'  
Module: Kernel::System::Console::Command::Maint::Ticket::EscalationCheck  
Params: []  
Schedule: '* /5 * * * *'  
TaskName: EscalationCheck
```

### **Daemon::SchedulerCronTaskManager::Task###FetchMail**

Empfängt Emails durch Fetchmail.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Function: Fetch  
MaximumParallelInstances: '1'  
Module: Kernel::System::FetchMail  
Params: []  
Schedule: '* /5 * * * *'  
TaskName: FetchMail
```

### **Daemon::SchedulerCronTaskManager::Task###FetchMailSSL**

Empfängt Emails durch Fetchmail (mit SSL).

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---
Function: Fetch
MaximumParallelInstances: '1'
Module: Kernel::System::FetchMail
Params:
- SSL
- '1'
Schedule: '* /5 * * * *'
TaskName: FetchMailSSL
```

### **Daemon::SchedulerCronTaskManager::Task###GenerateDashboardStats**

Übersichtsseitenstatistiken erzeugen.

Standardwert:

```
---
Function: Execute
MaximumParallelInstances: '1'
Module: Kernel::System::Console::Command::Maint::Stats::Dashboard::Generate
Params: []
Schedule: 5 * * * *
TaskName: GenerateDashboardStats
```

### **Daemon::SchedulerCronTaskManager::Task###GenericAgentFile1**

Dateibasierte Generic-Agent-Jobs ausführen (Hinweis: Der Modulname muss im Parameter -configuration-module angegeben sein, z. B. "Kernel::System::GenericAgent").

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---
Function: Execute
MaximumParallelInstances: '1'
Module: Kernel::System::Console::Command::Maint::GenericAgent::Run
Params:
- --configuration-module
- <ModuleName>
Schedule: '* /20 * * * *'
TaskName: GenericAgentFile1
```

### **Daemon::SchedulerCronTaskManager::Task###GenericAgentFile2**

Dateibasierte Generic-Agent-Jobs ausführen (Hinweis: Der Modulname muss im Parameter -configuration-module angegeben sein, z. B. "Kernel::System::GenericAgent").

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---
Function: Execute
MaximumParallelInstances: '1'
Module: Kernel::System::Console::Command::Maint::GenericAgent::Run
Params:
- --configuration-module
- <ModuleName>
Schedule: '* /20 * * * *'
TaskName: GenericAgentFile2
```

### **Daemon::SchedulerCronTaskManager::Task###GenericAgentFile3**

Dateibasierte Generic-Agent-Jobs ausführen (Hinweis: Der Modulname muss im Parameter -configuration-module angegeben sein, z. B. "Kernel::System::GenericAgent").

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Function: Execute  
MaximumParallelInstances: '1'  
Module: Kernel::System::Console::Command::Maint::GenericAgent::Run  
Params:  
- --configuration-module  
- <ModuleName>  
Schedule: '*/20 * * * *'  
TaskName: GenericAgentFile3
```

#### **Daemon::SchedulerCronTaskManager::Task###GenericAgentFile4**

Dateibasierte Generic-Agent-Jobs ausführen (Hinweis: Der Modulname muss im Parameter -configuration-module angegeben sein, z. B. "Kernel::System::GenericAgent").

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Function: Execute  
MaximumParallelInstances: '1'  
Module: Kernel::System::Console::Command::Maint::GenericAgent::Run  
Params:  
- --configuration-module  
- <ModuleName>  
Schedule: '*/20 * * * *'  
TaskName: GenericAgentFile4
```

#### **Daemon::SchedulerCronTaskManager::Task###GenericAgentFile5**

Dateibasierte Generic-Agent-Jobs ausführen (Hinweis: Der Modulname muss im Parameter -configuration-module angegeben sein, z. B. "Kernel::System::GenericAgent").

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Function: Execute  
MaximumParallelInstances: '1'  
Module: Kernel::System::Console::Command::Maint::GenericAgent::Run  
Params:  
- --configuration-module  
- <ModuleName>  
Schedule: '*/20 * * * *'  
TaskName: GenericAgentFile5
```

#### **Daemon::SchedulerCronTaskManager::Task###GeneticInterfaceDebugLogCleanup**

Existierende SMIME-Zertifikate aus dem Kundenbereich erneuern. Hinweis: SMIME und SMIME::FetchFromCustomer müssen aktiv und das Kunden-Backend so konfiguriert sein, dass UserSMIMECertificate-Attribute ermittelt werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Function: Execute  
MaximumParallelInstances: '1'  
Module: Kernel::System::Console::Command::Maint::GeneticInterface::DebugLog::Cleanup  
Params:  
- --created-before-days  
- '14'  
Schedule: 02 03 * * *  
TaskName: GeneticInterfaceDebugLogCleanup
```

### **Daemon::SchedulerCronTaskManager::Task###IndexMaintenance**

Verify indices structure and index missing documents.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---
Function: Execute
MaximumParallelInstances: '1'
Module: Kernel::System::Console::Command::Maint::DocumentSearch::IndexWorker
Params:
- --verify-index
Schedule: '* /1 * * * *'
TaskName: IndexMaintenance
```

### **Daemon::SchedulerCronTaskManager::Task###LoaderCacheDelete**

Löscht wöchentlich den abgelaufenen Loader Cache (Sonntag Morgen)

Standardwert:

```
---
Function: CacheDelete
MaximumParallelInstances: '1'
Module: Kernel::System::Loader
Params: []
Schedule: 30 0 * * 0
TaskName: LoaderCacheDelete
```

### **Daemon::SchedulerCronTaskManager::Task###MailAccountFetch**

Empfängt eingehende Emails von konfigurierten Emailaccounts

Standardwert:

```
---
Function: Execute
MaximumParallelInstances: '1'
Module: Kernel::System::Console::Command::Maint::PostMaster::MailAccountFetch
Params: []
Schedule: '* /10 * * * *'
TaskName: MailAccountFetch
```

### **Daemon::SchedulerCronTaskManager::Task###MailQueueSend**

Prüft auf zu sendende ausgehende E-Mails.

Standardwert:

```
---
Function: Execute
MaximumParallelInstances: '1'
Module: Kernel::System::Console::Command::Maint::Email::MailQueue
Params:
- --send
Schedule: '* * * * *'
TaskName: MailQueueSend
```

### **Daemon::SchedulerCronTaskManager::Task###NotificationViewDeleteExpired**

Lösche abgelaufene Benachrichtigungen von der Notification-Ansichtsmaske

Standardwert:

```
---
Function: Execute
MaximumParallelInstances: '1'
```

```
Module: Kernel::System::Console::Command::Maint::NotificationView::DeleteExpired
Params:
- --user-type
- Customer
Schedule: 00 02 * * *
TaskName: NotificationViewDeleteExpired
```

### Daemon::SchedulerCronTaskManager::Task###RegistrationUpdateSend

Übermitteln der Registrierungsinformationen an die OTRS Group.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---
Function: Execute
MaximumParallelInstances: '1'
Module: Kernel::System::Console::Command::Maint::Registration::UpdateSend
Params: []
Schedule: 30 * * * *
TaskName: RegistrationUpdateSend
```

### Daemon::SchedulerCronTaskManager::Task###RemoveClosedChats

Geschlossene Chats die älter als der unter ChatEngine::ChatTTL eingetragene Wert sind löschen.

Standardwert:

```
---
Function: Execute
MaximumParallelInstances: '1'
Module: Kernel::System::Console::Command::Maint::Chat::Cleanup::Closed
Params: []
Schedule: 7 23 * * *
TaskName: RemoveClosedChats
```

### Daemon::SchedulerCronTaskManager::Task###RemoveOldChats

Alte Chats löschen

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---
Function: Execute
MaximumParallelInstances: '1'
Module: Kernel::System::Console::Command::Maint::Chat::Cleanup::Old
Params: []
Schedule: 15 3 * * 0
TaskName: RemoveClosedChats
```

### Daemon::SchedulerCronTaskManager::Task###RenewCustomerSMIMECertificates

Existierende SMIME-Zertifikate aus dem Kundenbereich erneuern. Hinweis: SMIME und SMIME::FetchFromCustomer müssen aktiv und das Kunden-Backend so konfiguriert sein, dass UserSMIMECertificate-Attribute ermittelt werden.

Standardwert:

```
---
Function: Execute
MaximumParallelInstances: '1'
Module: Kernel::System::Console::Command::Maint::SMIME::CustomerCertificate::Renew
Params: []
```



```
Schedule: 02 02 * * *  
TaskName: RenewCustomerSMIMECertificates
```

### **Daemon::SchedulerCronTaskManager::Task###SessionDeleteExpired**

Löscht abgelaufene Benutzersitzungen.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Function: Execute  
MaximumParallelInstances: '1'  
Module: Kernel::System::Console::Command::Maint::Session::DeleteExpired  
Params: []  
Schedule: 55 */2 * * *  
TaskName: SessionDeleteExpired
```

### **Daemon::SchedulerCronTaskManager::Task###SpoolMailsReprocess**

Wiederhole die Verarbeitung von E-Mails aus dem Spool-Verzeichnis, die im ersten Durchlauf nicht importiert werden konnten.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Function: Execute  
MaximumParallelInstances: '1'  
Module: Kernel::System::Console::Command::Maint::PostMaster::SpoolMailsReprocess  
Params: []  
Schedule: 10 0 * * *  
TaskName: SpoolMailsReprocess
```

### **Daemon::SchedulerCronTaskManager::Task###StatsReportsGenerateCron**

Generiere Statistik-Report.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Function: Execute  
MaximumParallelInstances: '1'  
Module: Kernel::System::Console::Command::Maint::Stats::Reports::GenerateCron  
Params: []  
Schedule: '*/10 * * * *'  
TaskName: StatsReportsGenerateCron
```

### **Daemon::SchedulerCronTaskManager::Task###SupportDataCollectAsynchronous**

Sammelt Support Daten für asynchrone Erweiterungen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Function: Execute  
MaximumParallelInstances: '1'  
Module: Kernel::System::Console::Command::Maint::SupportData::CollectAsynchronous  
Params: []  
Schedule: 1 * * * *  
TaskName: SupportDataCollectAsynchronous
```

### **Daemon::SchedulerCronTaskManager::Task###TicketAcceleratorRebuild**

Ticket-Index für AgentTicketQueue neu aufbauen.

Standardwert:

```
---
Function: TicketAcceleratorRebuild
MaximumParallelInstances: '1'
Module: Kernel::System::Ticket
Params: []
Schedule: 01 01 * * *
TaskName: TicketAcceleratorRebuild
```

### **Daemon::SchedulerCronTaskManager::Task###TicketDraftDeleteExpired**

Veraltete Ticket-Entwürfe löschen

Standardwert:

```
---
Function: Execute
MaximumParallelInstances: '1'
Module: Kernel::System::Console::Command::Maint::FormDraft::Delete
Params:
- --object-type
- Ticket
- --expired
Schedule: 55 * * * *
TaskName: TicketDraftDeleteExpired
```

### **Daemon::SchedulerCronTaskManager::Task###TicketNumberCounterCleanup**

Entfernt veraltete Ticketnummern-Zähler (alle 10 Minuten).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---
Function: TicketNumberCounterCleanup
MaximumParallelInstances: '1'
Module: Kernel::System::Ticket::Number::AutoIncrement
Params: []
Schedule: '*/10 * * * *'
TaskName: TicketNumberCounterCleanup
```

### **Daemon::SchedulerCronTaskManager::Task###TicketPendingCheck**

Abarbeitung wartender Tickets.

Standardwert:

```
---
Function: Execute
MaximumParallelInstances: '1'
Module: Kernel::System::Console::Command::Maint::Ticket::PendingCheck
Params: []
Schedule: 45 */2 * * *
TaskName: TicketPendingCheck
```

### **Daemon::SchedulerCronTaskManager::Task###TicketUnlockTimeout**

Geben Sie Tickets frei, deren Freigabe-Timeout abgelaufen ist.

Standardwert:

```
---
Function: Execute
MaximumParallelInstances: '1'
Module: Kernel::System::Console::Command::Maint::Ticket::UnlockTimeout
Params: []
Schedule: 35 * * * *
TaskName: TicketUnlockTimeout
```

### **Daemon::SchedulerCronTaskManager::Task###WebUploadCacheCleanup**

Veraltete Upload-Caches stündlich löschen

Standardwert:

```
---  
Function: FormIDCleanup  
MaximumParallelInstances: '1'  
Module: Kernel::System::Web::UploadCache  
Params: []  
Schedule: 46 * * * *  
TaskName: WebUploadCacheCleanup
```

## **84. Daemon → SchedulerGenericAgentTaskManager**

### **Daemon::SchedulerGenericAgentTaskManager::SleepTime**

Definiert einen Zeitraum in Mikrosekunden, der zwischen der Verarbeitung von Tickets abgewartet werden soll.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### **Daemon::SchedulerGenericAgentTaskManager::TicketLimit**

Definiert the maximale Anzahl der betroffenen Tickets pro Job

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '4000'
```

## **85. Daemon → SchedulerGenericInterfaceTaskManager**

### **Daemon::SchedulerGenericInterfaceTaskManager::FutureTaskTimeDiff**

Definiert die Anzahl an Sekunden (ausgehend vom aktuellen Zeitpunkt), nach denen ein fehlgeschlagener Generic Interface-Task neu geplant werden soll.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '300'
```

## **86. Daemon → SchedulerTaskWorker**

### **Daemon::SchedulerTaskWorker::MaximumWorkers**

Definiert die maximale Aufgabenanzahl, welche zur gleichen Zeit ausgeführt werden können. Hinweis: Werte unter 5 können zur langsamen Bearbeitung von Aufgaben führen und werden nicht empfohlen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '5'
```

### **Daemon::SchedulerTaskWorker::NotificationRecipientEmail**

Legt die Email-Adresse für Benachrichtigungen von Scheduler Tasks fest.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- root@localhost
```

## **87. Frontend → Admin**

### **Events###Appointment**

Liste aller Termin-Events, welche in der Benutzeroberfläche angezeigt werden.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- AppointmentCreate  
- AppointmentUpdate  
- AppointmentDelete  
- AppointmentNotification
```

### **Events###Article**

Liste aller Artikel-Ereignisse, welche in der grafischen Benutzeroberfläche angezeigt werden sollen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- ArticleCreate  
- ArticleUpdate  
- ArticleSend  
- ArticleBounce  
- ArticleAgentNotification  
- ArticleCustomerNotification  
- ArticleAutoResponse  
- ArticleFlagSet  
- ArticleFlagDelete  
- ArticleCustomerFlagSet  
- ArticleCustomerFlagDelete  
- ArticleAgentNotification  
- ArticleCustomerNotification  
- ArticleEmailSendingQueued  
- ArticleEmailSendingSent  
- ArticleEmailSendingError
```

### **Events###Calendar**

Liste aller Kalenderereignisse, welche in der grafischen Benutzeroberfläche angezeigt werden sollen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- CalendarCreate  
- CalendarUpdate
```

### **Events###CustomerCompany**

Liste aller Kundenereignisse, welche in der grafischen Benutzeroberfläche angezeigt werden sollen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- CustomerCompanyAdd  
- CustomerCompanyUpdate
```

### **Events###CustomerUser**

Liste aller Kundenbenutzerereignisse, welche in der grafischen Benutzeroberfläche angezeigt werden sollen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- CustomerUserAdd  
- CustomerUserUpdate
```

### **Events###DynamicField**

Liste aller DynamischesFeld-Ereignisse, welche in der grafischen Benutzeroberfläche angezeigt werden sollen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- DynamicFieldAdd  
- DynamicFieldUpdate  
- DynamicFieldDelete
```

### **Events###LinkObject**

Liste aller LinkObject-Ereignisse die in der grafischen Benutzeroberfläche angezeigt werden sollen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- LinkObjectLinkAdd  
- LinkObjectLinkDelete
```

### **Events###Package**

Liste aller Paket-Ereignisse, welche in der grafischen Benutzeroberfläche angezeigt werden sollen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---
```

- PackageInstall
- PackageReinstall
- PackageUpgrade
- PackageUninstall

### Events###Queue

Liste alle Queue-Ereignisse, die in der Benutzeroberfläche angezeigt werden.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

- 
- QueueCreate
- QueueUpdate

### Events###Ticket

Liste aller Ticket-Ereignisse, welche in der grafischen Benutzeroberfläche angezeigt werden sollen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

- 
- TicketCreate
- TicketDelete
- TicketTitleUpdate
- TicketUnlockTimeoutUpdate
- TicketQueueUpdate
- TicketTypeUpdate
- TicketServiceUpdate
- TicketSLAUpdate
- TicketCustomerUpdate
- TicketPendingTimeUpdate
- TicketLockUpdate
- TicketArchiveFlagUpdate
- TicketStateUpdate
- TicketOwnerUpdate
- TicketResponsibleUpdate
- TicketPriorityUpdate
- HistoryAdd
- HistoryDelete
- TicketAccountTime
- TicketMerge
- TicketSubscribe
- TicketUnsubscribe
- TicketFlagSet
- TicketCustomerFlagSet
- TicketFlagDelete
- TicketCustomerFlagDelete
- EscalationResponseTimeNotifyBefore
- EscalationUpdateTimeNotifyBefore
- EscalationSolutionTimeNotifyBefore
- EscalationResponseTimeStart
- EscalationUpdateTimeStart
- EscalationSolutionTimeStart
- EscalationResponseTimeStop
- EscalationUpdateTimeStop
- EscalationSolutionTimeStop
- NotificationNewTicket
- NotificationFollowUp
- NotificationLockTimeout
- NotificationOwnerUpdate
- NotificationResponsibleUpdate
- NotificationAddNote
- NotificationMove
- NotificationPendingReminder

```
- NotificationEscalation  
- NotificationEscalationNotifyBefore  
- NotificationServiceUpdate
```

## 88. Frontend → Admin → ModuleRegistration

### Frontend::Module###Admin

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Admin Area.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Admin  
Title: ''
```

### Frontend::Module###AdminACL

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Admin  
Title: Access Control Lists (ACL)
```

### Frontend::Module###AdminAppointmentCalendarManage

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Calendar manage screen.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Calendar  
Title: Manage Calendars
```

### Frontend::Module###AdminAppointmentNotificationEvent

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Admin  
Title: Appointment Notifications
```

### Frontend::Module###AdminAttachment

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Admin  
Title: Attachments
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminAutoResponse**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Admin  
Title: Auto Responses
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminChatChannel**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS Business Solution™.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Admin  
Title: Chat Channel
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminCloudServiceSMS**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: ''  
Title: SMS
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminCloudServices**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Admin  
Title: Cloud Services
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminCommunicationLog**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.



Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Admin  
Title: Communication Log GUI
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminContactWithData**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Admin contact with data.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Ticket  
Title: Admin Contact With Data
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminCustomPage**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Admin  
Title: Admin Custom Page
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminCustomerCompany**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Edit Customer Companies.  
Group:  
- admin  
- users  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Customers  
Title: Customer Companies
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminCustomerGroup**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Admin  
Title: Customers ↔ Groups
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminCustomerUser**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Edit Customer Users.  
Group:  
- admin  
- users  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Customers  
Title: Customer Users
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminCustomerUserCustomer**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Admin  
Title: Customer Users ↔ Customers
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminCustomerUserGroup**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Admin  
Title: Customer Users ↔ Groups
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminCustomerUserService**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Admin  
Title: Customer Users ↔ Services
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminDynamicField**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Admin  
Title: Dynamic Fields GUI
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminDynamicFieldCheckbox**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
NavBarName: ''
Title: Dynamic Fields Checkbox Backend GUI
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminDynamicFieldContactWithData**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS Business Solution™.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
NavBarName: ''
Title: Dynamic Fields Contact Data Backend GUI
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminDynamicFieldDateTime**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
NavBarName: ''
Title: Dynamic Fields Date Time Backend GUI
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminDynamicFieldDropdown**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
NavBarName: ''
Title: Dynamic Fields Drop-down Backend GUI
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminDynamicFieldInvalid**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
NavBarName: ''
Title: Dynamic Fields Invalid Backend GUI
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminDynamicFieldMultiselect**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
NavBarName: ''
Title: Dynamic Fields Multiselect Backend GUI
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminDynamicFieldText**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
NavBarName: ''
Title: Dynamic Fields Text Backend GUI
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminEmail**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
NavBarName: Admin
Title: Admin Notification
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminExternalHomePage**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
NavBarName: Admin
Title: Admin External Home Page
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminExternalLayout**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
NavBarName: Admin
Title: Admin External Interface Layout
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminGenericAgent**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Admin  
Title: GenericAgent
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminGenericInterfaceDebugger**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Admin  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: ''  
Title: GenericInterface Debugger GUI
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminGenericInterfaceErrorHandlingDefault**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Admin  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: ''  
Title: GenericInterface ErrorHandling GUI
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminGenericInterfaceErrorHandlingRequestRetry**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Admin  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: ''  
Title: GenericInterface ErrorHandling GUI
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminGenericInterfaceInvokerDefault**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Admin  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: ''  
Title: GenericInterface Invoker GUI
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminGenericInterfaceInvokerEvent**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Admin  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: ''  
Title: GenericInterface Invoker Event GUI
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminGenericInterfaceMappingSimple**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Admin  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: ''  
Title: GenericInterface Web Service Mapping GUI
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminGenericInterfaceMappingXSLT**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Admin  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: ''  
Title: GenericInterface Web Service Mapping GUI
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminGenericInterfaceOperationDefault**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Admin  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: ''  
Title: GenericInterface Operation GUI
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminGenericInterfaceOperationRPC**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Admin  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: ''  
Title: GenericInterface RPC Operation GUI
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminGenericInterfaceTransportHTTPREST**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Admin  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: ''  
Title: GenericInterface TransportHTTPREST GUI
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminGenericInterfaceTransportHTTPSOAP**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Admin  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: ''  
Title: GenericInterface TransportHTTPSOAP GUI
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminGenericInterfaceWebservice**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Admin  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Admin  
Title: GenericInterface Web Service GUI
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminGenericInterfaceWebserviceHistory**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Admin  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: ''  
Title: GenericInterface Web Service History GUI
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminGroup**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Admin  
Title: Groups
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminInit**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
NavBarName: ''
Title: Initialization
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminLog**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
NavBarName: Admin
Title: System Log
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminMailAccount**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
NavBarName: Admin
Title: Mail Accounts
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminNotificationEvent**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
NavBarName: Admin
Title: Ticket Notifications
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminPGP**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
NavBarName: Admin
Title: PGP Key Management
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminPackageManager**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.



Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Software Package Manager.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Admin  
Title: Package Manager
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminPerformanceLog**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Admin  
Title: Performance Log
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminPostMasterFilter**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Admin  
Title: PostMaster Filters
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminPriority**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Admin  
Title: Priorities
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminProcessManagement**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Admin  
Title: Process Management
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminProcessManagementActivity**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: ''  
Title: Process Management Activity GUI
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminProcessManagementActivityDialog**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: ''  
Title: Process Management Activity Dialog GUI
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminProcessManagementPath**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: ''  
Title: Process Management Path GUI
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminProcessManagementSequenceFlow**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: ''  
Title: Process Management Sequence Flow GUI
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminProcessManagementSequenceFlowAction**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: ''  
Title: Process Management Sequence Flow Action GUI
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminQueue**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
NavBarName: Admin
Title: Queues
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminQueueAutoResponse**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
NavBarName: Admin
Title: Queues ↔ Auto Responses
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminQueueSMSTemplates**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
NavBarName: Admin
Title: SMS Templates ↔ Queues
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminQueueTemplates**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
NavBarName: Admin
Title: Templates ↔ Queues
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminRegistration**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
NavBarName: Admin
Title: System Registration
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminRole**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Admin  
Title: Roles
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminRoleGroup**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Admin  
Title: Roles ↔ Groups
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminRoleUser**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Admin  
Title: Agents ↔ Roles
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminSLA**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Admin  
Title: Service Level Agreements
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminSMIME**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Admin  
Title: S/MIME Management
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminSMSTemplate**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Admin  
Title: SMS Templates
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminSalutation**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Admin  
Title: Salutations
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminSelectBox**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Admin  
Title: SQL Box
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminService**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Admin  
Title: Services
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminServiceCatalogue**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Admin  
Title: Admin Customer Service Catalogue.
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminServiceCatalogueCategories**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Admin  
Title: Admin Customer Service Catalogue Categories
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminServiceCatalogueItems**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Admin  
Title: Admin Customer Service Catalogue Items
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminSession**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Admin  
Title: Session Management
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminSignature**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Admin  
Title: Signatures
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminState**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Admin  
Title: States
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminSupportDataCollector**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Admin  
Title: Support Data Collector
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminSystemAddress**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Admin  
Title: Email Addresses
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminSystemConfiguration**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Admin.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Admin  
Title: System Configuration
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminSystemConfigurationDeployment**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Manage System Configuration Deployments.  
Group:  
- admin  
- users  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: SystemConfiguration  
Title: System Configuration Deployment
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminSystemConfigurationGroup**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Admin.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Admin
```

---

Title: System Configuration Group

### **Frontend::Module###AdminSystemMaintenance**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
NavBarName: Admin
Title: System Maintenance
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminTemplate**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
NavBarName: Admin
Title: Templates
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminTemplateAttachment**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
NavBarName: Admin
Title: Templates ↔ Attachments
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminType**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
NavBarName: Admin
Title: Types
```

### **Frontend::Module###AdminUser**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---
Description: Create and manage agents.
Group:
- admin
```



```
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Admin  
Title: Agents
```

### Frontend::Module###AdminUserGroup

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: This module is part of the admin area of OTRS.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Admin  
Title: Agents ↔ Groups
```

### Frontend::Module###AgentDaemonInfo

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Admin  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: ''  
Title: Shows information on how to start OTRS Daemon
```

### Frontend::NavBarModule###11-AdminContactWithData

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agenten-Interface (Link wird ausgeblendet, wenn kein entsprechendes Quellfeld vorhanden ist).

Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::AdminContactWithData
```

## 89. Frontend → Admin → ModuleRegis- tration → AdminOverview

### Frontend::NavigationModule###Admin

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Block: ''  
Description: Admin modules overview.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
IconBig: ''  
IconSmall: ''  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin  
Name: ''
```

### Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminACL

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---
Block: Automation
Description: Configure and manage ACLs.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
IconBig: fa-check-square-o
IconSmall: ''
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin
Name: Access Control Lists (ACL)
```

### **Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminAppointmentCalendarManage**

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---
Block: Administration
Description: Create and manage calendars.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
IconBig: fa-calendar
IconSmall: ''
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin
Name: Calendars
```

### **Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminAppointmentNotificationEvent**

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---
Block: Communication
Description: Create and manage appointment notifications.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
IconBig: fa-bell-o
IconSmall: ''
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin
Name: Appointment Notifications
```

### **Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminAttachment**

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---
Block: Ticket
Description: Create and manage attachments.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
IconBig: fa-paperclip
IconSmall: ''
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin
Name: Attachments
```

### **Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminAutoResponse**

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```

---
Block: Ticket
Description: Create and manage responses that are automatically sent.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
IconBig: fa-reply
IconSmall: ''
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin
Name: Auto Responses

```

### Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminChatChannel

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```

---
Block: Administration
Description: Create and manage chat channels.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
IconBig: fa-comments-o
IconSmall: ''
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin
Name: Chat Channel

```

### Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminCloudServices

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```

---
Block: OTRSGroup
Description: Manage OTRS Group cloud services.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
IconBig: fa-cloud
IconSmall: ''
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin
Name: Cloud Services

```

### Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminCommunicationLog

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```

---
Block: Communication
Description: Display communication log entries.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
IconBig: fa-table
IconSmall: ''
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin
Name: Communication Log

```

### Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminCustomPage

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---
```

```
Block: External
Description: Manage Custom Pages.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
IconBig: fa-file-text-o
IconSmall: ''
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin
Name: Custom Pages
```

### Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminCustomerCompany

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---
Block: Users
Description: Create and manage customers.
Group:
- admin
- users
GroupRo: []
IconBig: fa-building-o
IconSmall: ''
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin
Name: Customers
```

### Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminCustomerGroup

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---
Block: Users
Description: Link customers to groups.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
IconBig: fa-building-o
IconSmall: fa-users
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin
Name: Customers ↔ Groups
```

### Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminCustomerUser

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---
Block: Users
Description: Create and manage customer users.
Group:
- admin
- users
GroupRo: []
IconBig: fa-male
IconSmall: ''
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin
Name: Customer User
```

### Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminCustomerUserCustomer

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---
```

```
Block: Users
Description: Link customer users to customers.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
IconBig: fa-male
IconSmall: fa-building-o
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin
Name: Customer Users ↔ Customers
```

### Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminCustomerUserGroup

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---
Block: Users
Description: Link customer users to groups.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
IconBig: fa-male
IconSmall: fa-users
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin
Name: Customer Users ↔ Groups
```

### Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminCustomerUserService

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---
Block: Users
Description: Link customer users to services.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
IconBig: fa-male
IconSmall: fa-wrench
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin
Name: Customer Users ↔ Services
```

### Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminDynamicField

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---
Block: Automation
Description: Create and manage dynamic fields.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
IconBig: fa-align-left
IconSmall: ''
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin
Name: Dynamic Fields
```

### Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminEmail

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---
Block: Communication
```

```
Description: Send notifications to users.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
IconBig: fa-quote-right
IconSmall: ''
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin
Name: Admin Notification
```

### **Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminExternalHomePage**

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---
Block: External
Description: Manage the Home Page.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
IconBig: fa-home
IconSmall: ''
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin
Name: Home Page
```

### **Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminExternalLayout**

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---
Block: External
Description: Manage the Layout.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
IconBig: fa-paint-brush
IconSmall: ''
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin
Name: Layout
```

### **Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminGenericAgent**

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---
Block: Automation
Description: Manage tasks triggered by event or time based execution.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
IconBig: fa-database
IconSmall: ''
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin
Name: GenericAgent
```

### **Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminGenericInterfaceWebservice**

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---
Block: Automation
Description: Create and manage web services.
```

```
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
IconBig: ''
IconSmall: ''
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin
Name: Web Services
```

### **Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminGroup**

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---
Block: Users
Description: Create and manage groups.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
IconBig: fa-users
IconSmall: ''
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin
Name: Groups
```

### **Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminLog**

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---
Block: Administration
Description: View system log messages.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
IconBig: fa-file-text-o
IconSmall: ''
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin
Name: System Log
```

### **Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminMailAccount**

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---
Block: Communication
Description: Manage POP3 or IMAP accounts to fetch email from.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
IconBig: fa-envelope-o
IconSmall: ''
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin
Name: PostMaster Mail Accounts
```

### **Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminNotificationEvent**

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---
Block: Communication
Description: Create and manage ticket notifications.
Group:
```

```
- admin
GroupRo: []
IconBig: fa-bell-o
IconSmall: ''
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin
Name: Ticket Notifications
```

### **Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminPGP**

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---
Block: Communication
Description: Manage PGP keys for email encryption.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
IconBig: fa-user-secret
IconSmall: ''
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin
Name: PGP Keys
```

### **Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminPackageManager**

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---
Block: Administration
Description: Update and extend your system with software packages.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
IconBig: fa-plug
IconSmall: ''
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin
Name: Package Manager
```

### **Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminPerformanceLog**

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---
Block: Administration
Description: View performance benchmark results.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
IconBig: fa-bar-chart
IconSmall: ''
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin
Name: Performance Log
```

### **Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminPostMasterFilter**

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---
Block: Communication
Description: Filter incoming emails.
Group:
- admin
```



```
GroupRo: []  
IconBig: fa-filter  
IconSmall: ''  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin  
Name: PostMaster Filters
```

### Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminPriority

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Block: Ticket  
Description: Create and manage ticket priorities.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
IconBig: fa-list-ol  
IconSmall: ''  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin  
Name: Priorities
```

### Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminProcessManagement

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Block: Automation  
Description: Configure Processes.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
IconBig: fa-sitemap  
IconSmall: ''  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin  
Name: Process Management
```

### Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminQueue

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Block: Ticket  
Description: Create and manage queues.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
IconBig: fa-folder  
IconSmall: ''  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin  
Name: Queues
```

### Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminQueueAutoResponse

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Block: Ticket  
Description: Link queues to auto responses.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []
```

```
IconBig: fa-reply
IconSmall: fa-folder
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin
Name: Queues ↔ Auto Responses
```

### Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminQueueSMSTemplates

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---
Block: Ticket
Description: Link SMS templates to queues.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
IconBig: fa-mobile
IconSmall: fa-folder
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin
Name: SMS Templates ↔ Queues
```

### Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminQueueTemplates

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---
Block: Ticket
Description: Link templates to queues.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
IconBig: fa-file-text-o
IconSmall: fa-folder
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin
Name: Templates ↔ Queues
```

### Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminRegistration

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---
Block: OTRSGroup
Description: Manage system registration.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
IconBig: fa-edit
IconSmall: ''
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin
Name: System Registration
```

### Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminRole

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---
Block: Users
Description: Create and manage roles.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
IconBig: fa-circle-o
```

```
IconSmall: ''  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin  
Name: Roles
```

### Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminRoleGroup

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Block: Users  
Description: Link roles to groups.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
IconBig: fa-circle-o  
IconSmall: fa-users  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin  
Name: Roles ↔ Groups
```

### Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminRoleUser

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Block: Users  
Description: Link agents to roles.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
IconBig: fa-user  
IconSmall: fa-circle-o  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin  
Name: Agents ↔ Roles
```

### Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminSLA

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Block: Ticket  
Description: Create and manage Service Level Agreements (SLAs).  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
IconBig: fa-ticket  
IconSmall: ''  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin  
Name: Service Level Agreements
```

### Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminSMIME

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Block: Communication  
Description: Manage S/MIME certificates for email encryption.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
IconBig: fa-user-secret  
IconSmall: ''
```

```
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin  
Name: S/MIME Certificates
```

### Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminSMSTemplate

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Block: Ticket  
Description: Create and manage SMS templates.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
IconBig: fa-mobile  
IconSmall: ''  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin  
Name: SMS Templates
```

### Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminSalutation

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Block: Ticket  
Description: Create and manage salutations.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
IconBig: fa-comment-o  
IconSmall: ''  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin  
Name: Salutations
```

### Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminSelectBox

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Block: Administration  
Description: Execute SQL statements.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
IconBig: fa-terminal  
IconSmall: ''  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin  
Name: SQL Box
```

### Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminService

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Block: Ticket  
Description: Create and manage services.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
IconBig: fa-wrench  
IconSmall: ''  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin
```

Name: Services

### Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminServiceCatalogue

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Block: External  
Description: Manage Customer Service Catalogue.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
IconBig: fa-sitemap  
IconSmall: ''  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin  
Name: Customer Service Catalogue
```

### Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminSession

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Block: Administration  
Description: Manage existing sessions.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
IconBig: fa-clock-o  
IconSmall: ''  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin  
Name: Session Management
```

### Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminSignature

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Block: Ticket  
Description: Create and manage signatures.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
IconBig: fa-file-text-o  
IconSmall: ''  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin  
Name: Signatures
```

### Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminState

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Block: Ticket  
Description: Create and manage ticket states.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
IconBig: fa-ticket  
IconSmall: ''  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin  
Name: States
```

### Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminSupportDataCollector

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---
Block: OTRSGroup
Description: Manage support data.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
IconBig: fa-search
IconSmall: ''
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin
Name: Support Data Collector
```

### Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminSystemAddress

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---
Block: Communication
Description: Set sender email addresses for this system.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
IconBig: fa-at
IconSmall: ''
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin
Name: Email Addresses
```

### Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminSystemConfiguration

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---
Block: Administration
Description: Edit the system configuration settings.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
IconBig: ''
IconSmall: ''
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin
Name: System Configuration
```

### Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminSystemMaintenance

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---
Block: Administration
Description: Schedule a maintenance period.
Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
IconBig: fa-wrench
IconSmall: ''
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin
```

---

Name: System Maintenance

### Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminTemplate

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Block: Ticket  
Description: Create and manage templates.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
IconBig: fa-file-text-o  
IconSmall: ''  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin  
Name: Templates
```

### Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminTemplateAttachment

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Block: Ticket  
Description: Link templates to attachments.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
IconBig: fa-paperclip  
IconSmall: fa-file-text-o  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin  
Name: Templates ↔ Attachments
```

### Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminType

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Block: Ticket  
Description: Create and manage ticket types.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
IconBig: fa-ticket  
IconSmall: ''  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin  
Name: Types
```

### Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminUser

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Block: Users  
Description: Create and manage agents.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
IconBig: fa-user  
IconSmall: ''  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin  
Name: Agents
```

### **Frontend::NavigationModule###AdminUserGroup**

Navigation der Adminoberfläche für Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Block: Users  
Description: Link agents to groups.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
IconBig: fa-user  
IconSmall: fa-users  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::ModuleAdmin  
Name: Agents ↔ Groups
```

## **90. Frontend → Admin → ModuleRegis- tration → Loader**

### **Loader::Module::Admin###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.js  
- Core.UI.AllocationList.js  
- Core.Agent.TableFilters.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminACL###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.ACL.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.ACL.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminAppointmentCalendarManage###002-Calendar**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.AppointmentCalendar.Manage.css  
- thirdparty/spectrum-1.8.0/spectrum.css  
JavaScript:  
- thirdparty/clipboardjs-1.7.1/clipboard.min.js  
- thirdparty/spectrum-1.8.0/spectrum.js  
- Core.Agent.Admin.AppointmentCalendar.Manage.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminAppointmentNotificationEvent###002-Calendar**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:



```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.NotificationEvent.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.NotificationEvent.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminAttachment###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.Attachment.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminAutoResponse###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.AutoResponse.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminCloudServiceSMS###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.CloudService.SMS.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.CloudServiceSMS.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminCloudServices###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.CloudServices.css
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminCommunicationLog###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.CommunicationLog.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.CommunicationLog.js  
- thirdparty/jquery-tablesorter-2.28.14/jquery.tablesorter.js  
- Core.UI.Table.Sort.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminCustomPage###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---
```

```
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.CustomPage.js  
- Core.UI.InputFields.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminCustomerCompany###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.CustomerCompany.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminCustomerGroup###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.CustomerGroup.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminCustomerUser###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.TicketAction.js  
- Core.Agent.Admin.CustomerUser.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminCustomerUserCustomer###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.CustomerUserService.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminCustomerUserGroup###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.CustomerGroup.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminCustomerUserService###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.CustomerUserService.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminDynamicField###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.DynamicField.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.DynamicField.js  
- Core.Agent.Admin.SysConfig.Entity.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminDynamicFieldCheckbox###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.DynamicField.js  
- Core.Agent.Admin.DynamicFieldCheckbox.js  
- Core.Agent.Admin.SysConfig.Entity.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminDynamicFieldContactWithData###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.DynamicField.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.DynamicField.js  
- Core.Agent.Admin.DynamicFieldDropdown.js  
- Core.Agent.Admin.SysConfig.Entity.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminDynamicFieldDateTime###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.DynamicField.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.DynamicField.js  
- Core.Agent.Admin.DynamicFieldDateTime.js  
- Core.Agent.Admin.SysConfig.Entity.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminDynamicFieldDropdown###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.DynamicField.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.DynamicField.js  
- Core.Agent.Admin.DynamicFieldDropdown.js  
- Core.Agent.Admin.SysConfig.Entity.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminDynamicFieldInvalid###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.DynamicField.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.DynamicField.js  
- Core.Agent.Admin.SysConfig.Entity.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminDynamicFieldMultiselect###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.DynamicField.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.DynamicField.js  
- Core.Agent.Admin.DynamicFieldMultiselect.js  
- Core.Agent.Admin.SysConfig.Entity.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminDynamicFieldText###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.DynamicField.js  
- Core.Agent.Admin.DynamicFieldText.js  
- Core.Agent.Admin.SysConfig.Entity.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminExternalHomePage###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.ExternalHomePage.css  
- thirdparty/spectrum-1.8.0/spectrum.css  
JavaScript:  
- thirdparty/spectrum-1.8.0/spectrum.js  
- Core.UI.InputFields.js  
- Core.Agent.Admin.ExternalHomePage.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminExternalLayout###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.ExternalHomePage.css  
- Core.Agent.Admin.ExternalLayout.css  
- thirdparty/spectrum-1.8.0/spectrum.css  
JavaScript:  
- thirdparty/spectrum-1.8.0/spectrum.js  
- Core.UI.InputFields.js  
- Core.Agent.Admin.ExternalLayout.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminGenericAgent###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.GenericAgent.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminGenericInterfaceDebugger###002-GenericInterface**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.GenericInterface.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.GenericInterfaceDebugger.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminGenericInterfaceErrorHandlingDefault###002-GenericInterface**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.GenericInterface.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.GenericInterfaceErrorHandling.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminGenericInterfaceErrorHandlingRequestRetry###002-GenericInterface**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.GenericInterface.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.GenericInterfaceErrorHandling.js  
- Core.Agent.Admin.GenericInterfaceErrorHandlingRequestRetry.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminGenericInterfaceInvokerDefault###002-GenericInterface**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.GenericInterface.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.GenericInterfaceInvoker.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminGenericInterfaceInvokerEvent###002-GenericInterface**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.GenericInterface.css  
JavaScript:
```

```
- Core.Agent.Admin.GenericInterfaceInvokerEvent.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminGenericInterfaceMappingSimple###002-GenericInterface**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.GenericInterface.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.GenericInterfaceMapping.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminGenericInterfaceMappingXSLT###002-GenericInterface**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.GenericInterface.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.GenericInterfaceMappingXSLT.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminGenericInterfaceOperationDefault###002-GenericInterface**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.GenericInterface.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.GenericInterfaceOperation.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminGenericInterfaceOperationRPC###001-GenericInterface**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.GenericInterface.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.GenericInterfaceOperation.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminGenericInterfaceTransportHTTPREST###002-GenericInterface**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.GenericInterface.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.GenericInterfaceTransportHTTPREST.js
```

---

### **Loader::Module::AdminGenericInterfaceTransportHTTPS SOAP###002-GenericInterface**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.GenericInterface.css  
- Core.Agent.SortedTree.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.GenericInterfaceTransportHTTPS SOAP.js  
- Core.Agent.SortedTree.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminGenericInterfaceWebservice###002-GenericInterface**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.GenericInterface.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.GenericInterfaceWebservice.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminGenericInterfaceWebserviceHistory###002-GenericInterface**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.GenericInterface.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.GenericInterfaceWebserviceHistory.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminGroup###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.Group.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminLog###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.Log.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminMailAccount###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:
```

---

```
- Core.Agent.Admin.MailAccount.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminNotificationEvent###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.NotificationEvent.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.NotificationEvent.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminPGP###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.PGP.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminPackageManager###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.PackageManager.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.PackageManager.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminPerformanceLog###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.PerformanceLog.css
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminPostMasterFilter###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.PostMasterFilter.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.PostMasterFilter.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminPriority###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.Priority.js  
- Core.Agent.Admin.SysConfig.Entity.js
```



---

**Loader::Module::AdminProcessManagement###002-ProcessManagement**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---
CSS:
- Core.Agent.Admin.ProcessManagement.css
- Core.AllocationList.css
JavaScript:
- thirdparty/jsplumb-1.6.4/jsplumb.js
- thirdparty/farahey-0.5/farahey.js
- thirdparty/jsplumb-labelspacer/label-spacer.js
- Core.Agent.Admin.ProcessManagement.js
- Core.Agent.Admin.ProcessManagement.Canvas.js
- Core.UI.AllocationList.js
```

**Loader::Module::AdminProcessManagementActivity###002-ProcessManagement**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---
CSS:
- Core.Agent.Admin.ProcessManagement.css
- Core.AllocationList.css
JavaScript:
- Core.Agent.Admin.ProcessManagement.js
- Core.Agent.Admin.ProcessManagement.ModuleConfiguration.MultiLanguageRichText.js
- Core.UI.AllocationList.js
```

**Loader::Module::AdminProcessManagementActivityDialog###002-ProcessManagement**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---
CSS:
- Core.Agent.Admin.ProcessManagement.css
- Core.AllocationList.css
JavaScript:
- Core.Agent.Admin.ProcessManagement.js
- Core.UI.AllocationList.js
```

**Loader::Module::AdminProcessManagementPath###002-ProcessManagement**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---
CSS:
- Core.Agent.Admin.ProcessManagement.css
- Core.AllocationList.css
JavaScript:
- Core.Agent.Admin.ProcessManagement.js
- Core.UI.AllocationList.js
```

**Loader::Module::AdminProcessManagementSequenceFlow###002-ProcessManagement**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.ProcessManagement.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.ProcessManagement.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminProcessManagementSequenceFlowAction###002-ProcessManagement**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.ProcessManagement.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.ProcessManagement.ModuleConfiguration.MultiLanguageRichText.js  
- Core.Agent.Admin.ProcessManagement.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminQueue###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.Queue.js  
- Core.Agent.Admin.SysConfig.Entity.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminQueueAutoResponse###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.QueueAutoResponse.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminQueueSMSTemplates###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.QueueSMSTemplates.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminQueueTemplates###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.QueueTemplates.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminRegistration###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---
```

```
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.Registration.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.Registration.js
```

#### **Loader::Module::AdminRole###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.Role.js
```

#### **Loader::Module::AdminRoleGroup###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.RoleGroup.js
```

#### **Loader::Module::AdminRoleUser###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.RoleUser.js
```

#### **Loader::Module::AdminSLA###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.SLA.js
```

#### **Loader::Module::AdminSMIME###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.SMIME.js
```

#### **Loader::Module::AdminSMSTemplate###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.SMSTemplate.js
```

#### **Loader::Module::AdminSalutation###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.Salutation.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminSelectBox###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.SelectBox.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminService###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.Service.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminServiceCatalogue###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.ServiceCatalogue.css
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminServiceCatalogueCategories###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.ServiceCatalogue.Categories.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminServiceCatalogueItems###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.ServiceCatalogue.Items.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminSession###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.Session.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminSignature###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.Signature.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminState###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.State.js  
- Core.Agent.Admin.SysConfig.Entity.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminSupportDataCollector###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.SupportDataCollector.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.SupportDataCollector.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminSystemAddress###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.SystemAddress.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminSystemConfiguration###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.SystemConfiguration.css  
JavaScript:  
- thirdparty/clipboardjs-1.7.1/clipboard.min.js  
- Core.SystemConfiguration.js  
- Core.SystemConfiguration.Date.js  
- Core.SystemConfiguration.DateTime.js  
- Core.SystemConfiguration.VacationDays.js  
- Core.SystemConfiguration.VacationDaysOneTime.js  
- Core.SystemConfiguration.WorkingHours.js  
- Core.Form.js  
- Core.Agent.Admin.SystemConfiguration.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminSystemConfigurationDeployment###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---
```

```
CSS:
- Core.Agent.Admin.SystemConfiguration.css
JavaScript:
- thirdparty/clipboardjs-1.7.1/clipboard.min.js
- Core.SystemConfiguration.js
- Core.Agent.Admin.SystemConfiguration.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminSystemConfigurationGroup###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---
CSS:
- Core.Agent.Admin.SystemConfiguration.css
JavaScript:
- thirdparty/clipboardjs-1.7.1/clipboard.min.js
- Core.SystemConfiguration.js
- Core.SystemConfiguration.Date.js
- Core.SystemConfiguration.DateTime.js
- Core.SystemConfiguration.VacationDays.js
- Core.SystemConfiguration.VacationDaysOneTime.js
- Core.SystemConfiguration.WorkingHours.js
- Core.Form.js
- Core.Agent.Admin.SystemConfiguration.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminSystemConfigurationUser###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---
CSS:
- Core.Agent.Admin.SystemConfiguration.css
JavaScript:
- thirdparty/clipboardjs-1.7.1/clipboard.min.js
- Core.SystemConfiguration.js
- Core.Form.js
- Core.Agent.Admin.SystemConfiguration.js
- Core.Agent.Admin.SystemConfigurationUser.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminSystemMaintenance###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---
JavaScript:
- Core.Agent.Admin.SystemMaintenance.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminTemplate###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---
JavaScript:
- Core.Agent.Admin.Template.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminTemplateAttachment###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.TemplateAttachment.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminType###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.Type.js  
- Core.Agent.Admin.SysConfig.Entity.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AdminUserGroup###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Admin.UserGroup.js
```

## **91. Frontend → Admin → ModuleRegis- tration → MainMenu**

### **Frontend::Navigation###Admin###001-Framework**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- AccessKey: a  
  Block: ItemArea  
  Description: Admin modules overview.  
  Group:  
  - admin  
  GroupRo: []  
  Link: Action=Admin  
  LinkOption: ''  
  Name: Admin  
  NavBar: Admin  
  Prio: '10000'  
  Type: Menu
```

### **Frontend::Navigation###AdminACL###002-Ticket**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- []
```

### **Frontend::Navigation###AdminAppointmentCalendarManage###002-Calen- dar**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- AccessKey: ''  
  Block: ItemArea  
  Description: Manage different calendars.  
  Group:  
  - admin  
  GroupRo: []  
  Link: Action=AdminAppointmentCalendarManage  
  LinkOption: ''  
  Name: Manage Calendars  
  NavBar: Calendar  
  Prio: '9000'  
  Type: ''
```

### **Frontend::Navigation###AdminAppointmentNotificationEvent###002-Calendar**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- []
```

### **Frontend::Navigation###AdminAttachment###002-Ticket**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- []
```

### **Frontend::Navigation###AdminAutoResponse###002-Ticket**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- []
```

### **Frontend::Navigation###AdminChatChannel###002-Ticket**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- []
```

### **Frontend::Navigation###AdminCloudServiceSMS###001-Framework**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- []
```



### Frontend::Navigation###AdminCloudServices###001-Framework

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- []
```

### Frontend::Navigation###AdminCommunicationLog###001-Framework

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- []
```

### Frontend::Navigation###AdminContactWithData###002-Ticket

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Standardwert:

```
---
- AccessKey: ''
  Block: ''
  Description: Edit contacts with data.
  Group:
  - admin
  GroupRo: []
  Link: Action=AdminContactWithData
  LinkOption: ''
  Name: Edit contacts with data
  NavBar: Ticket
  Prio: '900'
  Type: ''
```

### Frontend::Navigation###AdminCustomPage###001-Framework

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- []
```

### Frontend::Navigation###AdminCustomerCompany###001-Framework

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Standardwert:

```
---
- AccessKey: ''
  Block: ItemArea
  Description: Create and manage customers.
  Group:
  - admin
  - users
  GroupRo: []
  Link: Action=AdminCustomerCompany;Nav=Agent
  LinkOption: ''
  Name: Customer Administration
  NavBar: Customers
```

Prio: '9100'  
Type: ''

### Frontend::Navigation###AdminCustomerGroup###001-Framework

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- []

### Frontend::Navigation###AdminCustomerUser###001-Framework

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- AccessKey: ''  
  Block: ItemArea  
  Description: Create and manage customer users.  
  Group:  
  - admin  
  - users  
  GroupRo: []  
  Link: Action=AdminCustomerUser;Nav=Agent  
  LinkOption: ''  
  Name: Customer User Administration  
  NavBar: Customers  
  Prio: '9000'  
  Type: ''
```

### Frontend::Navigation###AdminCustomerUserCustomer###001-Framework

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- []

### Frontend::Navigation###AdminCustomerUserGroup###001-Framework

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- []

### Frontend::Navigation###AdminCustomerUserService###001-Framework

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- []

### Frontend::Navigation###AdminDynamicField###002-Ticket

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

---

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- [ ]

### **Frontend::Navigation###AdminEmail###001-Framework**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- [ ]

### **Frontend::Navigation###AdminExternalHomePage###001-Framework**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- [ ]

### **Frontend::Navigation###AdminExternalLayout###001-Framework**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- [ ]

### **Frontend::Navigation###AdminGenericAgent###002-Ticket**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- [ ]

### **Frontend::Navigation###AdminGenericInterfaceDebugger###002-GenericInterface**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- [ ]

### **Frontend::Navigation###AdminGenericInterfaceWebservice###002-GenericInterface**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

---

--- []

### **Frontend::Navigation###AdminGroup###001-Framework**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- []

### **Frontend::Navigation###AdminLog###001-Framework**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- []

### **Frontend::Navigation###AdminMailAccount###001-Framework**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- []

### **Frontend::Navigation###AdminNotificationEvent###002-Ticket**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- []

### **Frontend::Navigation###AdminPGP###001-Framework**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- []

### **Frontend::Navigation###AdminPackageManager###001-Framework**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- []

### **Frontend::Navigation###AdminPerformanceLog###001-Framework**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

---

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

### **Frontend::Navigation###AdminPostMasterFilter###001-Framework**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

### **Frontend::Navigation###AdminPriority###002-Ticket**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

### **Frontend::Navigation###AdminProcessManagement###002-ProcessManagement**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

### **Frontend::Navigation###AdminQueue###002-Ticket**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

### **Frontend::Navigation###AdminQueueAutoResponse###002-Ticket**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

### **Frontend::Navigation###AdminQueueSMSTemplates###001-Framework**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

---

--- []

### **Frontend::Navigation###AdminQueueTemplates###002-Ticket**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- []

### **Frontend::Navigation###AdminRegistration###001-Framework**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- []

### **Frontend::Navigation###AdminRole###001-Framework**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- []

### **Frontend::Navigation###AdminRoleGroup###001-Framework**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- []

### **Frontend::Navigation###AdminRoleUser###001-Framework**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- []

### **Frontend::Navigation###AdminSLA###002-Ticket**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- []

### **Frontend::Navigation###AdminSMIME###001-Framework**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

---

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- []

### **Frontend::Navigation###AdminSMSTemplate###001-Framework**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- []

### **Frontend::Navigation###AdminSalutation###002-Ticket**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- []

### **Frontend::Navigation###AdminSelectBox###001-Framework**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- []

### **Frontend::Navigation###AdminService###002-Ticket**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- []

### **Frontend::Navigation###AdminServiceCatalogue###001-Framework**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- []

### **Frontend::Navigation###AdminServiceCatalogueCategories###001-Framework**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- []

---

**Frontend::Navigation###AdminServiceCatalogueItems###001-Framework**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- []

**Frontend::Navigation###AdminSession###001-Framework**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- []

**Frontend::Navigation###AdminSignature###002-Ticket**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- []

**Frontend::Navigation###AdminState###002-Ticket**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- []

**Frontend::Navigation###AdminSupportDataCollector###001-Framework**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- []

**Frontend::Navigation###AdminSystemAddress###002-Ticket**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- []

**Frontend::Navigation###AdminSystemConfiguration###001-Framework**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.



Standardwert:

--- []

### **Frontend::Navigation###AdminSystemConfigurationDeployment###001-Framework**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- []

### **Frontend::Navigation###AdminSystemConfigurationGroup###001-Framework**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- []

### **Frontend::Navigation###AdminSystemMaintenance###001-Framework**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- []

### **Frontend::Navigation###AdminTemplate###002-Ticket**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- []

### **Frontend::Navigation###AdminTemplateAttachment###002-Ticket**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- []

### **Frontend::Navigation###AdminType###002-Ticket**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- []

### **Frontend::Navigation###AdminUser###001-Framework**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- []

### **Frontend::Navigation###AdminUserGroup###001-Framework**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- []

## **92. Frontend → Admin → View → ContactWithData**

### **AdminContactWithData::RunInitialWildcardSearch**

Führt eine initiale Wildcard-Suche für existierende Kontakte aus, wenn das Modul aufgerufen wird.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

## **93. Frontend → Admin → View → CustomPage**

### **Frontend::Admin::AdminCustomPage###RichText**

Nutzt richtext zum betrachten und bearbeiten von Ticket-Benachrichtigungen.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Frontend::Admin::AdminCustomPage###RichTextHeight**

Definiert die Höhe der RichText-Editor Komponente. Geben Sie einen Zahlen- (Pixel) oder Prozenwert (relativ) an.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- '320'

### **Frontend::Admin::AdminCustomPage###RichTextWidth**

Definiert die Breite der RichText-Editor Komponente. Geben Sie einen Zahlen- (Pixel) oder Prozenwert (relativ) an.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- '620'
```

## 94. Frontend → Admin → View → CustomerCompany

### **AdminCustomerCompany::RunInitialWildcardSearch**

Führt eine initiale Wildcard-Suche für bestehende Kundenfirmen aus, wenn auf AdminCustomerCompany zugegriffen wird.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

## 95. Frontend → Admin → View → CustomerUser

### **AdminCustomerUser::RunInitialWildcardSearch**

Führt eine initiale Wildcard-Suche für bestehende Kundenbenutzer aus, wenn auf AdminCustomerUser zugegriffen wird.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **AdminCustomerUser::UseAutoComplete**

Legt fest, ob das Autovervollständigen-Feld in der Kundennummerauswahl des AdminCustomerUser-Bereichs genutzt werden soll.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

## 96. Frontend → Admin → View → NotificationEvent

### **AppointmentNotification::Transport###Email**

Steuert alle Parameter für diesen Benachrichtigungs-Transport.

Standardwert:

```
---  
AgentEnabledByDefault: '1'
```

```
Icon: fa fa-envelope  
Module: Kernel::System::Calendar::Event::Transport::Email  
Name: Email  
Prio: '100'
```

### **AppointmentNotification::Transport###NotificationView**

Steuert alle Parameter für diesen Benachrichtigungs-Transport.

Standardwert:

```
---  
AgentEnabledByDefault: '0'  
Icon: fa fa-th-list  
Module: Kernel::System::Calendar::Event::Transport::NotificationView  
Name: Web View  
Prio: '110'
```

### **AppointmentNotification::Transport###SMS**

Steuert alle Parameter für diesen Benachrichtigungs-Transport.

Standardwert:

```
---  
AgentEnabledByDefault: '0'  
Icon: fa fa-mobile  
Module: Kernel::System::Calendar::Event::Transport::SMS  
Name: SMS (Short Message Service)  
Prio: '120'
```

### **Frontend::Admin::AdminAppointmentNotificationEvent###EventObjectTypes**

Legt die Event-Objekttypen fest, welche via AdminAppointmentNotificationEvent verarbeitet werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- Calendar  
- Appointment
```

### **Frontend::Admin::AdminAppointmentNotificationEvent###RichText**

Nutzt richtext zum betrachten und bearbeiten von Ticket-Benachrichtigungen.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **Frontend::Admin::AdminAppointmentNotificationEvent###RichTextHeight**

Definiert die Höhe der RichText-Editor Komponente. Geben Sie einen Zahlen- (Pixel) oder Prozenwert (relativ) an.

Standardwert:

```
--- '320'
```

### **Frontend::Admin::AdminAppointmentNotificationEvent###RichTextWidth**

Definiert die Breite der RichText-Editor Komponente. Geben Sie einen Zahlen- (Pixel) oder Prozenwert (relativ) an.

Standardwert:

```
--- '620'
```

### **Frontend::Admin::AdminNotificationEvent###RichText**

Nutzt richtext zum betrachten und bearbeiten von Ticket-Benachrichtigungen.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **Frontend::Admin::AdminNotificationEvent###RichTextHeight**

Definiert die Höhe der RichText-Editor Komponente. Geben Sie einen Zahlen- (Pixel) oder Prozenwert (relativ) an.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- '320'
```

### **Frontend::Admin::AdminNotificationEvent###RichTextWidth**

Definiert die Breite der RichText-Editor Komponente. Geben Sie einen Zahlen- (Pixel) oder Prozenwert (relativ) an.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- '620'
```

### **Notification::CharactersPerLine**

Legt die Anzahl von Zeichen pro Zeile für die Artikel-Vorschau-Ersetzung im TemplateGenerator für EventNotifications fest.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '80'
```

### **Notification::Transport###Email**

Steuert alle Parameter für diesen Benachrichtigungs-Transport.

Standardwert:

```
---  
AgentEnabledByDefault: '1'  
Icon: fa fa-envelope  
Module: Kernel::System::Ticket::Event::NotificationEvent::Transport::Email  
Name: Email  
Prio: '100'
```

### **Notification::Transport###NotificationView**

Steuert alle Parameter für diesen Benachrichtigungs-Transport.

Standardwert:

```
---  
AgentEnabledByDefault: '0'  
Icon: fa fa-th-list  
Module: Kernel::System::Ticket::Event::NotificationEvent::Transport::NotificationView  
Name: Web View
```

```
Prio: '110'
```

### **Notification::Transport###SMS**

Steuert alle Parameter für diesen Benachrichtigungs-Transport.

Standardwert:

```
---  
AgentEnabledByDefault: '0'  
Icon: fa fa-mobile  
Module: Kernel::System::Ticket::Event::NotificationEvent::Transport::SMS  
Name: SMS (Short Message Service)  
Prio: '120'
```

## **97. Frontend → Admin → View → SelectBox**

### **AdminSelectBox::AllowDatabaseModification**

Überprüft ob der Administrator die Berechtigung besitzt Änderungen in der Datenbank über die AdminSelectBox zu tätigen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

## **98. Frontend → Admin → View → Sys-Config**

### **ConfigLevel**

Bestimmt das Konfigurationslevel des Administrators. Abhängig von diesem Level werden einige Optionen der Sysconfig nicht angezeigt. Die verfügbaren Level sind in absteigender Reihenfolge: Experte, Fortgeschrittener, Anfänger. Je höher das Level ist (wobei Anfänger das höchste Level ist), desto niedriger ist die Wahrscheinlichkeit, dass der Nutzer das System versehentlich so konfiguriert, dass es nicht mehr nutzbar ist.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '100'
```

## **99. Frontend → Agent**

### **AgentLoginLogo**

Das Logo, das in der Abmelde-Box der Agenten-Oberfläche angezeigt wird. Die URL zu dem Bild kann entweder eine relative URL zum Designverzeichnis mit dem Bild sein, oder eine vollständige URL zu einem anderen Webserver.

Standardwert:

```
---  
StyleHeight: 70px  
URL: skins/Agent/default/img/loginlogo_default.png
```

## AgentLogo

Das Logo, das im Agenten-Interface angezeigt wird. Die URL zu dem Bild kann entweder eine relative URL zum Designverzeichnis mit dem Bild sein, oder eine vollständige URL zu einem anderen Webserver.

Standardwert:

```
---  
StyleHeight: 50px  
StyleRight: 30px  
StyleTop: 20px  
StyleWidth: 120px  
URL: skins/Agent/default/img/loginlogo_default.png
```

## AgentLogoCustom###default

Das Logo, das für das Design "default" im Agenten-Interface angezeigt wird. Mehr Informationen finden Sie in der Einstellung "AgentLogo"

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
StyleHeight: 50px  
StyleRight: 30px  
StyleTop: 20px  
StyleWidth: 120px  
URL: skins/Agent/default/img/loginlogo_default.png
```

## AgentLogoCustom###highcontrast

Das Logo, das für das Design "hoher Kontrast" im Agenten-Interface angezeigt wird. Mehr Informationen finden Sie in der Einstellung "AgentLogo"

Standardwert:

```
---  
StyleHeight: 50px  
StyleRight: 25px  
StyleTop: 20px  
StyleWidth: 50px  
URL: skins/Agent/highcontrast/img/otrs-signet-white.png
```

## AgentLogoCustom###slim

Das Logo, das für das Design "slim" im Agenten-Interface angezeigt wird. Mehr Informationen finden Sie in der Einstellung "AgentLogo"

Standardwert:

```
---  
StyleHeight: 30px  
StyleRight: 15px  
StyleTop: 13px  
StyleWidth: 30px  
URL: skins/Agent/default/img/otrs-signet.png
```

## AutoComplete::Agent###CustomerSearch

Definiert die Konfigurationsoptionen für die Autovervollständigung.

Standardwert:

```
---  
AutoCompleteActive: '1'
```

```
ButtonText: Search Customer  
MaxResultsDisplayed: '20'  
MinQueryLength: '2'  
QueryDelay: '100'
```

### **AutoComplete::Agent###Default**

Definiert die Konfigurationsoptionen für die Autovervollständigung.

Standardwert:

```
---  
AutoCompleteActive: '1'  
ButtonText: Search  
MaxResultsDisplayed: '20'  
MinQueryLength: '2'  
QueryDelay: '100'
```

### **AutoComplete::Agent###DynamicFieldContactWithData**

Definiert die Konfigurationsoptionen für die Autovervollständigung.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
AutoCompleteActive: '1'  
ButtonText: Search  
MaxResultsDisplayed: '20'  
MinQueryLength: '2'  
QueryDelay: '100'
```

### **AutoComplete::Agent###UserSearch**

Definiert die Konfigurationsoptionen für die Autovervollständigung.

Standardwert:

```
---  
AutoCompleteActive: '1'  
ButtonText: Search User  
MaxResultsDisplayed: '20'  
MinQueryLength: '2'  
QueryDelay: '100'
```

### **CustomerDBLink**

Definiert eine externen Verbindung zu einer Kundendatenbank (z.B.: 'http://your-host/customer.php?CID=[% Data.CustomerID %]' or '').

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '[% Env("CGIHandle") %]?Action=AgentCustomerInformationCenter;CustomerID=[%  
Data.CustomerID  
| uri %]'
```

### **CustomerDBLinkClass**

Definiert das 'target'-Attribut eines Links zu einer externen Kunden-Datenbank. Z.B. 'AsPopup PopupType\_TicketAction'.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:



--- ''

### CustomerDBLinkTarget

Definiert das 'target'-Attribut eines Links zu einer externen Kunden-Datenbank. Z.B. 'target="cdb"'.  
 Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- ''

### DefaultOverviewColumns

Anzeige von allgemeinen Ticket-Daten in Ticket-Übersichten (Fallback). Beachten Sie, dass die Ticket-Nummer nicht abgeschaltet werden kann.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```

---
Age: '2'
Changed: '1'
Created: '1'
CustomerCompanyName: '1'
CustomerID: '2'
CustomerName: '1'
CustomerUserID: '1'
EscalationResponseTime: '1'
EscalationSolutionTime: '1'
EscalationTime: '1'
EscalationUpdateTime: '1'
Lock: '2'
Owner: '2'
PendingTime: '1'
Priority: '1'
Queue: '2'
Responsible: '1'
SLA: '1'
Sender: '2'
Service: '1'
State: '2'
Subject: '1'
TicketNumber: '2'
Title: '2'
Type: '1'
  
```

### Frontend::AvatarEngine

Legt fest, welche Avatar-Engine für die Avatare im Kopf der Software und die Absen-derbilder in AgentTicketZoom genutzt werden soll. Wenn 'Keine' ausgewählt ist, wer-den stattdessen die Initialen des jeweiligen Nutzers angezeigt. Bitte beachten Sie, dass jede Auswahl außer 'Keine' dazu führt, dass die verschlüsselte E-Mail-Adresse des jeweiligen Nutzers an einen externen Dienst übertragen wird.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- Gravatar

### Frontend::CommonParam###Action

Definiert das standardmäßig genutzte Frontend-Modul im Agenten-Interface, wenn kein Action-Parameter in der URL übergeben wurde.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- AgentDashboard
```

### Frontend::CommonParam###QueueID

Standard-Queue-ID welche von OTRS in der Agentenoberfläche verwendet wird.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### Frontend::CommonParam###TicketID

Standard-Ticket-ID welche von OTRS in der Agentenoberfläche verwendet wird.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- ''
```

### Frontend::CustomerUser::Item###1-GoogleMaps

Definiert einen Punkt, welcher ein Google-Maps-Symbol am Endes der Kundeninformation hinzufügt.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Attributes: UserStreet;UserCity;UserCountry;  
CSS: Core.Agent.CustomerUser.GoogleMaps.css  
CSSClass: GoogleMaps  
IconName: fa-globe  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::CustomerUser::Generic  
Required: UserStreet;UserCity;  
Target: _blank  
Text: Location  
URL: http://maps.google.com/maps?z=7&q=
```

### Frontend::CustomerUser::Item###15-OpenTickets

Kunden-Tickets (Symbol), die die offenen Tickets eines Kunden als Infoblock anzeigt. Setzen Sie die Einstellung CustomerUserLogin auf 1 um Tickets auf Basis des Log-in-Namens zu suchen anstatt auf Basis der CustomerID.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Action: AgentTicketSearch  
Attributes: StateType=Open;  
CSS: Core.Agent.CustomerUser.OpenTicket.css  
CSSClassNoOpenTicket: NoOpenTicket  
CSSClassOpenTicket: OpenTicket  
CustomerUserLogin: '0'  
IconNameNoOpenTicket: fa-check-circle
```

```
IconNameOpenTicket: fa-exclamation-circle  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::CustomerUser::GenericTicket  
Subaction: Search  
Target: _blank  
Text: Open tickets (customer)
```

### **Frontend::CustomerUser::Item###16-OpenTicketsForCustomerUserLogin**

Kunden-Tickets (Symbol), die die offenen Tickets eines Kunden als Infoblock anzeigt. Setzen Sie die Einstellung CustomerUserLogin auf 1 um Tickets auf Basis des Login-Namens zu suchen anstatt auf Basis der CustomerID.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Action: AgentTicketSearch  
Attributes: StateType=Open;  
CSS: Core.Agent.CustomerUser.OpenTicket.css  
CSSClassNoOpenTicket: NoOpenTicket  
CSSClassOpenTicket: OpenTicket  
CustomerUserLogin: '1'  
IconNameNoOpenTicket: fa-check-circle  
IconNameOpenTicket: fa-exclamation-circle  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::CustomerUser::GenericTicket  
Subaction: Search  
Target: _blank  
Text: Open tickets (customer user)
```

### **Frontend::CustomerUser::Item###17-ClosedTickets**

Kunden-Tickets (Symbol), die die geschlossenen Tickets eines Kunden als Infoblock anzeigt. Setzen Sie die Einstellung CustomerUserLogin auf 1 um Tickets auf Basis des Login-Namens zu suchen anstatt auf Basis der CustomerID.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Action: AgentTicketSearch  
Attributes: StateType=Closed;  
CSS: Core.Agent.CustomerUser.OpenTicket.css  
CSSClassNoOpenTicket: NoOpenTicket  
CSSClassOpenTicket: OpenTicket  
CustomerUserLogin: '0'  
IconNameNoOpenTicket: fa-power-off  
IconNameOpenTicket: fa-power-off  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::CustomerUser::GenericTicket  
Subaction: Search  
Target: _blank  
Text: Closed tickets (customer)
```

### **Frontend::CustomerUser::Item###18-ClosedTicketsForCustomerUserLogin**

Kunden-Tickets (Symbol), die die geschlossenen Tickets eines Kunden als Infoblock anzeigt. Setzen Sie die Einstellung CustomerUserLogin auf 1 um Tickets auf Basis des Login-Namens zu suchen anstatt auf Basis der CustomerID.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Action: AgentTicketSearch  
Attributes: StateType=Closed;  
CSS: Core.Agent.CustomerUser.OpenTicket.css
```

```
CSSClassNoOpenTicket: NoOpenTicket  
CSSClassOpenTicket: OpenTicket  
CustomerUserLogin: '1'  
IconNameNoOpenTicket: fa-power-off  
IconNameOpenTicket: fa-power-off  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::CustomerUser::GenericTicket  
Subaction: Search  
Target: _blank  
Text: Closed tickets (customer user)
```

### Frontend::CustomerUser::Item###2-Google

Definiert einen Punkt, welcher ein GoogleSymbol am Endes der Kundeninformation hinzufügt.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Attributes: UserFirstname;UserLastname;  
CSS: Core.Agent.CustomerUser.Google.css  
CSSClass: Google  
IconName: fa-google  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::CustomerUser::Generic  
Required: UserFirstname;UserLastname;  
Target: _blank  
Text: Google  
URL: http://google.com/search?q=
```

### Frontend::CustomerUser::Item###2-LinkedIn

Definiert einen Punkt, welcher ein LinedIn-Symbol am Endes der Kundeninformation hinzufügt.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Attributes: UserFirstname;UserLastname;  
CSS: Core.Agent.CustomerUser.LinkedIn.css  
CSSClass: LinkedIn  
IconName: fa-linkedin  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::CustomerUser::Generic  
Required: UserFirstname;UserLastname;  
Target: _blank  
Text: LinkedIn  
URL: http://www.linkedin.com/commonSearch?type=people&keywords=
```

### Frontend::CustomerUser::Item###3-XING

Definiert einen Punkt, welcher ein XINGSymbol am Endes der Kundeninformation hinzufügt.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Attributes: UserFirstname;UserLastname;  
CSS: Core.Agent.CustomerUser.Xing.css  
CSSClass: Xing  
IconName: fa-xing  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::CustomerUser::Generic  
Required: UserFirstname;UserLastname;  
Target: _blank  
Text: XING  
URL: https://www.xing.com/app/search?op=search;keywords=
```

### Frontend::Gravatar::ArticleDefaultImage

Definiert welches Avatar-Standardbild in der Artikel-Ansicht verwendet werden soll, wenn kein Gravatar für die Mailadresse des Agents zugeordnet ist. Siehe <http://gravatar.com/site/implement/images/> für weitere Informationen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- mm
```

### Frontend::Gravatar::DefaultImage

Definiert welches Avatar Standardbild für den aktuellen Agent verwendet werden soll, wenn kein Gravatar für die Mailadresse des Agents zugeordnet ist. Siehe <http://gravatar.com/site/implement/images/> für weitere Informationen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- mm
```

### Frontend::HeaderMetaModule###100-Refresh

Definiert das Modul für die Code-Generierung beim periodischen Neuladen von Seiten.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::HeaderMeta::Refresh
```

### Frontend::HeaderMetaModule###2-TicketSearch

Modul zum Generieren eines HTML-OpenSearch-Profiles für die Ticket-Schnellsuche im Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Action: AgentTicketSearch  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::HeaderMeta::AgentTicketSearch
```

### Frontend::HeaderMetaModule###3-FAQSearch

Modul zum Generieren des HTML "OpenSearch"-Profils zur FAQ-Suche über das Browser-Suchfeld.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Action: AgentFAQSearch  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::HeaderMeta::AgentFAQSearch
```

### InfoFile

Datei, die im Modul Kernel::Modules::AgentInfo genutzt wird, wenn sie in Kernel/Output/HTML/Templates/Standard liegt.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

---

--- AgentInfo

### InfoKey

Definiert den Schlüssel, der mit dem Modul Kernel::Modules::AgentInfo geprüft wird. Wenn dieser Nutzer-Einstellungs-Schlüssel "wahr" ist, wird die Nachricht vom System akzeptiert.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- wpt22

### LoginURL

Definiert die alternative Login-URL des Agenten-Interfaces.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- http://host.example.com/login.html

### LogoutURL

Definiert die alternative Logout-URL des Agenten-Interfaces.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- http://host.example.com/thanks-for-using-otrs.html

### LostPassword

Aktiviert die "Passwort vergessen" Funktion für Agenten in der Agentenoberfläche.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### ModernizeFormFields

Nutzen Sie einen neuen Typ von Auswahl- und Autovervollständigenden-Feldern in der Agenten-Schnittstelle, wo sie anwendbar sind (InputFields = Eingabefelder).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### NewTicketInNewWindow::Enabled

Wenn aktiviert, werden TicketPhone und TicketEmail in neuen Fenstern geöffnet.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### NoTimelineViewAutoArticle

Deaktiviert das automatische Öffnen des letzten Kunden-Artikels in der Timeline-Ansicht in AgentTicketZoom.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### NotificationBodyLostPassword

Definiert den Text im Hauptteil für Benachrichtigungs-E-mails an Agenten betreffend dem neuen Passwort.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- "Hi <OTRS_USERFIRSTNAME>,\n\nHere's your new OTRS password.\n\nNew password:
<OTRS_NEWPW>\n\nYou can log in via the following URL:\n\n<OTRS_CONFIG_HttpType>://
<OTRS_CONFIG_FQDN>/<OTRS_CONFIG_ScriptAlias>index.pl\n
\"
```

### NotificationBodyLostPasswordToken

Legt den Fließtext der Benachrichtigungs-E-Mail fest, die bei einer Passwortanfrage an Agenten verschickt wird.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- "Hi <OTRS_USERFIRSTNAME>,\n\nYou or someone impersonating you has requested to
change your OTRS\npassword.\n\nIf you want to do this, click on the link below.
You will receive another email containing the password.\n
\n<OTRS_CONFIG_HttpType>://<OTRS_CONFIG_FQDN>/<OTRS_CONFIG_ScriptAlias>index.pl?
Action=LostPassword;Token=<OTRS_TOKEN>\n\nIf
you did not request a new password, please ignore this email.\n
\"
```

### NotificationSubjectLostPassword

Definiert den Betreff für Benachrichtigungs-E-mails, die wegen eines neuen Passworts an Agenten geschickt werden.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- New OTRS password
```

### NotificationSubjectLostPasswordToken

Legt den Betreff der Benachrichtigungs-E-Mail fest, die bei einer Passwortanfrage an Agenten verschickt wird.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- New OTRS password request
```

### OpenMainMenuOnHover

Wenn aktiviert, öffnet sich die erste Ebene des Hauptmenüs beim schon beim Überfahren der Maus (anstelle nur beim Klick).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### **PossibleNextActions**

Definiert die Liste der möglichen Folgeaktionen in einer Fehleranzeige. Mit einem vollständigen Pfad kann man bei Bedarf externe Links einfügen.

Standardwert:

```
---  
'[% Env('CGIHandle') %]?Action=AgentDashboard': Go to dashboard!
```

### **PreApplicationModule###AgentInfo**

Definiert ein nützliches Modul um bestimmte User-Optionen zu laden oder um Neuigkeiten anzuzeigen.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- Kernel::Modules::AgentInfo
```

### **ShowMotd**

Zeigt die Nachricht des Tages (MOTD) im Anmeldebildschirm des Agentenbereichs an.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AccountTime**

Aktiviert die Zeitabrechnung.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::BulkAccountedTime**

Bestimmt, ob das Zeiterfassungs-Feld für alle Tickets im Stapelverarbeitungs-Bildschirm gesetzt werden soll.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::CustomerInfoCompose**

Zeigt Informationen zum jeweiligen Kundenbenutzer (Telefon und E-Mail) im Verfassen-Bildschirm.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.



Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Ticket::Frontend::CustomerInfoComposeMaxSize**

Maximale Größe (Buchstaben) der Kundeninformationen (Telefon und E-Mail) in der Erfassungs-Oberfläche.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '22'

### **Ticket::Frontend::CustomerInfoZoomMaxSize**

Maximale Zeichenanzahl für die Tabelle mit Kundeninformationen in der Ticket-Zoom-Ansicht.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '22'

### **Ticket::Frontend::DynamicFieldsZoomMaxSizeArticle**

Maximale Länge (Buchstaben) von dynamischen Felder von Artikeln in der Ticket-Zoom-Übersicht.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '160'

### **Ticket::Frontend::DynamicFieldsZoomMaxSizeSidebar**

Maximale Länge (Buchstaben) von dynamischen Felder in der Seitenleiste in der TicketZoom-Übersicht.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '18'

### **Ticket::Frontend::InformAgentMaxSize**

Maximale Größe (in Reihen) des "Informiere Agenten" Kästchen im Agenten-Interface.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '3'

### **Ticket::Frontend::InvolvedAgentMaxSize**

Maximale Größe (in Reihen) des "Beteiligte Agenten" Kästchen im Agenten-Interface.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '3'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::ListType**

Zeigt Queues als Liste oder Baumstruktur (mit Eltern-/Kind-Beziehung) an.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- tree
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::MaxQueueLevel**

Definiert die maximale Tiefe von Queues

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '5'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::NeedAccountedTime**

Definiert ob die Zeiterfassung verpflichtend in der Agenten-Oberfläche ist. Wenn diese Funktion aktiviert ist, muss eine Notiz für alle Ticketaktionen (egal ob die Notiz als aktiv konfiguriert ist oder ursprünglich zwingend für die individuellen Ticket-Aktionen konfiguriert wurde).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::NewOwnerSelection**

Zeigt eine Besitzerauswahl in Telefon- und E-Mail-Tickets im Agentenbereich an.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::NewQueueOwnSelection**

Definiert, welche Optionen für den Empfänger (Telefon-Ticket) und den Absender (E-Mail-Ticket) im Agenten-Interface gültig sind.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
'1': First Queue  
'2': Second Queue
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::NewQueueSelectionString**

Bestimmt die Zeichenfolgen, die als Empfänger (An:) eines Telefon-Tickets und als Absender (Von:) eines E-Mail-Tickets im Agenten-Interface angezeigt werden. Für Queue als NewQueueSelectionType zeigt "<Queue>" den Namen der Queue und für

SystemAddress zeigt "<Realname> <<Email>>" den Namen und E-Mail-Adresse des Empfängers.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- <Queue>

### **Ticket::Frontend::NewQueueSelectionType**

Legt die Art des Empfängers für Telefon-Tickets und des Absenders für E-Mail-Tickets im Agenten-Bereich fest ("Queue" zeigt alle Queues, "System address" alle System-Adressen).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- Queue

### **Ticket::Frontend::NewResponsibleSelection**

Steuert, ob in Telefon- und E-Mail-Tickets eine Auswahl für den verantwortlichen Agenten angezeigt werden soll (Agentenbereich).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Ticket::Frontend::PendingDiffTime**

Zeit in Sekunden wird der aktuellen Zeit hinzugefügt wenn ein unerledigter-zustand gesetzt wird (Standard: 86400 = 1 Tag).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '86400'

### **Ticket::Frontend::RedirectAfterCloseDisabled**

Deaktiviert die Umleitung auf die letzte Übersicht / das Dashboard, nachdem ein Ticket geschlossen wurde.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::ShowCustomerTickets**

Zeigt die andere Tickets des Kunden in AgentTicketPhone, AgentTicketEmail und AgentTicketCustomer.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Ticket::Frontend::TextAreaEmail**

Erlaubte Breite für E-Mail erstellen-Fenster.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '82'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::TextAreaNote**

Erlaubte Breite für Notiz erstellen-Fenster.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '78'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::TimeUnits**

Legt die bevorzugten Zeiteinheiten fest (z.B. Arbeitseinheiten, Stunden, Minuten).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- ' (work units)'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::UserDefaultQueue**

Definiert die Standard-Queue für neue Tickets im Agentenbereich fest.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- Postmaster
```

## **100. Frontend → Agent → ArticleComposeModule**

### **Ticket::Frontend::ArticleComposeModule###1-EmailSecurity**

Modul um die genutzte E-Mail-Sicherheitsoption festzulegen (PGP oder S/MIME).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleCompose::Security  
ParamType: Single
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::ArticleComposeModule###2-SignEmail**

Modul um signierte Nachrichten zu verfassen (PGP oder S/MIME).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleCompose::Sign  
ParamType: Single
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::ArticleComposeModule###3-CryptEmail**

Modul um verschlüsselte Nachrichten zu verfassen (PGP oder S/MIME).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleCompose::Crypt  
ParamType: Multiple
```

## **101. Frontend → Agent → FAQJournal-Overview**

### **FAQ::Frontend::JournalOverview###Small**

Definiert ein Übersichts-Modul um die Small-Ansicht im FAQ-Journal anzuzeigen.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::FAQJournalOverview::Small  
Name: Small  
NameShort: S
```

## **102. Frontend → Agent → FAQOverview**

### **FAQ::Frontend::Overview###Small**

Definiert ein Übersichts-Modul um die Small-Ansicht einer FAQ-Liste anzuzeigen.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::FAQOverview::Small  
Name: Small  
NameShort: S
```

### **FAQ::Frontend::OverviewSmall###DynamicField**

Angezeigte dynamische Felder in der Kleinansicht von FAQ-Artikeln im Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
--- {}
```

## **103. Frontend → Agent → FAQRelatedArticles**

### **FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQRelatedArticles###DefaultLanguages**

Standard-Sprache für passende FAQ-Artikel.

Standardwert:

```
---
- en
```

#### **FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQRelatedArticles###Position**

Definiert die Position, wo die zugehörigen FAQ-Artikel-Widgets lokalisiert sind.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

#### **FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQRelatedArticles###QueuesEnabled**

Liste der Queue-Namen für welche die zugehörigen Artikel-Feature aktiviert wurden.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---
- Raw
```

#### **FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQRelatedArticles###ShowLimit**

Ausgabe-Limit der zugehörigen FAQ-Artikel.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '10'
```

## **104. Frontend → Agent → FrontendNotification**

#### **Frontend::NotifyModule###1000-CloudServicesDisabled**

Legt das Modul fest, das eine Benachrichtigung anzeigt, wenn Cloud-Services abgeschaltet sind.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---
Group: admin
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Notification::AgentCloudServicesDisabled
```

#### **Frontend::NotifyModule###1100-SystemContract**

Defines the module to display a notification in different interfaces on different occasions for System Contract.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---
Group: admin
```

---

```
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Notification::AgentSystemContract
```

### **Frontend::NotifyModule###2000-UID-Check**

Legt das Modul fest, das eine Benachrichtigung im Agenten-Bereich anzeigt, wenn das System mit einem Admin-Benutzer genutzt wird (normalerweise sollte im System nicht als Admin-Benutzer gearbeitet werden).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Notification::UIDCheck
```

### **Frontend::NotifyModule###2500-AgentSessionLimit**

Definiert das Modul, das eine Benachrichtigung im Agentenbereich anzeigt, wenn das Limit für Agentensitzungen erreicht wurde.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Notification::AgentSessionLimit
```

### **Frontend::NotifyModule###3000-ShowAgentOnline**

Definiert das Modul das alle zur Zeit angemeldeten Agenten im Agenten-Interface anzeigt.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Notification::AgentOnline  
ShowEmail: '1'
```

### **Frontend::NotifyModule###4000-ShowCustomerOnline**

Definiert das Modul, das alle zur Zeit angemeldeten Kunden im Agentenbereich anzeigt.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Notification::CustomerOnline  
ShowEmail: '1'
```

### **Frontend::NotifyModule###5000-SystemConfigurationIsDirty-Check**

Definiert das Modul, das eine Benachrichtigung im Agentenbereich anzeigt, wenn Konfigurationseinstellungen angepasst, aber noch nicht in Betrieb genommen wurden.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Group: admin  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Notification::SystemConfigurationIsDirtyCheck
```

### Frontend::NotifyModule###5000-Ticket::TicketEscalation

Modul für die Anzeige von Benachrichtigungen und Eskalationen (ShownMax: max. angezeigte Eskalationen, EscalationInMinutes: Tickets, die in x Minuten eskalieren, CacheTime: Cache der kalkulierten Eskalationen in Minuten).

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CacheTime: '40'  
EscalationInMinutes: '120'  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Notification::AgentTicketEscalation  
ShownMax: '25'
```

### Frontend::NotifyModule###513-ChatAvailability-Check

Definiert das Modul um eine Benachrichtigung im Agent-Interface anzuzeigen falls der Agent für externe Chats verfügbar ist (nur wenn Ticket::Agent::AvailableForChatsAfterLogin deaktiviert ist).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Notification::ChatAvailabilityCheck
```

### Frontend::NotifyModule###5200-SystemConfigurationInvalid-Check

Definiert das Modul, das eine Benachrichtigung im Agentenbereich anzeigt, wenn ungültige Konfigurationseinstellungen in Betrieb genommen wurden.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Group: admin  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Notification::SystemConfigurationInvalidCheck
```

### Frontend::NotifyModule###523-ChatPreferredChannels-Check

Definiert das Modul um eine Benachrichtigung im Agent-Interface anzuzeigen falls der Agent für externe Chats verfügbar ist aber keine Chat-Kanal (Kanäle) in seinen Benutzereinstellungen eingetragen hat.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Notification::ChatPreferredChannelsCheck
```

### Frontend::NotifyModule###5500-OutofOffice-Check

Definiert das Modul das eine Benachrichtigung im Agenten-Interface anzeigt, wenn ein Agent angemeldet ist, während er die "Out of Office"-Funktion aktiviert hat.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---
```



```
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Notification::OutofOfficeCheck
```

### **Frontend::NotifyModule###6000-SystemMaintenance-Check**

Definiert das Modul das eine Benachrichtigung im Agenten-Interface anzeigt, wenn ein Agent angemeldet ist, während die Systemwartung aktiv ist.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Notification::SystemMaintenanceCheck
```

### **Frontend::NotifyModule###6050-SystemConfiguration-OutOfSync-Check**

Definiert das Modul, das eine Benachrichtigung im Agentenbereich anzeigt, wenn die Systemkonfiguration nicht synchronisiert ist.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
AllowedDelayMinutes: '5'  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Notification::SystemConfigurationOutOfSyncCheck
```

### **Frontend::NotifyModule###7000-AgentTimeZone-Check**

Definiert das Modul, das eine Benachrichtigung im Agentenbereich anzeigt, wenn ein Agent noch keine Zeitzone festgelegt hat.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Notification::AgentTimeZoneCheck
```

### **Frontend::NotifyModule###8000-Daemon-Check**

Definiert das Modul, dass eine Benachrichtigung im Agentenbereich anzeigt, wenn der OTRS Daemon nicht läuft.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Notification::DaemonCheck
```

### **Frontend::NotifyModule###8000-PackageManager-CheckNotVerifiedPackages**

Definiert das Modul zur Anzeige der Benachrichtigung in der Agenten-Oberfläche, wenn die Installation von nicht-verifizierten Paketen aktiviert ist (wird nur Administratoren angezeigt).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Notification::PackageManagerCheckNotVerifiedPackages
```

### **Frontend::NotifyModule###9000-Generic**

Defines the module that shows a generic notification in the agent interface. Either "Text" - if configured - or the contents of "File" will be displayed. Use "Priority" key

to style the notification. If "Link" key is supplied, notification text will be wrapped in an anchor leading to specified address. You can use "Target" key to define a target attribute of the defined link.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---
File: <OTRS_CONFIG_Home>/var/notify.txt
Link: https://www.otrs.com
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Notification::Generic
Priority: Warning
Target: _blank
Text: The OTRS Website
```

## 105. Frontend → Agent → LinkObject

### LinkObject::ComplexTable###Appointment

Legt fest welche Spalten im Terminverknüpfungs-Widget angezeigt werden (LinkObject::ViewMode = "complex"). Mögliche Einstellungen: 0 = Deaktiviert, 1 = Verfügbar, 2 = Standardmäßig aktiviert.

Standardwert:

```
---
DefaultColumns:
  CalendarName: '1'
  Changed: '1'
  Created: '1'
  Description: '2'
  EndTime: '2'
  Location: '1'
  NotificationTime: '1'
  StartTime: '2'
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::LinkObject::Appointment.pm
Priority:
  CalendarName: '100'
  Changed: '160'
  Created: '170'
  Description: '110'
  EndTime: '130'
  Location: '140'
  NotificationTime: '150'
  StartTime: '120'
```

### LinkObject::ComplexTable###FAQ

Definieren Sie, welche Spalten im verlinkte FAQ-Widget sichtbar sein sollen (LinkObject::ViewMode = "complex"). Hinweis: Nur FAQ-Attribute und dynamische Felder (DynamicField\_NameX) sind als Standard-Spalten erlaubt. Mögliche Einstellungen: 0 = inaktiv, 1 = verfügbar, 2 = standardmäßig aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---
DefaultColumns:
  Approved: '1'
  CategoryName: '1'
  Changed: '1'
  ContentType: '1'
  Created: '2'
  FAQNumber: '2'
  Language: '1'
  State: '2'
```

```
Title: '2'
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::LinkObject::FAQ.pm
Priority:
  Approved: '160'
  CategoryName: '140'
  Changed: '180'
  ContentType: '170'
  Created: '130'
  FAQNumber: '100'
  Language: '150'
  State: '120'
  Title: '110'
```

### LinkObject::ComplexTable###Ticket

Definieren Sie, welche Spalten im verlinkte Tickets-Widget sichtbar sein sollen (Link-Object::ViewMode = "complex"). Hinweis: Nur Ticket-Attribute und dynamische Felder (DynamicField\_NameX) sind als Standard-Spalten erlaubt.

Standardwert:

```
--
DefaultColumns:
  Age: '1'
  Changed: '1'
  Created: '2'
  CustomerCompanyName: '1'
  CustomerID: '1'
  CustomerName: '1'
  CustomerUserID: '1'
  EscalationResponseTime: '1'
  EscalationSolutionTime: '1'
  EscalationTime: '1'
  EscalationUpdateTime: '1'
  Lock: '1'
  Owner: '1'
  PendingTime: '1'
  Priority: '1'
  Queue: '2'
  Responsible: '1'
  SLA: '1'
  Service: '1'
  State: '2'
  TicketNumber: '2'
  Title: '2'
  Type: '1'
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::LinkObject::Ticket.pm
Priority:
  Age: '110'
  Changed: '120'
  Created: '310'
  CustomerCompanyName: '320'
  CustomerID: '240'
  CustomerName: '250'
  CustomerUserID: '260'
  EscalationResponseTime: '160'
  EscalationSolutionTime: '150'
  EscalationTime: '140'
  EscalationUpdateTime: '170'
  Lock: '200'
  Owner: '220'
  PendingTime: '130'
  Priority: '300'
  Queue: '210'
  Responsible: '230'
  SLA: '290'
  Service: '280'
  State: '190'
  TicketNumber: '100'
  Title: '180'
  Type: '270'
```

### **LinkObject::ComplexTable::SettingsVisibility###Appointment**

Definieren Sie Actions, in denen im Verknüpfte-Objekte-Widget ein Einstellen-Knopf verfügbar sein soll (LinkObject::ViewMode = "complex"). Bitte beachten Sie, dass für diese Actions die folgenden JS- und CSS-Dateien registriert sein müssen: Core.AllocationList.css, Core.UI.AllocationList.js, Core.UI.Table.Sort.js, Core.Agent.TableFilters.js.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- AgentTicketZoom
```

### **LinkObject::ComplexTable::SettingsVisibility###FAQ**

Definieren Sie Actions, in denen im Verknüpfte-Objekte-Widget ein Einstellen-Knopf verfügbar sein soll (LinkObject::ViewMode = "complex"). Bitte beachten Sie, dass für diese Actions die folgenden JS- und CSS-Dateien registriert sein müssen: Core.AllocationList.css, Core.UI.AllocationList.js, Core.UI.Table.Sort.js, Core.Agent.TableFilters.js und Core.Agent.LinkObject.js.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- AgentFAQZoom
```

### **LinkObject::ComplexTable::SettingsVisibility###Ticket**

Definieren Sie Actions, in denen im Verknüpfte-Objekte-Widget ein Einstellen-Knopf verfügbar sein soll (LinkObject::ViewMode = "complex"). Bitte beachten Sie, dass für diese Actions die folgenden JS- und CSS-Dateien registriert sein müssen: Core.AllocationList.css, Core.UI.AllocationList.js, Core.UI.Table.Sort.js, Core.Agent.TableFilters.js.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- AgentTicketZoom
```

## **106. Frontend → Agent → MIMEViewer**

### **MIME-Viewer###application/excel**

Gibt den Pfad zu dem Konverter an, welcher das Ansehen von Microsoft Excel Dateien in der Weboberfläche erlaubt.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- xlhtml
```

### **MIME-Viewer###application/msword**

Gibt den Pfad zu dem Konverter an, welcher das Ansehen von Microsoft Word Dateien in der Weboberfläche erlaubt.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- wwWare
```

### **MIME-Viewer###application/pdf**

Gibt den Pfad zu dem Konverter an, welcher das Ansehen von PDF Dokumenten in der Weboberfläche erlaubt.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- pdftohtml -stdout -i
```

### **MIME-Viewer###text/xml**

Gibt den Pfad zu dem Konverter an, welcher das Ansehen von XML Dateien in der Weboberfläche erlaubt.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- <OTRS_CONFIG_Home>/scripts/tools/xml2html.pl
```

## **107. Frontend → Agent → ModuleRegistration**

### **Frontend::Module###AdminAppointmentImport**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Import appointments screen.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: ''  
Title: Import Appointments
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentAppointmentAgendaOverview**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Overview of all appointments.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Calendar  
Title: Agenda Overview
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentAppointmentCalendarOverview**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Appointment Calendar overview page.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Calendar  
Title: Overview
```

---

### Frontend::Module###AgentAppointmentEdit

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Appointment edit screen.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: ''  
Title: Edit appointment
```

### Frontend::Module###AgentAppointmentList

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Appointment list.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: ''  
Title: Appointment list
```

### Frontend::Module###AgentAppointmentPluginSearch

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Plugin search module for autocomplete.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: ''  
Title: Plugin search
```

### Frontend::Module###AgentChat

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Agent chat screen.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Chat  
Title: Chat
```

### Frontend::Module###AgentChatAppend

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Append Chat to Ticket.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Ticket  
Title: Append Chat to Ticket
```

### Frontend::Module###AgentChatAvailability

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Chat availability.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: ''  
Title: Chat Availability
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentChatDownload**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Chat download.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: ''  
Title: Chat Download
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentChatPopup**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Chat popup.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: ''  
Title: Chat Popup
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentChatPreview**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Chat preview.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: ''  
Title: Chat Preview
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentContactWithDataSearch**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Agent contact with data search.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Ticket  
Title: Agent Contact With Data Search
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentCustomerInformationCenter**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---
```

```
Description: Customer Information Center.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Customers  
Title: ''
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentCustomerInformationCenterSearch**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Customer Information Center Search.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: ''  
Title: ''
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentCustomerSearch**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Agent Customer Search.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Ticket  
Title: Agent Customer Search
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentCustomerSearchSMS**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Agent Customer Search SMS.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Ticket  
Title: Agent Customer Search SMS
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentCustomerUserAddressBook**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Search customer user.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Ticket  
Title: Search Customer User
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentCustomerUserInformationCenter**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Customer User Information Center.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []
```



```
NavBarName: Customer Users  
Title: ''
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentCustomerUserInformationCenterSearch**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Customer User Information Center Search.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: ''  
Title: ''
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentDashboard**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Agent dashboard.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Dashboard  
Title: Agent Dashboard
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentDocumentSearch**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Document Search  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Document Search  
Title: ''
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentFAQAdd**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: FAQ Area.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: FAQ  
Title: FAQ
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentFAQCategory**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: FAQ Area.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: FAQ  
Title: FAQ
```

---

### Frontend::Module###AgentFAQDelete

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: FAQ Delete.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: FAQ  
Title: Delete
```

### Frontend::Module###AgentFAQEdit

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: FAQ Edit.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: FAQ  
Title: Edit
```

### Frontend::Module###AgentFAQExplorer

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: FAQ Area.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: FAQ  
Title: FAQ
```

### Frontend::Module###AgentFAQHistory

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: FAQ History.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: FAQ  
Title: History
```

### Frontend::Module###AgentFAQJournal

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: FAQ Area.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: FAQ  
Title: FAQ
```

### Frontend::Module###AgentFAQLanguage

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: FAQ Area.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: FAQ  
Title: FAQ
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentFAQPrint**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: FAQ Print.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: FAQ  
Title: Print
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentFAQRelatedArticles**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Agent FAQ Related Articles.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: ''  
Title: Agent FAQ Related Articles
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentFAQRichText**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: FAQ AJAX Responder for Richtext.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: ''  
Title: FAQ AJAX Responder
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentFAQSearch**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: FAQ Area.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: FAQ  
Title: FAQ
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentFAQSearchSmall**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---
```

```
Description: Search FAQ Small.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: FAQ  
Title: FAQ
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentFAQZoom**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: FAQ Area.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: FAQ  
Title: FAQ
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentInfo**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Generic Info module.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: ''  
Title: Info
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentLinkObject**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Link Object.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: ''  
Title: Link Object
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentNotificationView**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Notification web view.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Notification web view  
Title: Notification Web View
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentPreferences**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Agent Preferences.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []
```

```
NavBarName: Preferences  
Title: ''
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentSplitSelection**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Ticket split dialog.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: ''  
Title: ''
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentStatistics**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Agent Statistics.  
Group:  
- stats  
GroupRo:  
- stats  
NavBarName: Reports  
Title: Statistics
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentStatisticsReports**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Statistics reports.  
Group:  
- stats  
GroupRo:  
- stats  
NavBarName: Statistics Reports  
Title: Statistics Reports
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentSystemContract**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Agent  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: ''  
Title: System Contract
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentTicketArticleContent**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: To view HTML attachments.  
Group: []
```

```
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Ticket  
Title: ''
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentTicketAttachment**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: To download attachments.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Ticket  
Title: ''
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentTicketAttachmentView**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Ticket attachments.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Ticket  
Title: Attachments
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentTicketBounce**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Ticket Compose Bounce Email.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Ticket  
Title: Bounce
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentTicketBulk**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Ticket bulk module.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Ticket  
Title: Bulk Action
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentTicketClose**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Ticket Close.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Ticket  
Title: Close
```

---

### **Frontend::Module###AgentTicketCompose**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Ticket Compose email Answer.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Ticket  
Title: Compose
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentTicketCustomer**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Ticket Customer.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Ticket  
Title: Customer
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentTicketEmail**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Create new email ticket.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Ticket  
Title: New email ticket
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentTicketEmailOutbound**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Ticket Outbound Email.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Ticket  
Title: Email Outbound
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentTicketEmailResend**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Resend Ticket Email.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Ticket  
Title: Email Resend
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentTicketEscalationView**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Overview of all escalated tickets.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Ticket  
Title: Escalation view
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentTicketForward**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Ticket Forward Email.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Ticket  
Title: Forward
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentTicketFreeText**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Ticket FreeText.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Ticket  
Title: Free Fields
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentTicketHistory**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Ticket History.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Ticket  
Title: History
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentTicketLock**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Ticket Lock.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Ticket  
Title: Lock
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentTicketLockedView**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---
```



```
Description: Locked Tickets.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Ticket  
Title: Locked Tickets
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentTicketMerge**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Ticket Merge.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Ticket  
Title: Merge
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentTicketMove**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Ticket Move.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Ticket  
Title: Move
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentTicketNote**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Ticket Note.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Ticket  
Title: Note
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentTicketOwner**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Ticket Owner.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Ticket  
Title: Owner
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentTicketPending**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Ticket Pending.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []
```

```
NavBarName: Ticket  
Title: Pending
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentTicketPhone**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Create new phone ticket.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Ticket  
Title: New phone ticket
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentTicketPhoneInbound**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Incoming Phone Call.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Ticket  
Title: Phone-Ticket
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentTicketPhoneOutbound**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Phone Call.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Ticket  
Title: Phone-Ticket
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentTicketPlain**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Ticket plain view of an email.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Ticket  
Title: Plain
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentTicketPrint**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Ticket Print.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Ticket  
Title: Print
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentTicketPriority**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---
Description: Ticket Priority.
Group: []
GroupRo: []
NavBarName: Ticket
Title: Priority
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentTicketProcess**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---
Description: Create new process ticket.
Group: []
GroupRo: []
NavBarName: Ticket
Title: New process ticket
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentTicketQueue**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---
Description: Overview of all open Tickets.
Group: []
GroupRo: []
NavBarName: Ticket
Title: QueueView
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentTicketResponsible**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---
Description: Ticket Responsible.
Group: []
GroupRo: []
NavBarName: Ticket
Title: Responsible
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentTicketResponsibleView**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---
Description: Responsible Tickets.
Group: []
GroupRo: []
NavBarName: Ticket
Title: Responsible Tickets
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentTicketSMS**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Create new SMS ticket.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Ticket  
Title: New SMS ticket
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentTicketSMSOutbound**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Ticket Outbound SMS.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Ticket  
Title: SMS Outbound
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentTicketSearch**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Search Ticket.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Ticket  
Title: Search
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentTicketService**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Overview of all open Tickets.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Ticket  
Title: ServiceView
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentTicketStatusView**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Overview of all open tickets.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Ticket  
Title: Status view
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentTicketWatchView**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---
```

```
Description: Watched Tickets.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Ticket  
Title: Watched Tickets
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentTicketWatcher**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: A TicketWatcher Module.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Ticket-Watcher  
Title: Ticket Watcher
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentTicketZoom**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Ticket Zoom.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Ticket  
Title: Zoom
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentUserSearch**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Agent User Search.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Ticket  
Title: Agent User Search
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentVideoChat**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Video and audio call screen.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: ''
```

### **Frontend::Module###AgentZoom**

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Compat module for AgentZoom to AgentTicketZoom.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Ticket  
Title: ''
```

### Frontend::Module###AjaxAttachment

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: AJAX attachment.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: ''  
Title: AJAX Attachment
```

### Frontend::Module###Logout

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Logout  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: ''  
Title: ''
```

### Frontend::Module###PictureUpload

Frontend-Modulregistrierung im Agent-Interface.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: Picture upload module.  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
NavBarName: Ticket  
Title: Picture Upload
```

### Frontend::NavBarModule###000-CustomerChat

Agenten-Frontend-Modulregistrierung (Chat-Link entfernen wenn das Chat-Feature nicht aktiv ist oder der Agent in keiner Chatgruppe berechtigt ist)

Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::AgentChat
```

### Frontend::NavBarModule###1-TicketProcesses

Frontend-Modulregistrierung (verberge Ticket-Prozesse, falls kein Prozess verfügbar ist).

Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::AgentTicketProcess
```

### Frontend::NavBarModule###2-AdminFavourites

Frontend-Modulregistrierung (persönliche Favoriten als Untermenü des Punktes "Admin" anzeigen).

Standardwert:

```
---
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::AdminFavourites
```

### Frontend::NavBarModule###5-TicketSMS

Frontend-Modulregistrierung (verberge SMS-Ticket-Bildschirm, wenn Cloud-Services nicht aktiviert sind).

Standardwert:

```
---
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::AgentTicketSMS
```

### Frontend::NavBarModule###6-CustomerCompany

Frontend-Modulregistrierung (Firmen-Link entfernen wenn das Firmen-Feature nicht aktiv ist).

Standardwert:

```
---
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::CustomerCompany
```

### Frontend::NavBarModule###7-AgentTicketService

Frontend-Modulregistrierung (AgentTicketService-Link entfernen wenn das Service-Feature nicht aktiv ist).

Standardwert:

```
---
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NavBar::AgentTicketService
```

## 108. Frontend → Agent → ModuleRegistration → Loader

### Loader::Module::AgentAppointmentAgendaOverview###002-Calendar

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---
CSS:
- thirdparty/fullcalendar-3.4.0/fullcalendar.min.css
- Core.AppointmentCalendar.css
- Core.AppointmentCalendar.Agenda.css
JavaScript:
- thirdparty/momentjs-2.18.1/moment.min.js
- thirdparty/fullcalendar-3.4.0/fullcalendar.min.js
- Core.Agent.AppointmentCalendar.js
```

### Loader::Module::AgentAppointmentCalendarOverview###002-Calendar

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---
CSS:
- thirdparty/fullcalendar-3.4.0/fullcalendar.min.css
- thirdparty/fullcalendar-scheduler-1.6.2/scheduler.min.css
- Core.AppointmentCalendar.css
JavaScript:
- thirdparty/momentjs-2.18.1/moment.min.js
```

```
- thirdparty/fullcalendar-3.4.0/fullcalendar.min.js  
- thirdparty/fullcalendar-scheduler-1.6.2/scheduler.min.js  
- Core.Agent.AppointmentCalendar.js  
- thirdparty/clipboardjs-1.7.1/clipboard.min.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentChat###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- thirdparty/spectrum-1.8.0/spectrum.css  
- Core.Agent.Chat.css  
JavaScript:  
- thirdparty/spectrum-1.8.0/spectrum.js  
- Core.Agent.Chat.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentChatAppend###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.Chat.Append.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.CustomerSearch.js  
- Core.Agent.Chat.Append.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentChatPopup###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.Chat.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Chat.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentChatPreview###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.Chat.js  
- Core.UI.AllocationList.js  
- Core.Agent.TableFilters.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentCustomerInformationCenter###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.AllocationList.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.UI.AllocationList.js  
- Core.Agent.Dashboard.js  
- Core.Agent.TableFilters.js
```



```
- Core.Agent.CustomerInformationCenter.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentCustomerUserAddressBook###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.CustomerUserAddressBook.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.CustomerUserAddressBook.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentCustomerUserInformationCenter###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.AllocationList.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.UI.AllocationList.js  
- Core.Agent.Dashboard.js  
- Core.Agent.TableFilters.js  
- Core.Agent.CustomerUserInformationCenter.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentDashboard###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.Dashboard.css  
- Core.AllocationList.css  
- thirdparty/fullcalendar-3.4.0/fullcalendar.min.css  
- thirdparty/nvd3-1.7.1/nv.d3.css  
JavaScript:  
- thirdparty/momentjs-2.18.1/moment.min.js  
- thirdparty/fullcalendar-3.4.0/fullcalendar.min.js  
- thirdparty/d3-3.5.6/d3.min.js  
- thirdparty/nvd3-1.7.1/nvd3.min.js  
- thirdparty/nvd3-1.7.1/models/OTRSLineChart.js  
- thirdparty/nvd3-1.7.1/models/OTRSMultiBarChart.js  
- thirdparty/nvd3-1.7.1/models/OTRSStackedAreaChart.js  
- thirdparty/canvg-1.4/rgbcolor.js  
- thirdparty/canvg-1.4/StackBlur.js  
- thirdparty/canvg-1.4/canvg.js  
- thirdparty/StringView-8/stringview.js  
- Core.UI.AdvancedChart.js  
- Core.UI.AllocationList.js  
- Core.Agent.TableFilters.js  
- Core.Agent.Dashboard.js  
- Core.Agent.Statistics.ParamsWidget.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentFAQAdd###002-FAQ**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.FAQ.Detail.css  
JavaScript:
```

---

```
- Core.Agent.FAQ.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentFAQCategory###002-FAQ**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.FAQ.ConfirmationDialog.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentFAQEdit###002-FAQ**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.FAQ.Detail.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.FAQ.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentFAQExplorer###002-FAQ**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.FAQ.Detail.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.FAQ.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentFAQJournal###002-FAQ**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
--- {}
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentFAQLanguage###002-FAQ**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.FAQ.ConfirmationDialog.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentFAQSearch###002-FAQ**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.FAQ.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentFAQZoom###002-FAQ**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.FAQ.Detail.css  
- Core.AllocationList.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.FAQ.ConfirmationDialog.js  
- Core.Agent.FAQ.TicketCompose.js  
- Core.Agent.FAQ.FAQZoom.js  
- Core.UI.AllocationList.js  
- Core.UI.Table.Sort.js  
- Core.Agent.TableFilters.js  
- Core.Agent.LinkObject.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentLinkObject###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.LinkObject.SearchForm.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentNotificationView###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.AllocationList.css  
- Core.Agent.NotificationView.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.UI.AllocationList.js  
- Core.Agent.TableFilters.js  
- Core.Agent.NotificationView.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentPreferences###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.Preferences.css  
- Core.Agent.Admin.SystemConfiguration.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.UI.AllocationList.js  
- Core.Agent.TableFilters.js  
- Core.Agent.Preferences.js  
- Core.SystemConfiguration.js  
- Core.SystemConfiguration.Date.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentStatistics###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- thirdparty/nvd3-1.7.1/nv.d3.css  
- Core.Agent.Statistics.css  
JavaScript:  
- thirdparty/d3-3.5.6/d3.min.js
```

```
- thirdparty/nvd3-1.7.1/nvd3.min.js
- thirdparty/nvd3-1.7.1/models/OTRSLineChart.js
- thirdparty/nvd3-1.7.1/models/OTRSMultiBarChart.js
- thirdparty/nvd3-1.7.1/models/OTRSStackedAreaChart.js
- thirdparty/canvg-1.4/rgbcolor.js
- thirdparty/canvg-1.4/StackBlur.js
- thirdparty/canvg-1.4/canvg.js
- thirdparty/StringView-8/stringview.js
- Core.Agent.Statistics.js
- Core.UI.AdvancedChart.js
- Core.Agent.Statistics.ParamsWidget.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentStatisticsReports###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---
CSS:
- thirdparty/nvd3-1.7.1/nv.d3.css
- Core.Agent.StatisticsReports.css
JavaScript:
- thirdparty/d3-3.5.6/d3.min.js
- thirdparty/nvd3-1.7.1/nvd3.min.js
- thirdparty/nvd3-1.7.1/models/OTRSLineChart.js
- thirdparty/nvd3-1.7.1/models/OTRSMultiBarChart.js
- thirdparty/nvd3-1.7.1/models/OTRSStackedAreaChart.js
- Core.UI.AdvancedChart.js
- Core.Agent.StatisticsReports.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentSystemContract###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---
CSS:
- Core.Agent.SystemContract.css
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentTicketAttachmentView###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---
CSS:
- Core.Agent.AttachmentView.css
JavaScript:
- thirdparty/jquery-tablesorter-2.28.14/jquery.tablesorter.js
- Core.UI.Table.Sort.js
- Core.Agent.TicketAttachmentView.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentTicketBounce###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---
JavaScript:
- Core.Agent.TicketBounce.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentTicketBulk###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.TicketAction.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketBulk.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentTicketClose###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.TicketAction.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketActionCommon.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketFormDraft.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentTicketCompose###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.CustomerSearch.js  
- Core.Agent.CustomerSearchAutoComplete.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketAction.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketCompose.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketFormDraft.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentTicketCustomer###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.CustomerSearch.js  
- Core.Agent.CustomerSearchAutoComplete.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketAction.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketSplit.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentTicketEmail###002-FAQ**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.FAQ.RelatedArticles.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentTicketEmail###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.CustomerSearch.js  
- Core.Agent.CustomerSearchAutoComplete.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketAction.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketEmail.js
```

---

```
- Core.Agent.TicketSplit.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentTicketEmailOutbound###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.CustomerSearch.js  
- Core.Agent.CustomerSearchAutoComplete.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketAction.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketEmailOutbound.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketFormDraft.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentTicketEmailResend###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.CustomerSearch.js  
- Core.Agent.CustomerSearchAutoComplete.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketAction.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketEmailResend.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentTicketEscalationView###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.AllocationList.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.UI.AllocationList.js  
- Core.Agent.TableFilters.js  
- Core.Agent.Overview.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketSplit.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentTicketForward###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.CustomerSearch.js  
- Core.Agent.CustomerSearchAutoComplete.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketAction.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketForward.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketFormDraft.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentTicketFreeText###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.TicketAction.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketActionCommon.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketFormDraft.js
```

---

**Loader::Module::AgentTicketHistory###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.TicketHistory.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.TicketHistory.js
```

**Loader::Module::AgentTicketLockedView###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.AgentTicketQueue.css  
- Core.AllocationList.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.UI.AllocationList.js  
- Core.Agent.TableFilters.js  
- Core.Agent.Overview.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketSplit.js
```

**Loader::Module::AgentTicketMerge###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.TicketMerge.js
```

**Loader::Module::AgentTicketMove###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.TicketAction.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketMove.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketFormDraft.js
```

**Loader::Module::AgentTicketNote###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.TicketAction.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketActionCommon.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketFormDraft.js
```

**Loader::Module::AgentTicketOwner###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---
```

```
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.TicketAction.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketActionCommon.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketFormDraft.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentTicketPending###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.TicketAction.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketActionCommon.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketFormDraft.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentTicketPhone###002-FAQ**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.FAQ.RelatedArticles.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentTicketPhone###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.CustomerSearch.js  
- Core.Agent.CustomerSearchAutoComplete.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketAction.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketPhone.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketSplit.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentTicketPhoneInbound###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.TicketAction.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketPhoneCommon.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketFormDraft.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentTicketPhoneOutbound###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.TicketAction.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketPhoneCommon.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketFormDraft.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentTicketPriority###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.



Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.TicketAction.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketActionCommon.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketFormDraft.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentTicketProcess###002-ProcessManagement**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.TicketProcess.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.CustomerSearch.js  
- Core.Agent.CustomerSearchAutoComplete.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketAction.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketProcess.js  
- Core.TicketProcess.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentTicketQueue###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.AgentTicketQueue.css  
- Core.AllocationList.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.UI.AllocationList.js  
- Core.Agent.TableFilters.js  
- Core.Agent.Overview.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketSplit.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentTicketResponsible###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.TicketAction.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketActionCommon.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketFormDraft.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentTicketResponsibleView###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.AllocationList.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.UI.AllocationList.js  
- Core.Agent.TableFilters.js  
- Core.Agent.Overview.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketSplit.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentTicketSMS###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- thirdparty/libphonenumber-js/libphonenumber-js.min.js  
- Core.Agent.CustomerSearchSMS.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketAction.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketSMS.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentTicketSMSOutbound###001-Framework**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- thirdparty/libphonenumber-js/libphonenumber-js.min.js  
- Core.Agent.CustomerSearchSMS.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketAction.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketSMS.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketFormDraft.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentTicketSearch###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.AllocationList.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.UI.AllocationList.js  
- Core.Agent.TableFilters.js  
- Core.Agent.Overview.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketSplit.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentTicketService###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.AgentTicketService.css  
- Core.AllocationList.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.UI.AllocationList.js  
- Core.Agent.TableFilters.js  
- Core.Agent.Overview.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketSplit.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentTicketStatusView###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.AllocationList.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.UI.AllocationList.js  
- Core.Agent.TableFilters.js  
- Core.Agent.Overview.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketSplit.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentTicketWatchView###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.AgentTicketQueue.css  
- Core.AllocationList.css  
JavaScript:  
- Core.UI.AllocationList.js  
- Core.Agent.TableFilters.js  
- Core.Agent.Overview.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketSplit.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentTicketZoom###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.TicketProcess.css  
- Core.Agent.TicketMenuModuleCluster.css  
- Core.AllocationList.css  
JavaScript:  
- thirdparty/jquery-tablesorter-2.28.14/jquery.tablesorter.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketSplit.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketZoom.js  
- Core.UI.AllocationList.js  
- Core.UI.Table.Sort.js  
- Core.Agent.LinkObject.js  
- Core.Agent.TableFilters.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketFormDraft.js  
- Core.Agent.TicketZoom.TimelineView.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentTicketZoom###010-TicketSMS**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
JavaScript:  
- Core.Agent.TicketSMS.js
```

### **Loader::Module::AgentVideoChat###002-Ticket**

Loader-Modulregistrierung für die Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSS:  
- Core.Agent.Chat.VideoChat.css
```

## **109. Frontend → Agent → ModuleRe- gistration → MainMenu**

### **Frontend::Navigation###AgentAppointmentAgendaOverview###002-Calendar**

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Standardwert:

```

---
- AccessKey: ''
  Block: ItemArea
  Description: Overview of all appointments.
  Group: []
  GroupRo: []
  Link: Action=AgentAppointmentAgendaOverview
  LinkOption: ''
  Name: Agenda Overview
  NavBar: Calendar
  Prio: '6500'
  Type: ''

```

### Frontend::Navigation###AgentAppointmentCalendarOverview###002-Calendar

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Standardwert:

```

---
- AccessKey: ''
  Block: ItemArea
  Description: Appointment Calendar overview page.
  Group: []
  GroupRo: []
  Link: Action=AgentAppointmentCalendarOverview
  LinkOption: ''
  Name: Calendar
  NavBar: Calendar
  Prio: '75'
  Type: Menu
- AccessKey: ''
  Block: ItemArea
  Description: Appointment Calendar overview page.
  Group: []
  GroupRo: []
  Link: Action=AgentAppointmentCalendarOverview
  LinkOption: ''
  Name: Calendar Overview
  NavBar: Calendar
  Prio: '6000'
  Type: ''
- AccessKey: ''
  Block: ItemArea
  Description: Resource Overview (OTRSCalendarResourcePlanning)
  Group: []
  GroupRo: []
  Link: Action=AgentAppointmentCalendarOverview
  LinkOption: class="PackageRequired" data-package-name="OTRSCalendarResourcePlanning"
  Name: Resource Overview
  NavBar: Calendar
  Prio: '7000'
  Type: ''
- AccessKey: ''
  Block: ItemArea
  Description: Create new appointment.
  Group: []
  GroupRo: []
  Link: Action=AgentAppointmentCalendarOverview;Subaction=AppointmentCreate
  LinkOption: ''
  Name: New Appointment
  NavBar: Calendar
  Prio: '8000'
  Type: ''

```

### Frontend::Navigation###AgentAppointmentList###002-Calendar

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- []
```

### Frontend::Navigation###AgentChat###002-Ticket

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Standardwert:

```
---
- AccessKey: ''
  Block: ItemArea
  Description: ''
  Group: []
  GroupRo: []
  Link: Action=AgentChat
  LinkOption: ''
  Name: Chat
  NavBar: Chat
  Prio: '500'
  Type: Menu
```

### Frontend::Navigation###AgentCustomerInformationCenter###001-Framework

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Standardwert:

```
---
- AccessKey: c
  Block: ItemArea
  Description: Customer Information Center search.
  Group: []
  GroupRo: []
  Link: Action=AgentCustomerInformationCenter
  LinkOption: onclick="window.setTimeout(function()
{Core.Agent.CustomerInformationCenterSearch.OpenSearchDialog();},
  0); return false;"
  Name: Customer Information Center
  NavBar: Customers
  Prio: '50'
  Type: ''
- AccessKey: ''
  Block: ItemArea
  Description: Customer Information Center search.
  Group: []
  GroupRo: []
  Link: Action=AgentCustomerInformationCenter
  LinkOption: ''
  Name: Customers
  NavBar: Customers
  Prio: '60'
  Type: Menu
```

### Frontend::Navigation###AgentCustomerInformationCenterSearch###001-Framework

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- []
```

### Frontend::Navigation###AgentCustomerUserInformationCenter###001-Framework

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Standardwert:

```
---
- AccessKey: y
  Block: ItemArea
  Description: Customer User Information Center search.
  Group: []
  GroupRo: []
  Link: Action=AgentCustomerUserInformationCenter
  LinkOption: onclick="window.setTimeout(function()
{Core.Agent.CustomerUserInformationCenterSearch.OpenSearchDialog();},
  0); return false;"
  Name: Customer User Information Center
  NavBar: Customers
  Prio: '55'
  Type: ''
```

### Frontend::Navigation###AgentDashboard###001-Framework

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Standardwert:

```
---
- AccessKey: d
  Block: ItemArea
  Description: Dashboard overview.
  Group: []
  GroupRo: []
  Link: Action=AgentDashboard
  LinkOption: ''
  Name: Dashboard
  NavBar: Dashboard
  Prio: '50'
  Type: Menu
```

### Frontend::Navigation###AgentFAQAdd###002-FAQ

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Standardwert:

```
---
- AccessKey: b
  Block: ''
  Description: New FAQ Article.
  Group: []
  GroupRo: []
  Link: Action=AgentFAQAdd
  LinkOption: ''
  Name: New
  NavBar: FAQ
  Prio: '920'
  Type: ''
```

### Frontend::Navigation###AgentFAQCategory###002-FAQ

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Standardwert:

```
---
- AccessKey: g
  Block: ''
```

```
Description: Category Management.  
Group:  
- admin  
GroupRo: []  
Link: Action=AgentFAQCategory  
LinkOption: ''  
Name: Category Management  
NavBar: FAQ  
Prio: '950'  
Type: ''
```

### Frontend::Navigation###AgentFAQExplorer###002-FAQ

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- AccessKey: f  
Block: ItemArea  
Description: FAQ Area  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
Link: Action=AgentFAQExplorer  
LinkOption: ''  
Name: FAQ  
NavBar: FAQ  
Prio: '350'  
Type: Menu  
- AccessKey: x  
Block: ''  
Description: FAQ Explorer  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
Link: Action=AgentFAQExplorer  
LinkOption: ''  
Name: Explorer  
NavBar: FAQ  
Prio: '910'  
Type: ''
```

### Frontend::Navigation###AgentFAQJournal###002-FAQ

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- AccessKey: j  
Block: ''  
Description: FAQ Journal  
Group: []  
GroupRo: []  
Link: Action=AgentFAQJournal  
LinkOption: ''  
Name: Journal  
NavBar: FAQ  
Prio: '930'  
Type: ''
```

### Frontend::Navigation###AgentFAQLanguage###002-FAQ

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- AccessKey: l  
Block: ''  
Description: Language Management.
```

```

Group:
- admin
GroupRo: []
Link: Action=AgentFAQLanguage
LinkOption: ''
Name: Language Management
NavBar: FAQ
Prio: '940'
Type: ''

```

### Frontend::Navigation###AgentFAQSearch###002-FAQ

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Standardwert:

```

---
- AccessKey: z
Block: ''
Description: Search FAQ.
Group: []
GroupRo: []
Link: Action=AgentFAQSearch
LinkOption: onclick="Core.Agent.Search.OpenSearchDialog('AgentFAQSearch'); if
(event.stopPropagation)
  { event.stopPropagation(); } else { window.event.cancelBubble = true; } return
false;"
Name: Search
NavBar: FAQ
Prio: '960'
Type: ''

```

### Frontend::Navigation###AgentFAQSearchSmall###002-FAQ

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- []
```

### Frontend::Navigation###AgentLinkObject###001-Framework

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- []
```

### Frontend::Navigation###AgentNotificationView###001-Framework

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Standardwert:

```

---
- AccessKey: ''
Block: ''
Description: View notifications
Group: []
GroupRo: []
Link: Action=AgentNotificationView
LinkOption: ''
Name: Notification web view
NavBar: ''
Prio: '910'

```



Type: ''

### Frontend::Navigation###AgentPreferences###001-Framework

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- []
```

### Frontend::Navigation###AgentStatistics###001-Framework

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- AccessKey: ''  
  Block: ItemArea  
  Description: Statistics overview.  
  Group:  
  - stats  
  GroupRo:  
  - stats  
  Link: Action=AgentStatistics;Subaction=Overview  
  LinkOption: ''  
  Name: Reports  
  NavBar: Reports  
  Prio: '8500'  
  Type: Menu  
- AccessKey: ''  
  Block: ''  
  Description: Statistics overview.  
  Group:  
  - stats  
  GroupRo:  
  - stats  
  Link: Action=AgentStatistics;Subaction=Overview  
  LinkOption: ''  
  Name: Statistics  
  NavBar: Reports  
  Prio: '200'  
  Type: ''
```

### Frontend::Navigation###AgentStatisticsReports###001-Framework

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- AccessKey: ''  
  Block: ''  
  Description: ''  
  Group:  
  - stats  
  GroupRo:  
  - stats  
  Link: Action=AgentStatisticsReports;Subaction=Overview  
  LinkOption: ''  
  Name: Reports  
  NavBar: Reports  
  Prio: '100'  
  Type: ''
```

### Frontend::Navigation###AgentTicketEmail###002-Ticket

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- AccessKey: m  
  Block: ''  
  Description: Create new email ticket and send this out (outbound).  
  Group: []  
  GroupRo: []  
  Link: Action=AgentTicketEmail  
  LinkOption: ''  
  Name: New email ticket  
  NavBar: Ticket  
  Prio: '210'  
  Type: ''
```

### Frontend::Navigation###AgentTicketEscalationView###002-Ticket

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- AccessKey: e  
  Block: ''  
  Description: Overview Escalated Tickets.  
  Group: []  
  GroupRo: []  
  Link: Action=AgentTicketEscalationView  
  LinkOption: ''  
  Name: Escalation view  
  NavBar: Ticket  
  Prio: '120'  
  Type: ''
```

### Frontend::Navigation###AgentTicketLockedView###002-Ticket

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- []
```

### Frontend::Navigation###AgentTicketPhone###002-Ticket

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- AccessKey: n  
  Block: ''  
  Description: Create new phone ticket (inbound).  
  Group: []  
  GroupRo: []  
  Link: Action=AgentTicketPhone  
  LinkOption: ''  
  Name: New phone ticket  
  NavBar: Ticket  
  Prio: '200'  
  Type: ''
```

### Frontend::Navigation###AgentTicketProcess###002-ProcessManagement

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- AccessKey: p  
  Block: ''  
  Description: Create New process ticket.  
  Group: []  
  GroupRo: []  
  Link: Action=AgentTicketProcess  
  LinkOption: ''  
  Name: New process ticket  
  NavBar: Ticket  
  Prio: '220'  
  Type: ''
```

### Frontend::Navigation###AgentTicketQueue###002-Ticket

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- AccessKey: o  
  Block: ''  
  Description: Overview of all Tickets per assigned Queue.  
  Group: []  
  GroupRo: []  
  Link: Action=AgentTicketQueue  
  LinkOption: ''  
  Name: Queue view  
  NavBar: Ticket  
  Prio: '100'  
  Type: ''  
- AccessKey: t  
  Block: ItemArea  
  Description: Overview of all Tickets per assigned Queue.  
  Group: []  
  GroupRo: []  
  Link: Action=AgentTicketQueue  
  LinkOption: ''  
  Name: Tickets  
  NavBar: Ticket  
  Prio: '200'  
  Type: Menu
```

### Frontend::Navigation###AgentTicketResponsibleView###002-Ticket

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- []
```

### Frontend::Navigation###AgentTicketSMS###001-Framework

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- AccessKey: ''  
  Block: ''  
  Description: Create new SMS ticket and send it out (outbound).  
  Group: []  
  GroupRo: []  
  Link: Action=AgentTicketSMS  
  LinkOption: ''  
  Name: New SMS ticket  
  NavBar: Ticket  
  Prio: '230'
```

Type: ''

### Frontend::Navigation###AgentTicketSearch###002-Ticket

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- AccessKey: s  
  Block: ''  
  Description: Search Tickets.  
  Group: []  
  GroupRo: []  
  Link: Action=AgentTicketSearch  
  LinkOption: onclick="window.setTimeout(function()  
{Core.Agent.Search.OpenSearchDialog('AgentTicketSearch');},  
  0); return false;"  
  Name: Search  
  NavBar: Ticket  
  Prio: '300'  
  Type: ''
```

### Frontend::Navigation###AgentTicketService###002-Ticket

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- AccessKey: i  
  Block: ''  
  Description: Overview of all open Tickets.  
  Group: []  
  GroupRo: []  
  Link: Action=AgentTicketService  
  LinkOption: ''  
  Name: Service view  
  NavBar: Ticket  
  Prio: '105'  
  Type: ''
```

### Frontend::Navigation###AgentTicketStatusView###002-Ticket

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- AccessKey: v  
  Block: ''  
  Description: Overview of all open Tickets.  
  Group: []  
  GroupRo: []  
  Link: Action=AgentTicketStatusView  
  LinkOption: ''  
  Name: Status view  
  NavBar: Ticket  
  Prio: '110'  
  Type: ''
```

### Frontend::Navigation###AgentTicketWatchView###002-Ticket

Hauptmenü-Objektregistrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- []
```

# 110. Frontend → Agent → TicketOverview

## **Ticket::Frontend::Overview###Medium**

Ermöglicht eine Ticket-Übersicht mit einigen Ticketinformationen (Customer => 1 - zeigt auch die Kundeninformation).

Standardwert:

```
---  
CustomerInfo: '0'  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::TicketOverview::Medium  
ModulePriority: '200'  
Name: Medium  
NameShort: M  
OverviewMenuModules: '1'  
TicketActionsPerTicket: '1'
```

## **Ticket::Frontend::Overview###Preview**

Ermöglicht eine Ticket-Übersicht mit einigen Ticketinformationen (Customer => 1 - zeigt auch die Kundeninformation, CustomerInfoMaxSize steuert die maximale Anzahl an Zeichen der Kundeninformation).

Standardwert:

```
---  
CustomerInfo: '0'  
CustomerInfoMaxSize: '18'  
DefaultPreViewLines: '25'  
DefaultViewNewLine: '90'  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::TicketOverview::Preview  
ModulePriority: '300'  
Name: Large  
NameShort: L  
OverviewMenuModules: '1'  
StripEmptyLines: '0'  
TicketActionsPerTicket: '1'
```

## **Ticket::Frontend::Overview###Small**

Ermöglicht die Benutzung der kleinen Ticketübersicht (CustomerInfo => 1 - zeigt auch die Kundeninformation ).

Standardwert:

```
---  
CustomerInfo: '1'  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::TicketOverview::Small  
ModulePriority: '100'  
Name: Small  
NameShort: S
```

## **Ticket::Frontend::Overview::PreviewArticleLimit**

Legt die Anzahl von Artikeln fest, die im Vorschau-Modus von Ticketübersichten sichtbar sein soll.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '5'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::Overview::PreviewArticleSenderTypes**

Gibt an, welche Artikel-Sendertypen in der Vorschau eines Tickets angezeigt werden sollen.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
agent: '1'  
customer: '1'  
system: '1'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::Overview::PreviewIsVisibleForCustomerExpanded**

Gibt an, ob der erste für den Kunden sichtbare Artikel beim Öffnen der Übersichtsansicht aufgeklappt dargestellt werden soll. Wenn nichts angegeben ist, wird der neueste Artikel aufgeklappt dargestellt.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::OverviewMedium###DynamicField**

Angezeigte dynamische Felder in der Medium-Ansicht von Ticket-Listen im Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
--- {}
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::OverviewPreview###DynamicField**

Angezeigte dynamische Felder in der Großansicht von Ticket-Listen im Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
--- {}
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::OverviewSmall###DynamicField**

Angezeigte dynamische Felder in der Kleinansicht von Ticket-Listen im Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
--- {}
```

## **111. Frontend → Agent → TicketOverview → MenuModule**

### **Ticket::Frontend::OverviewMenuModule###001-Sort**

Diese Einstellung zeigt die Sortier-Attribute aller Übersichtsansichten, nicht nur in der Queue-Ansicht.

Standardwert:

```
---
```

---

Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::TicketOverviewMenu::Sort

### **Ticket::Frontend::PreMenuModule###100-Lock**

Zeigt einen Link zum Sperren/Entsperren eines Tickets im Ticket-Zoom des Agentenbereichs an.

Standardwert:

```
---
Action: AgentTicketLock
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::TicketMenu::Lock
Name: Lock
PopupType: ''
Target: ''
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::PreMenuModule###200-Zoom**

Zeigt einen Link zum Betrachten (Zoomen) von Tickets in den Ticketübersichten des Agentenbereichs an.

Standardwert:

```
---
Action: AgentTicketZoom
Description: Look into a ticket!
Link: Action=AgentTicketZoom;TicketID=[% Data.TicketID | html %]
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::TicketMenu::Generic
Name: Zoom
PopupType: ''
Target: ''
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::PreMenuModule###210-History**

Zeigt einen Link zum Anzeigen der Historie von Tickets in den Ticketübersichten im Agentenbereich an.

Standardwert:

```
---
Action: AgentTicketHistory
Description: Show the ticket history
Link: Action=AgentTicketHistory;TicketID=[% Data.TicketID | html %]
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::TicketMenu::Generic
Name: History
PopupType: TicketHistory
Target: ''
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::PreMenuModule###300-Priority**

Zeigt einen Link zum Verändern der Priorität von Tickets in den Ticketübersichten des Agentenbereichs an.

Standardwert:

```
---
Action: AgentTicketPriority
Description: Change the priority for this ticket
Link: Action=AgentTicketPriority;TicketID=[% Data.TicketID | html %]
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::TicketMenu::Generic
Name: Priority
PopupType: TicketAction
Target: ''
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::PreMenuModule###420-Note**

Zeigt einen Link zum Hinzufügen von Notizen zu Tickets in den Ticketübersichten des Agentenbereichs an.

Standardwert:

```
---
Action: AgentTicketNote
Description: Add a note to this ticket
Link: Action=AgentTicketNote;TicketID=[% Data.TicketID | html %]
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::TicketMenu::Generic
Name: Note
PopupType: TicketAction
Target: ''
```

#### **Ticket::Frontend::PreMenuModule###440-Close**

Zeigt einen Link zum Schließen von Tickets in den Ticketübersichten des Agentenbereichs an.

Standardwert:

```
---
Action: AgentTicketClose
Description: Close this ticket
Link: Action=AgentTicketClose;TicketID=[% Data.TicketID | html %]
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::TicketMenu::Generic
Name: Close
PopupType: TicketAction
Target: ''
```

#### **Ticket::Frontend::PreMenuModule###445-Move**

Zeigt einen Link zum Verschieben von Tickets in den Ticketübersichten des Agentenbereichs an.

Standardwert:

```
---
Action: AgentTicketMove
Description: Change queue!
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::TicketMenu::Move
Name: Move
```

#### **Ticket::Frontend::PreMenuModule###450-Delete**

Zeigt einen Link zum Löschen von Tickets in den Ticketübersichten des Agentenbereichs an. Zusätzliche Zugriffskontrolle für diesen Link kann über den Schlüssel "Group" und dazugehörigen Inhalt wie "rw:group1;move\_into:group2" als Wert erreicht werden.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---
Action: AgentTicketMove
Description: Delete this ticket
Link: Action=AgentTicketMove;TicketID=[% Data.TicketID %];DestQueue=Delete
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::TicketMenu::Generic
Name: Delete
PopupType: ''
Target: ''
```

#### **Ticket::Frontend::PreMenuModule###460-Junk**

Zeigt in allen Ticket-Übersichten im Agentenbereich einen Link an, um Tickets als Junk zu kennzeichnen. Zusätzliche Zugriffskontrolle auf den Link kann durch Befüllen des Schlüssels "Group" und Befüllen des Contents (z. B. mit "rw:group1;move\_into:group2") erreicht werden.



Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---
Action: AgentTicketMove
Description: Mark as Spam!
Link: Action=AgentTicketMove;TicketID=[% Data.TicketID %];DestQueue=Junk
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::TicketMenu::Generic
Name: Spam
PopupType: ''
Target: ''
```

### **TicketOverviewMenuSort###SortAttributes**

Definiert aus welchen Ticket-Attributen der Agent die Ergebnissortierung wählen kann.

Standardwert:

```
---
Age: '1'
Title: '1'
```

## **112. Frontend → Agent → ToolBar**

### **Frontend::ToolBarModule###110-Ticket::AgentTicketQueue**

Symbol in der Toolbar, um schnell zur entsprechenden Funktion zu gelangen. Die Gruppenspezifische Sichtbarkeit dieses Links kann durch Nutzung des Schlüssels "Group" und Inhalten wie "rw:group1;move\_into:group2" realisiert werden.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---
AccessKey: q
Action: AgentTicketQueue
CssClass: QueueView
Icon: fa fa-folder
Link: Action=AgentTicketQueue
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ToolBar::Link
Name: Queue view
Priority: '1010010'
```

### **Frontend::ToolBarModule###12-ChatRequests**

Benachrichtigungsmodul im Agenten-Interface, das auf offene Chat-Anfragen hinweist.

Standardwert:

```
---
AccessKey: ''
CssClass: ChatRequests
Icon: fa fa-comments-o
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ToolBar::ChatRequests
Priority: '1030040'
```

### **Frontend::ToolBarModule###12-NotificationWebView::AgentNotificationView**

Werkzeugleisten Objekt für die Web-Oberfläche für Benachrichtigungen.

Standardwert:

```
---
```

```
AccessKey: u
Action: AgentNotificationView
CssClass: NotificationView
Icon: fa fa-flag-o
Link: Action=AgentNotificationView
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ToolBar::NotificationView
Name: 'Notifications Unseen:'
Priority: '1040010'
```

### Frontend::ToolBarModule###120-Ticket::AgentTicketStatus

Symbol in der Toolbar, um schnell zur entsprechenden Funktion zu gelangen. Die Gruppenspezifische Sichtbarkeit dieses Links kann durch Nutzung des Schlüssels "Group" und Inhalten wie "rw:group1;move\_into:group2" realisiert werden.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---
AccessKey: ''
Action: AgentTicketStatusView
CssClass: StatusView
Icon: fa fa-list-ol
Link: Action=AgentTicketStatusView
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ToolBar::Link
Name: Status view
Priority: '1010020'
```

### Frontend::ToolBarModule###13-ChatAvailability

Verfügbarkeit im Agenten-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---
AccessKey: ''
CssClass: ChatAvailability
Icon: fa fa-circle-o
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ToolBar::ChatAvailability
Priority: '1030042'
```

### Frontend::ToolBarModule###130-Ticket::AgentTicketEscalation

Symbol in der Toolbar, um schnell zur entsprechenden Funktion zu gelangen. Die Gruppenspezifische Sichtbarkeit dieses Links kann durch Nutzung des Schlüssels "Group" und Inhalten wie "rw:group1;move\_into:group2" realisiert werden.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---
AccessKey: w
Action: AgentTicketEscalationView
CssClass: EscalationView
Icon: fa fa-exclamation
Link: Action=AgentTicketEscalationView
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ToolBar::Link
Name: Escalation view
Priority: '1010030'
```

### Frontend::ToolBarModule###140-Ticket::AgentTicketPhone

Symbol in der Toolbar, um schnell zur entsprechenden Funktion zu gelangen. Die Gruppenspezifische Sichtbarkeit dieses Links kann durch Nutzung des Schlüssels "Group" und Inhalten wie "rw:group1;move\_into:group2" realisiert werden.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---
AccessKey: ''
Action: AgentTicketPhone
CssClass: PhoneTicket
Icon: fa fa-phone
Link: Action=AgentTicketPhone
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ToolBar::Link
Name: New phone ticket
Priority: '1020010'
```

### **Frontend::ToolBarModule###150-Ticket::AgentTicketEmail**

Symbol in der Toolbar, um schnell zur entsprechenden Funktion zu gelangen. Die Gruppenspezifische Sichtbarkeit dieses Links kann durch Nutzung des Schlüssels "Group" und Inhalten wie "rw:group1;move\_into:group2" realisiert werden.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---
AccessKey: ''
Action: AgentTicketEmail
CssClass: EmailTicket
Icon: fa fa-envelope
Link: Action=AgentTicketEmail
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ToolBar::Link
Name: New email ticket
Priority: '1020020'
```

### **Frontend::ToolBarModule###160-Ticket::AgentTicketProcess**

Symbol in der Toolbar, um schnell zur entsprechenden Funktion zu gelangen. Die Gruppenspezifische Sichtbarkeit dieses Links kann durch Nutzung des Schlüssels "Group" und Inhalten wie "rw:group1;move\_into:group2" realisiert werden.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---
AccessKey: ''
Action: AgentTicketProcess
CssClass: ProcessTicket
Icon: fa fa-sitemap
Link: Action=AgentTicketProcess
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ToolBar::Link
Name: New process ticket
Priority: '1020030'
```

### **Frontend::ToolBarModule###170-Ticket::TicketResponsible**

Agenten-Schnittstellen Benachrichtigungs-Modul zum Anzeigen der Anzahl der Tickets, für die der Agent verantwortlich ist. Zusätzliche Zugriffssteuerung zum Zeigen oder Verstecken dieses Links können durch Nutzung des Schlüssels "Group" und Inhalten wie "rw:group1;move\_into:group2" realisiert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---
AccessKey: r
AccessKeyNew: ''
AccessKeyReached: ''
```

```

CssClass: Responsible
CssClassNew: Responsible New
CssClassReached: Responsible Reached
Icon: fa fa-user
IconNew: fa fa-user
IconReached: fa fa-user
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ToolBar::TicketResponsible
Priority: '1030010'

```

### Frontend::ToolBarModule###180-Ticket::TicketWatcher

Agenten-Schnittstellen Benachrichtigungs-Modul zum Anzeigen der Anzahl der beobachteten Tickets. Zusätzliche Zugriffssteuerung zum Zeigen oder Verstecken dieses Links können durch Nutzung des Schlüssels "Group" und Inhalten wie "rw:group1;move\_into:group2" realisiert werden.

Standardwert:

```

---
AccessKey: ''
AccessKeyNew: ''
AccessKeyReached: ''
CssClass: Watcher
CssClassNew: Watcher New
CssClassReached: Watcher Reached
Icon: fa fa-eye
IconNew: fa fa-eye
IconReached: fa fa-eye
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ToolBar::TicketWatcher
Priority: '1030020'

```

### Frontend::ToolBarModule###190-Ticket::TicketLocked

Agenten-Schnittstellen Benachrichtigungs-Modul zum Anzeigen der Anzahl der gesperrten Tickets. Zusätzliche Zugriffssteuerung zum Zeigen oder Verstecken dieses Links können durch Nutzung des Schlüssels "Group" und Inhalten wie "rw:group1;move\_into:group2" realisiert werden.

Standardwert:

```

---
AccessKey: k
AccessKeyNew: ''
AccessKeyReached: ''
CssClass: Locked
CssClassNew: Locked New
CssClassReached: Locked Reached
Icon: fa fa-lock
IconNew: fa fa-lock
IconReached: fa fa-lock
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ToolBar::TicketLocked
Priority: '1030030'

```

### Frontend::ToolBarModule###200-Ticket::AgentTicketService

Agenten-Schnittstellen Benachrichtigungs-Modul zum Anzeigen der Anzahl der Tickets in "Meien Dienste". Zusätzliche Zugriffssteuerung zum Zeigen oder Verstecken dieses Links können durch Nutzung des Schlüssels "Group" und Inhalten wie "rw:group1;move\_into:group2" realisiert werden.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```

---
CssClass: ServiceView
Icon: fa fa-wrench
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ToolBar::TicketService

```

---

Priority: '1030035'

### **Frontend::ToolBarModule###210-Ticket::TicketSearchProfile**

Agenten-Schnittstellen-Modul für den Zugriff auf die Such-Profile über die Navigationsleiste. Zusätzliche Zugriffssteuerung zum Zeigen oder Verstecken dieses Links können durch Nutzung des Schlüssels "Group" und Inhalten wie "rw:group1;move\_into:group2" realisiert werden.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Block: ToolBarSearchProfile  
Description: Search template  
MaxWidth: '40'  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ToolBar::TicketSearchProfile  
Name: Search template  
Priority: '1990010'
```

### **Frontend::ToolBarModule###220-Ticket::TicketSearchFulltext**

Agenten-Schnittstellen-Modul für den Zugriff auf die Volltext-Suche über die Navigationsleiste. Zusätzliche Zugriffssteuerung zum Zeigen oder Verstecken dieses Links können durch Nutzung des Schlüssels "Group" und Inhalten wie "rw:group1;move\_into:group2" realisiert werden.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Block: ToolBarSearchFulltext  
Description: Fulltext...  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ToolBar::Generic  
Name: Fulltext  
Priority: '1990020'  
Size: '10'
```

### **Frontend::ToolBarModule###230-CICSearchCustomerID**

Agenten-Schnittstellen-Modul für den Zugriff auf die CIC-Suche über die Navigationsleiste. Zusätzliche Zugriffssteuerung zum Zeigen oder Verstecken dieses Links können durch Nutzung des Schlüssels "Group" und Inhalten wie "rw:group1;move\_into:group2" realisiert werden.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Block: ToolBarCICSearchCustomerID  
Description: CustomerID...  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ToolBar::Generic  
Name: CustomerID  
Priority: '1990030'  
Size: '10'
```

### **Frontend::ToolBarModule###240-CICSearchCustomerUser**

Agenten-Schnittstellen-Modul für den Zugriff auf die CIC-Suche über die Navigationsleiste. Zusätzliche Zugriffssteuerung zum Zeigen oder Verstecken dieses Links können durch Nutzung des Schlüssels "Group" und Inhalten wie "rw:group1;move\_into:group2" realisiert werden.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---
Block: ToolBarCICSearchCustomerUser
Description: Customer user...
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ToolBar::Generic
Name: Customer User
Priority: '1990040'
Size: '10'
```

### Frontend::ToolBarModule###90-FAQ::AgentFAQAdd

Werkzeugleisteneintrag für den Schnellzugriff.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---
AccessKey: ''
Action: AgentFAQAdd
CssClass: FAQ
Icon: fa fa-question
Link: Action=AgentFAQAdd
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ToolBar::Link
Name: Add FAQ article
Priority: '1020090'
```

## 113. Frontend → Agent → View → CustomerInformationCenter

### AgentCustomerInformationCenter::Backend###0050-CIC-CustomerUserList

Parameter für das Dashboard-Backend des Kundenlisten-Widgets im Agentenbereich. "Limit" bestimmt die Anzahl der standardmäßig angezeigten Einträge. Über "Group" kann der Zugriff auf das Plugin beschränkt werden (z. B. Group: admin;group1;group2;). "Default" gibt an, ob das Plugin standardmäßig aktiviert sein soll oder ob der Nutzer es manuell aktivieren muss. "CacheTTLLocal" bestimmt die Laufzeit des Plugin-Caches in Minuten.

Standardwert:

```
---
Attributes: ''
Block: ContentLarge
CacheTTLLocal: '0.5'
Default: '1'
Description: All customer users of a CustomerID
Group: ''
Limit: '10'
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Dashboard::CustomerUserList
Permission: ro
Title: Customer Users
```

### AgentCustomerInformationCenter::Backend###0100-CIC-TicketPendingReminder

Legt die Parameter für das Dashboard-Backend fest. "Limit" legt die Anzahl an Einträgen fest, die standardmäßig angezeigt werden. "Group" beschränkt den Zugang zum jeweiligen Dashlet (z. B. Group: admin;group1;group2). "Default" bestimmt, ob das Dashlet standardmäßig aktiv ist oder vom Nutzer manuell aktiviert werden muss. "CacheTTLLocal" bestimmt die Cachingdauer für das Dashlet in Minuten. Hinweis:

Für DefaultColumns sind nur Ticketattribute und dynamische Felder (DynamicField\_NameX) möglich.

Standardwert:

```

---
Attributes: TicketPendingTimeOlderMinutes=1;StateType=pending
  reminder;SortBy=PendingTime;OrderBy=Down;
Block: ContentLarge
CacheTTLLocal: '0.5'
Default: '1'
DefaultColumns:
  Age: '2'
  Changed: '1'
  Created: '1'
  CustomerCompanyName: '1'
  CustomerID: '1'
  CustomerName: '1'
  CustomerUserID: '1'
  EscalationResponseTime: '1'
  EscalationSolutionTime: '1'
  EscalationTime: '1'
  EscalationUpdateTime: '1'
  Lock: '1'
  Owner: '1'
  PendingTime: '1'
  Priority: '1'
  Queue: '1'
  Responsible: '1'
  SLA: '1'
  Service: '1'
  State: '1'
  TicketNumber: '2'
  Title: '2'
  Type: '1'
Description: All tickets with a reminder set where the reminder date has been reached
Filter: Locked
Group: ''
Limit: '10'
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Dashboard::TicketGeneric
Permission: ro
Time: UntilTime
Title: Reminder Tickets

```

### **AgentCustomerInformationCenter::Backend###0110-CIC-TicketEscalation**

Legt die Parameter für das Dashboard-Backend fest. "Limit" legt die Anzahl an Einträgen fest, die standardmäßig angezeigt werden. "Group" beschränkt den Zugang zum jeweiligen Dashlet (z. B. Group: admin;group1;group2). "Default" bestimmt, ob das Dashlet standardmäßig aktiv ist oder vom Nutzer manuell aktiviert werden muss. "CacheTTLLocal" bestimmt die Cachingdauer für das Dashlet in Minuten. Hinweis: Für DefaultColumns sind nur Ticketattribute und dynamische Felder (DynamicField\_NameX) möglich.

Standardwert:

```

---
Attributes: TicketEscalationTimeOlderMinutes=1;SortBy=EscalationTime;OrderBy=Down;
Block: ContentLarge
CacheTTLLocal: '0.5'
Default: '1'
DefaultColumns:
  Age: '2'
  Changed: '1'
  Created: '1'
  CustomerCompanyName: '1'
  CustomerID: '1'
  CustomerName: '1'
  CustomerUserID: '1'
  EscalationResponseTime: '1'

```

```

EscalationSolutionTime: '1'
EscalationTime: '1'
EscalationUpdateTime: '1'
Lock: '1'
Owner: '1'
PendingTime: '1'
Priority: '1'
Queue: '1'
Responsible: '1'
SLA: '1'
Service: '1'
State: '1'
TicketNumber: '2'
Title: '2'
Type: '1'
Description: All escalated tickets
Filter: All
Group: ''
Limit: '10'
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Dashboard::TicketGeneric
Permission: ro
Time: EscalationTime
Title: Escalated Tickets
  
```

### AgentCustomerInformationCenter::Backend###0120-CIC-TicketNew

Legt die Parameter für das Dashboard-Backend fest. "Limit" legt die Anzahl an Einträgen fest, die standardmäßig angezeigt werden. "Group" beschränkt den Zugang zum jeweiligen Dashlet (z. B. Group: admin;group1;group2). "Default" bestimmt, ob das Dashlet standardmäßig aktiv ist oder vom Nutzer manuell aktiviert werden muss. "CacheTTLLocal" bestimmt die Cachingdauer für das Dashlet in Minuten. Hinweis: Für DefaultColumns sind nur Ticketattribute und dynamische Felder (DynamicField\_NameX) möglich.

Standardwert:

```

---
Attributes: StateType=new;
Block: ContentLarge
CacheTTLLocal: '0.5'
Default: '1'
DefaultColumns:
  Age: '2'
  Changed: '1'
  Created: '1'
  CustomerCompanyName: '1'
  CustomerID: '1'
  CustomerName: '1'
  CustomerUserID: '1'
  EscalationResponseTime: '1'
  EscalationSolutionTime: '1'
  EscalationTime: '1'
  EscalationUpdateTime: '1'
  Lock: '1'
  Owner: '1'
  PendingTime: '1'
  Priority: '1'
  Queue: '1'
  Responsible: '1'
  SLA: '1'
  Service: '1'
  State: '1'
  TicketNumber: '2'
  Title: '2'
  Type: '1'
Description: All new tickets, these tickets have not been worked on yet
Filter: All
Group: ''
Limit: '10'
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Dashboard::TicketGeneric
  
```



```

Permission: ro
Time: Age
Title: New Tickets
  
```

### AgentCustomerInformationCenter::Backend###0130-CIC-TicketOpen

Legt die Parameter für das Dashboard-Backend fest. "Limit" legt die Anzahl an Einträgen fest, die standardmäßig angezeigt werden. "Group" beschränkt den Zugang zum jeweiligen Dashlet (z. B. Group: admin;group1;group2). "Default" bestimmt, ob das Dashlet standardmäßig aktiv ist oder vom Nutzer manuell aktiviert werden muss. "CacheTTLLocal" bestimmt die Cachingdauer für das Dashlet in Minuten. Hinweis: Für DefaultColumns sind nur Ticketattribute und dynamische Felder (DynamicField\_NameX) möglich.

Standardwert:

```

---
Attributes: StateType=open;
Block: ContentLarge
CacheTTLLocal: '0.5'
Default: '1'
DefaultColumns:
  Age: '2'
  Changed: '1'
  Created: '1'
  CustomerCompanyName: '1'
  CustomerID: '1'
  CustomerName: '1'
  CustomerUserID: '1'
  EscalationResponseTime: '1'
  EscalationSolutionTime: '1'
  EscalationTime: '1'
  EscalationUpdateTime: '1'
  Lock: '1'
  Owner: '1'
  PendingTime: '1'
  Priority: '1'
  Queue: '1'
  Responsible: '1'
  SLA: '1'
  Service: '1'
  State: '1'
  TicketNumber: '2'
  Title: '2'
  Type: '1'
Description: All open tickets, these tickets have already been worked on, but need
  a response
Filter: All
Group: ''
Limit: '10'
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Dashboard::TicketGeneric
Permission: ro
Time: Age
Title: Open Tickets / Need to be answered
  
```

### AgentCustomerInformationCenter::Backend###0500-CIC-CustomerIDStatus

Parameter für das Dashboard-Backend des Kundennummer-Status-Widgets im Agentenbereich. Über "Group" kann der Zugriff auf das Plugin beschränkt werden (z. B. Group: admin;group1;group2;). "Default" gibt an, ob das Plugin standardmäßig aktiviert sein soll oder ob der Nutzer es manuell aktivieren muss. "CacheTTLLocal" bestimmt die Laufzeit des Plugin-Caches in Minuten.

Standardwert:

```

---
Attributes: ''
Block: ContentSmall
  
```

```
CacheTTLLocal: '0.5'  
Default: '1'  
Description: Company Status  
Group: ''  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Dashboard::CustomerIDStatus  
Permission: ro  
Title: Company Status
```

### **AgentCustomerInformationCenter::MainMenu###010-EditCustomerID**

Hauptmenü-Registrierung.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Link: "[% Env("Baselink") %]Action=AdminCustomerCompany;Subaction=Change;CustomerID=[%  
Data.CustomerID | uri %];Nav=0'  
Name: Edit customer company
```

## **114. Frontend → Agent → View → CustomerUserAddressBook**

### **CustomerUser::Frontend::Overview###AddressBook**

Definiert ein Übersichtsmodul, das eine Adressbuchansicht der Kundenbenutzerliste anzeigt.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::CustomerUser::OverviewAddressBook  
Name: AddressBook
```

## **115. Frontend → Agent → View → CustomerUserInformationCenter**

### **AgentCustomerUserInformationCenter::Backend###0050-CUIC-CustomerIDList**

Legt die Parameter für das Dashboard-Backend fest. "Limit" legt die Anzahl an Einträgen fest, die standardmäßig angezeigt werden. "Group" beschränkt den Zugang zum jeweiligen Dashlet (z. B. Group: admin;group1;group2). "Default" bestimmt, ob das Dashlet standardmäßig aktiv ist oder vom Nutzer manuell aktiviert werden muss. "CacheTTLLocal" bestimmt die Cachingdauer für das Dashlet in Minuten.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Attributes: ''  
Block: ContentLarge  
CacheTTLLocal: '0.5'  
Default: '1'  
Description: All CustomerIDs of a customer user.  
Group: ''  
Limit: '10'  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Dashboard::CustomerIDList  
Permission: ro
```

Title: Customer IDs

## AgentCustomerUserInformationCenter::Backend###0100-CUIC-TicketPendingReminder

Legt die Parameter für das Dashboard-Backend fest. "Limit" legt die Anzahl an Einträgen fest, die standardmäßig angezeigt werden. "Group" beschränkt den Zugang zum jeweiligen Dashlet (z. B. Group: admin;group1;group2). "Default" bestimmt, ob das Dashlet standardmäßig aktiv ist oder vom Nutzer manuell aktiviert werden muss. "CacheTTLLocal" bestimmt die Cachingdauer für das Dashlet in Minuten. Hinweis: Für DefaultColumns sind nur Ticketattribute und dynamische Felder (DynamicField\_NameX) möglich. Mögliche Einstellungen: 0 = deaktiviert, 1 = verfügbar, 2 = standardmäßig aktiviert. "AccessibleTickets" bestimmt, ob nur Tickets angezeigt werden sollen, die dem Kundenbenutzer direkt zugeordnet sind (Wert 0), oder auch solche, die der übergeordneten Kundennummer zugeordnet sind (Wert 1).

Standardwert:

```

---
Attributes: TicketPendingTimeOlderMinutes=1;StateType=pending
reminder;SortBy=PendingTime;OrderBy=Down;
Block: ContentLarge
CacheTTLLocal: '0.5'
Default: '1'
DefaultColumns:
  Age: '2'
  Changed: '1'
  Created: '1'
  CustomerCompanyName: '1'
  CustomerID: '1'
  CustomerName: '1'
  CustomerUserID: '1'
  EscalationResponseTime: '1'
  EscalationSolutionTime: '1'
  EscalationTime: '1'
  EscalationUpdateTime: '1'
  Lock: '1'
  Owner: '1'
  PendingTime: '1'
  Priority: '1'
  Queue: '1'
  Responsible: '1'
  SLA: '1'
  Service: '1'
  State: '1'
  TicketNumber: '2'
  Title: '2'
  Type: '1'
Description: All tickets with a reminder set where the reminder date has been reached
Filter: Locked
Group: ''
Limit: '10'
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Dashboard::TicketGeneric
Permission: ro
Time: UntilTime
Title: Reminder Tickets
  
```

## AgentCustomerUserInformationCenter::Backend###0110-CUIC-TicketEscalation

Legt die Parameter für das Dashboard-Backend fest. "Limit" legt die Anzahl an Einträgen fest, die standardmäßig angezeigt werden. "Group" beschränkt den Zugang zum jeweiligen Dashlet (z. B. Group: admin;group1;group2). "Default" bestimmt, ob das Dashlet standardmäßig aktiv ist oder vom Nutzer manuell aktiviert werden muss. "CacheTTLLocal" bestimmt die Cachingdauer für das Dashlet in Minuten. Hinweis: Für DefaultColumns sind nur Ticketattribute und dynamische Felder (DynamicField\_NameX) möglich. Mögliche Einstellungen: 0 = deaktiviert, 1 = verfügbar, 2 = stan-

dardmäßig aktiviert. "AccessibleTickets" bestimmt, ob nur Tickets angezeigt werden sollen, die dem Kundenbenutzer direkt zugeordnet sind (Wert 0), oder auch solche, die der übergeordneten Kundennummer zugeordnet sind (Wert 1).

Standardwert:

```

---
Attributes: TicketEscalationTimeOlderMinutes=1;SortBy=EscalationTime;OrderBy=Down;
Block: ContentLarge
CacheTTLLocal: '0.5'
Default: '1'
DefaultColumns:
  Age: '2'
  Changed: '1'
  Created: '1'
  CustomerCompanyName: '1'
  CustomerID: '1'
  CustomerName: '1'
  CustomerUserID: '1'
  EscalationResponseTime: '1'
  EscalationSolutionTime: '1'
  EscalationTime: '1'
  EscalationUpdateTime: '1'
  Lock: '1'
  Owner: '1'
  PendingTime: '1'
  Priority: '1'
  Queue: '1'
  Responsible: '1'
  SLA: '1'
  Service: '1'
  State: '1'
  TicketNumber: '2'
  Title: '2'
  Type: '1'
Description: All escalated tickets
Filter: All
Group: ''
Limit: '10'
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Dashboard::TicketGeneric
Permission: ro
Time: EscalationTime
Title: Escalated Tickets

```

### AgentCustomerUserInformationCenter::Backend###0120-CUIC-TicketNew

Legt die Parameter für das Dashboard-Backend fest. "Limit" legt die Anzahl an Einträgen fest, die standardmäßig angezeigt werden. "Group" beschränkt den Zugang zum jeweiligen Dashlet (z. B. Group: admin;group1;group2). "Default" bestimmt, ob das Dashlet standardmäßig aktiv ist oder vom Nutzer manuell aktiviert werden muss. "CacheTTLLocal" bestimmt die Cachingdauer für das Dashlet in Minuten. Hinweis: Für DefaultColumns sind nur Ticketattribute und dynamische Felder (DynamicField\_NameX) möglich. Mögliche Einstellungen: 0 = deaktiviert, 1 = verfügbar, 2 = standardmäßig aktiviert. "AccessibleTickets" bestimmt, ob nur Tickets angezeigt werden sollen, die dem Kundenbenutzer direkt zugeordnet sind (Wert 0), oder auch solche, die der übergeordneten Kundennummer zugeordnet sind (Wert 1).

Standardwert:

```

---
Attributes: StateType=new;
Block: ContentLarge
CacheTTLLocal: '0.5'
Default: '1'
DefaultColumns:
  Age: '2'
  Changed: '1'
  Created: '1'
  CustomerCompanyName: '1'

```

```

CustomerID: '1'
CustomerName: '1'
CustomerUserID: '1'
EscalationResponseTime: '1'
EscalationSolutionTime: '1'
EscalationTime: '1'
EscalationUpdateTime: '1'
Lock: '1'
Owner: '1'
PendingTime: '1'
Priority: '1'
Queue: '1'
Responsible: '1'
SLA: '1'
Service: '1'
State: '1'
TicketNumber: '2'
Title: '2'
Type: '1'
Description: All new tickets, these tickets have not been worked on yet
Filter: All
Group: ''
Limit: '10'
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Dashboard::TicketGeneric
Permission: ro
Time: Age
Title: New Tickets
  
```

### AgentCustomerUserInformationCenter::Backend###0130-CUIC-TicketOpen

Legt die Parameter für das Dashboard-Backend fest. "Limit" legt die Anzahl an Einträgen fest, die standardmäßig angezeigt werden. "Group" beschränkt den Zugang zum jeweiligen Dashlet (z. B. Group: admin;group1;group2). "Default" bestimmt, ob das Dashlet standardmäßig aktiv ist oder vom Nutzer manuell aktiviert werden muss. "CacheTTLLocal" bestimmt die Cachingdauer für das Dashlet in Minuten. Hinweis: Für DefaultColumns sind nur Ticketattribute und dynamische Felder (DynamicField\_NameX) möglich. Mögliche Einstellungen: 0 = deaktiviert, 1 = verfügbar, 2 = standardmäßig aktiviert. "AccessibleTickets" bestimmt, ob nur Tickets angezeigt werden sollen, die dem Kundenbenutzer direkt zugeordnet sind (Wert 0), oder auch solche, die der übergeordneten Kundennummer zugeordnet sind (Wert 1).

Standardwert:

```

---
Attributes: StateType=open;
Block: ContentLarge
CacheTTLLocal: '0.5'
Default: '1'
DefaultColumns:
  Age: '2'
  Changed: '1'
  Created: '1'
  CustomerCompanyName: '1'
  CustomerID: '1'
  CustomerName: '1'
  CustomerUserID: '1'
  EscalationResponseTime: '1'
  EscalationSolutionTime: '1'
  EscalationTime: '1'
  EscalationUpdateTime: '1'
  Lock: '1'
  Owner: '1'
  PendingTime: '1'
  Priority: '1'
  Queue: '1'
  Responsible: '1'
  SLA: '1'
  Service: '1'
  State: '1'
  TicketNumber: '2'
  
```

```
Title: '2'
Type: '1'
Description: All open tickets, these tickets have already been worked on, but need
a response
Filter: All
Group: ''
Limit: '10'
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Dashboard::TicketGeneric
Permission: ro
Time: Age
Title: Open Tickets / Need to be answered
```

## 116. Frontend → Agent → View → CustomerUserSearch

### CustomerUser::Frontend::AgentCustomerUserAddressBook###DefaultFields

Definiert die Standard-Filterfelder in der Kundenbenutzer-Adressbuch-Suche (Kundenbenutzer oder Kundenfirma). Für Kundenfirma-Felder muss ein Präfix 'CustomerCompany\_' hinzugefügt werden.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---
Email:
- UserLogin
- UserFirstname
- UserLastname
- UserEmail
- UserCustomerID
```

### CustomerUser::Frontend::AgentCustomerUserAddressBook###DefaultFields###SMS

Definiert die Standard-Filterfelder in der Kundenbenutzer-Adressbuch-Suche (Kundenbenutzer oder Kundenfirma). Für Kundenfirma-Felder muss ein Präfix 'CustomerCompany\_' hinzugefügt werden.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---
- UserFirstname
- UserLastname
- UserLogin
- UserMobile
- UserCustomerID
```

### CustomerUser::Frontend::AgentCustomerUserAddressBook###SearchParameters

Bestimmt die Suchparameter für den Bildschirm AgentCustomerUserAddressBook. Mit der Einstellung 'CustomerTicketTextField' können Werte für das Empfängerfeld vorgegeben werden.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---
Email:
CustomerTicketTextField: UserMailString
```

```
Order::Default: Up
PageShown: '50'
SearchLimit: '10000'
SortBy::Default: UserLogin
```

### **CustomerUser::Frontend::AgentCustomerUserAddressBook###SearchParameters###SMS**

Bestimmt die Suchparameter für den Bildschirm AgentCustomerUserAddressBook. Mit der Einstellung 'CustomerTicketTextField' können Werte für das Empfängerfeld vorgegeben werden.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---
CustomerTicketTextField: UserMobile
Order::Default: Up
PageShown: '50'
SearchLimit: '10000'
SortBy::Default: UserLogin
```

### **CustomerUser::Frontend::AgentCustomerUserAddressBook###ShowColumns**

Legt die angezeigten Spalten und ihre Position für den Ergebnisbildschirm von AgentCustomerUserAddressBook fest.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---
Email:
- UserFirstname
- UserLastname
- UserLogin
- UserEmail
- UserCustomerID
```

### **CustomerUser::Frontend::AgentCustomerUserAddressBook###ShowColumns###SMS**

Legt die angezeigten Spalten und ihre Position für den Ergebnisbildschirm von AgentCustomerUserAddressBook fest.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---
- UserFirstname
- UserLastname
- UserLogin
- UserMobile
- UserCustomerID
```

## **117. Frontend → Agent → View → Dashboard**

### **AgentCustomerInformationCenter::Backend###0600-CIC-CustomerCompanyInformation**

Legt die Parameter für das Dashboard-Backend fest. "Group" beschränkt den Zugang zum jeweiligen Dashlet (z. B. Group: admin;group1;group2). "Default" bestimmt, ob

das Dashlet standardmäßig aktiv ist oder vom Nutzer manuell aktiviert werden muss. "CacheTTLLocal" bestimmt die Cachingdauer für das Dashlet in Minuten.

Standardwert:

```
---
Attributes: ''
Block: ContentSmall
Default: '1'
Description: Customer Information
Group: ''
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Dashboard::CustomerCompanyInformation
Title: Customer Information
```

### **AgentCustomerUserInformationCenter::Backend###0100-CUIC-CustomerUserInformation**

Legt die Parameter für das Dashboard-Backend fest. "Group" beschränkt den Zugang zum jeweiligen Dashlet (z. B. Group: admin;group1;group2). "Default" bestimmt, ob das Dashlet standardmäßig aktiv ist oder vom Nutzer manuell aktiviert werden muss. "CacheTTLLocal" bestimmt die Cachingdauer für das Dashlet in Minuten.

Standardwert:

```
---
Attributes: ''
Block: ContentSmall
Default: '1'
Description: Customer User Information
Group: ''
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Dashboard::CustomerUserInformation
Title: Customer User Information
```

### **AgentCustomerUserInformationCenter::Backend###0600-CUIC-CustomerCompanyInformation**

Legt die Parameter für das Dashboard-Backend fest. "Group" beschränkt den Zugang zum jeweiligen Dashlet (z. B. Group: admin;group1;group2). "Default" bestimmt, ob das Dashlet standardmäßig aktiv ist oder vom Nutzer manuell aktiviert werden muss. "CacheTTLLocal" bestimmt die Cachingdauer für das Dashlet in Minuten.

Standardwert:

```
---
Attributes: ''
Block: ContentSmall
Default: '1'
Description: Customer Information
Group: ''
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Dashboard::CustomerCompanyInformation
Title: Customer Information
```

### **DashboardBackend###0000-ProductNotify**

Legt die Parameter für das Dashboard-Backend fest. "Group" beschränkt den Zugang zum jeweiligen Dashlet (z. B. Group: admin;group1;group2). "Default" bestimmt, ob das Dashlet standardmäßig aktiv ist oder vom Nutzer manuell aktiviert werden muss. "CacheTTLLocal" bestimmt die Cachingdauer für das Dashlet in Minuten. Mit "Mandatory" kann das Dashlet so konfiguriert werden, dass Nutzer es nicht ausblenden können.

Standardwert:

```
---
Block: ContentLarge
CacheTTLLocal: '1440'
```



```

Default: '1'
Description: News about OTRS releases!
Group: admin
Mandatory: '0'
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Dashboard::ProductNotify
Title: Product News
  
```

### DashboardBackend###0100-TicketPendingReminder

Legt die Parameter für das Dashboard-Backend fest. "Limit" legt die Anzahl an Einträgen fest, die standardmäßig angezeigt werden. "Group" beschränkt den Zugang zum jeweiligen Dashlet (z. B. Group: admin;group1;group2). "Default" bestimmt, ob das Dashlet standardmäßig aktiv ist oder vom Nutzer manuell aktiviert werden muss. "CacheTTLLocal" bestimmt die Cachingdauer für das Dashlet in Minuten. Mit "Mandatory" kann das Dashlet so konfiguriert werden, dass Nutzer es nicht ausblenden können. Hinweis: Für DefaultColumns sind nur Ticketattribute und dynamische Felder (DynamicField\_NameX) möglich.

Standardwert:

```

---
Attributes: TicketPendingTimeOlderMinutes=1;StateType=pending
reminder;SortBy=PendingTime;OrderBy=Down;
Block: ContentLarge
CacheTTLLocal: '0.5'
Default: '1'
DefaultColumns:
  Age: '2'
  Changed: '1'
  Created: '1'
  CustomerCompanyName: '1'
  CustomerID: '1'
  CustomerName: '1'
  CustomerUserID: '1'
  EscalationResponseTime: '1'
  EscalationSolutionTime: '1'
  EscalationTime: '1'
  EscalationUpdateTime: '1'
  Lock: '1'
  Owner: '1'
  PendingTime: '1'
  Priority: '1'
  Queue: '1'
  Responsible: '1'
  SLA: '1'
  Service: '1'
  State: '1'
  TicketNumber: '2'
  Title: '2'
  Type: '1'
Description: All tickets with a reminder set where the reminder date has been reached
Filter: Locked
Group: ''
Limit: '10'
Mandatory: '0'
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Dashboard::TicketGeneric
Permission: rw
Time: UntilTime
Title: Reminder Tickets
  
```

### DashboardBackend###0110-TicketEscalation

Legt die Parameter für das Dashboard-Backend fest. "Limit" legt die Anzahl an Einträgen fest, die standardmäßig angezeigt werden. "Group" beschränkt den Zugang zum jeweiligen Dashlet (z. B. Group: admin;group1;group2). "Default" bestimmt, ob das Dashlet standardmäßig aktiv ist oder vom Nutzer manuell aktiviert werden muss. "CacheTTLLocal" bestimmt die Cachingdauer für das Dashlet in Minuten. Mit "Mandatory" kann das Dashlet so konfiguriert werden, dass Nutzer es nicht ausblenden

können. Hinweis: Für DefaultColumns sind nur Ticketattribute und dynamische Felder (DynamicField\_NameX) möglich.

Standardwert:

```

---
Attributes: TicketEscalationTimeOlderMinutes=1;SortBy=EscalationTime;OrderBy=Down;
Block: ContentLarge
CacheTTLLocal: '0.5'
Default: '1'
DefaultColumns:
  Age: '2'
  Changed: '1'
  Created: '1'
  CustomerCompanyName: '1'
  CustomerID: '1'
  CustomerName: '1'
  CustomerUserID: '1'
  EscalationResponseTime: '1'
  EscalationSolutionTime: '1'
  EscalationTime: '1'
  EscalationUpdateTime: '1'
  Lock: '1'
  Owner: '1'
  PendingTime: '1'
  Priority: '1'
  Queue: '1'
  Responsible: '1'
  SLA: '1'
  Service: '1'
  State: '1'
  TicketNumber: '2'
  Title: '2'
  Type: '1'
Description: All escalated tickets
Filter: All
Group: ''
Limit: '10'
Mandatory: '0'
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Dashboard::TicketGeneric
Permission: rw
Time: EscalationTime
Title: Escalated Tickets

```

### DashboardBackend###0120-TicketNew

Legt die Parameter für das Dashboard-Backend fest. "Limit" legt die Anzahl an Einträgen fest, die standardmäßig angezeigt werden. "Group" beschränkt den Zugang zum jeweiligen Dashlet (z. B. Group: admin;group1;group2). "Default" bestimmt, ob das Dashlet standardmäßig aktiv ist oder vom Nutzer manuell aktiviert werden muss. "CacheTTLLocal" bestimmt die Cachingdauer für das Dashlet in Minuten. Mit "Mandatory" kann das Dashlet so konfiguriert werden, dass Nutzer es nicht ausblenden können.

Standardwert:

```

---
Attributes: StateType=new;
Block: ContentLarge
CacheTTLLocal: '0.5'
Default: '1'
DefaultColumns:
  Age: '2'
  Changed: '1'
  Created: '1'
  CustomerCompanyName: '1'
  CustomerID: '1'
  CustomerName: '1'
  CustomerUserID: '1'
  EscalationResponseTime: '1'

```

```

EscalationSolutionTime: '1'
EscalationTime: '1'
EscalationUpdateTime: '1'
Lock: '1'
Owner: '1'
PendingTime: '1'
Priority: '1'
Queue: '1'
Responsible: '1'
SLA: '1'
Service: '1'
State: '1'
TicketNumber: '2'
Title: '2'
Type: '1'
Description: All new tickets, these tickets have not been worked on yet
Filter: All
Group: ''
Limit: '10'
Mandatory: '0'
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Dashboard::TicketGeneric
Permission: rw
Time: Age
Title: New Tickets
  
```

### DashboardBackend###0130-TicketOpen

Legt die Parameter für das Dashboard-Backend fest. "Limit" legt die Anzahl an Einträgen fest, die standardmäßig angezeigt werden. "Group" beschränkt den Zugang zum jeweiligen Dashlet (z. B. Group: admin;group1;group2). "Default" bestimmt, ob das Dashlet standardmäßig aktiv ist oder vom Nutzer manuell aktiviert werden muss. "CacheTTLLocal" bestimmt die Cachingdauer für das Dashlet in Minuten. Mit "Mandatory" kann das Dashlet so konfiguriert werden, dass Nutzer es nicht ausblenden können. Hinweis: Für DefaultColumns sind nur Ticketattribute und dynamische Felder (DynamicField\_NameX) möglich.

Standardwert:

```

---
Attributes: StateType=open;
Block: ContentLarge
CacheTTLLocal: '0.5'
Default: '1'
DefaultColumns:
  Age: '2'
  Changed: '1'
  Created: '1'
  CustomerCompanyName: '1'
  CustomerID: '1'
  CustomerName: '1'
  CustomerUserID: '1'
  EscalationResponseTime: '1'
  EscalationSolutionTime: '1'
  EscalationTime: '1'
  EscalationUpdateTime: '1'
  Lock: '1'
  Owner: '1'
  PendingTime: '1'
  Priority: '1'
  Queue: '1'
  Responsible: '1'
  SLA: '1'
  Service: '1'
  State: '1'
  TicketNumber: '2'
  Title: '2'
  Type: '1'
Description: All open tickets, these tickets have already been worked on.
Filter: All
Group: ''
  
```

```
Limit: '10'
Mandatory: '0'
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Dashboard::TicketGeneric
Permission: rw
Time: Age
Title: Open Tickets
```

### DashboardBackend###0140-RunningTicketProcess

Legt die Parameter für das Dashboard-Backend fest. "Limit" legt die Anzahl an Einträgen fest, die standardmäßig angezeigt werden. "Group" beschränkt den Zugang zum jeweiligen Dashlet (z. B. Group: admin;group1;group2). "Default" bestimmt, ob das Dashlet standardmäßig aktiv ist oder vom Nutzer manuell aktiviert werden muss. "CacheTTLLocal" bestimmt die Cachingdauer für das Dashlet in Minuten. Mit "Mandatory" kann das Dashlet so konfiguriert werden, dass Nutzer es nicht ausblenden können.

Standardwert:

```
---
Attributes: StateType=new;StateType=open;StateType=pending reminder;StateType=pending
auto
Block: ContentLarge
CacheTTLLocal: '0.5'
Default: '0'
DefaultColumns:
  Age: '2'
  Changed: '1'
  CustomerID: '1'
  CustomerName: '1'
  CustomerUserID: '1'
  DynamicField_ProcessManagementActivityID: '2'
  DynamicField_ProcessManagementProcessID: '2'
  EscalationResponseTime: '1'
  EscalationSolutionTime: '1'
  EscalationTime: '1'
  EscalationUpdateTime: '1'
  Lock: '1'
  Owner: '1'
  PendingTime: '1'
  Priority: '1'
  Queue: '1'
  Responsible: '1'
  SLA: '1'
  Service: '1'
  State: '1'
  TicketNumber: '2'
  Title: '2'
  Type: '1'
Description: All tickets with a reminder set where the reminder date has been reached
Group: ''
IsProcessWidget: '1'
Limit: '10'
Mandatory: '0'
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Dashboard::TicketGeneric
Permission: rw
Time: UntilTime
Title: Running Process Tickets
```

### DashboardBackend###0200-Image

Legt die Parameter für das Dashboard-Backend fest. "Group" beschränkt den Zugang zum jeweiligen Dashlet (z. B. Group: admin;group1;group2). "Default" bestimmt, ob das Dashlet standardmäßig aktiv ist oder vom Nutzer manuell aktiviert werden muss. "CacheTTL" bestimmt die Cachingdauer für das Dashlet in Minuten. Mit "Mandatory" kann das Dashlet so konfiguriert werden, dass Nutzer es nicht ausblenden können.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---
Block: ContentLarge
Default: '1'
Description: Some picture description!
Group: ''
Height: '140'
Link: http://otrs.org/
LinkTitle: http://otrs.org/
Mandatory: '0'
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Dashboard::Image
Title: A picture
URL: http://www.otrs.com/wp-uploads//2013/10/OTRS_Logo-300x170.png
Width: '198'
```

### DashboardBackend###0210-MOTD

Zeigt die Nachricht des Tages (MOTD) im Agenten-Dashboard. "Group" beschränkt den Zugang zum jeweiligen Dashlet (z. B. Group: admin;group1;group2). "Default" bestimmt, ob das Dashlet standardmäßig aktiv ist oder vom Nutzer manuell aktiviert werden muss. Mit "Mandatory" kann das Dashlet so konfiguriert werden, dass Nutzer es nicht ausblenden können.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---
Block: ContentLarge
Default: '1'
Group: ''
Mandatory: '0'
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Dashboard::MOTD
Title: Message of the Day
```

### DashboardBackend###0250-TicketStats

Legt die Parameter für das Dashboard-Backend fest. "Limit" legt die Anzahl an Einträgen fest, die standardmäßig angezeigt werden. "Group" beschränkt den Zugang zum jeweiligen Dashlet (z. B. Group: admin;group1;group2). "Default" bestimmt, ob das Dashlet standardmäßig aktiv ist oder vom Nutzer manuell aktiviert werden muss. "CacheTTLLocal" bestimmt die Cachingdauer für das Dashlet in Minuten. Mit "Mandatory" kann das Dashlet so konfiguriert werden, dass Nutzer es nicht ausblenden können.

Standardwert:

```
---
Block: ContentSmall
CacheTTLLocal: '30'
Changed: '1'
Closed: '1'
Default: '1'
Group: ''
Mandatory: '0'
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Dashboard::TicketStatsGeneric
Permission: rw
Title: 7 Day Stats
```

### DashboardBackend###0260-TicketCalendar

Legt die Parameter für das Dashboard-Backend fest. "Limit" legt die Anzahl an Einträgen fest, die standardmäßig angezeigt werden. "Group" beschränkt den Zugang zum jeweiligen Dashlet (z. B. Group: admin;group1;group2). "Default" bestimmt, ob das Dashlet standardmäßig aktiv ist oder vom Nutzer manuell aktiviert werden muss. "CacheTTLLocal" bestimmt die Cachingdauer für das Dashlet in Minuten. Mit "Manda-

tory" kann das Dashlet so konfiguriert werden, dass Nutzer es nicht ausblenden können.

Standardwert:

```

---
Block: ContentSmall
CacheTTL: '2'
Default: '1'
Group: ''
Limit: '6'
Mandatory: '0'
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Dashboard::Calendar
OwnerOnly: ''
Permission: rw
Title: Upcoming Events

```

### DashboardBackend###0270-TicketQueueOverview

Legt die Parameter für das Dashboard-Backend fest. "Limit" legt die Anzahl an Einträgen fest, die standardmäßig angezeigt werden. "Group" beschränkt den Zugang zum jeweiligen Dashlet (z. B. Group: admin;group1;group2). "QueuePermissionGroup" legt fest (wenn aktiviert), dass nur Queues gelistet werden, die zur entsprechenden Rechtegruppe gehören. "States" ist eine Liste von Status, der Schlüssel ist die Sortierreihenfolge des Status im Widget. "Default" bestimmt, ob das Dashlet standardmäßig aktiv ist oder vom Nutzer manuell aktiviert werden muss. "CacheTTLLocal" bestimmt die Cachingdauer für das Dashlet in Minuten.

Standardwert:

```

---
Block: ContentLarge
CacheTTLLocal: '2'
Default: '1'
Description: Provides a matrix overview of the tickets per state per queue
Group: ''
Mandatory: '0'
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Dashboard::TicketQueueOverview
Permission: rw
QueuePermissionGroup: ''
Sort: SortBy=Age;OrderBy=Up
States:
  '1': new
  '4': open
  '6': pending reminder
Title: Ticket Queue Overview

```

### DashboardBackend###0280-DashboardEventsTicketCalendar

Legt die Parameter für das Dashboard-Backend fest. "Limit" legt die Anzahl an Einträgen fest, die standardmäßig angezeigt werden. "Group" beschränkt den Zugang zum jeweiligen Dashlet (z. B. Group: admin;group1;group2). "Default" bestimmt, ob das Dashlet standardmäßig aktiv ist oder vom Nutzer manuell aktiviert werden muss. "CacheTTLLocal" bestimmt die Cachingdauer für das Dashlet in Minuten. Mit "Mandatory" kann das Dashlet so konfiguriert werden, dass Nutzer es nicht ausblenden können.

Standardwert:

```

---
Block: ContentLarge
CacheTTL: '0'
Default: '0'
Group: ''
Mandatory: '0'
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Dashboard::EventsTicketCalendar
Title: Events Ticket Calendar

```

### DashboardBackend###0300-IFrame

Legt die Parameter für das Dashboard-Backend fest. "Group" beschränkt den Zugang zum jeweiligen Dashlet (z. B. Group: admin;group1;group2). "Default" bestimmt, ob das Dashlet standardmäßig aktiv ist oder vom Nutzer manuell aktiviert werden muss. "CacheTTL" bestimmt die Cachingdauer für das Dashlet in Minuten. Mit "Mandatory" kann das Dashlet so konfiguriert werden, dass Nutzer es nicht ausblenden können.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---
Align: left
Block: ContentLarge
Default: '1'
Description: Some description!
Frameborder: '1'
Group: ''
Height: '800'
Link: http://otrs.org/
LinkTitle: OTRS.org/
Mandatory: '0'
Marginheight: '5'
Marginwidth: '5'
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Dashboard::IFrame
Scrolling: auto
Title: A Website
URL: http://www.otrs.org/
Width: '1024'
```

### DashboardBackend###0390-UserOutOfOffice

Legt die Parameter für das Dashboard-Backend fest. "Limit" legt die Anzahl an Einträgen fest, die standardmäßig angezeigt werden. "Group" beschränkt den Zugang zum jeweiligen Dashlet (z. B. Group: admin;group1;group2). "Default" bestimmt, ob das Dashlet standardmäßig aktiv ist oder vom Nutzer manuell aktiviert werden muss. "CacheTTLLocal" bestimmt die Cachingdauer für das Dashlet in Minuten. Mit "Mandatory" kann das Dashlet so konfiguriert werden, dass Nutzer es nicht ausblenden können.

Standardwert:

```
---
Block: ContentSmall
CacheTTLLocal: '5'
Default: '1'
Description: Out of Office users.
Group: ''
Limit: '10'
Mandatory: '0'
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Dashboard::UserOutOfOffice
SortBy: UserFullname
Title: Out Of Office
```

### DashboardBackend###0398-FAQ-LastChange

Definiert die Parameter für das Übersichtsseiten-Backend. "Limit" definiert die Anzahl der Einträge, die standardmäßig angezeigt werden. "Group" wird verwendet, um den Zugriff auf das Plugin zu begrenzen (bspw. Group: admin;group1;group2;). "Default" steuert, ob das Plugin standardmäßig aktiviert ist oder ob der User es manuell aktivieren muss.

Standardwert:

```
---
Block: ContentSmall
```

```
Default: '1'  
Description: ''  
Group: ''  
Mandatory: '0'  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Dashboard::FAQ  
Title: Latest updated FAQ articles  
Type: LastChange
```

### DashboardBackend###0399-FAQ-LastCreate

Definiert die Parameter für das Übersichtsseiten-Backend. "Limit" definiert die Anzahl der Einträge, die standardmäßig angezeigt werden. "Group" wird verwendet, um den Zugriff auf das Plugin zu begrenzen (bspw. Group: admin;group1;group2;). "Default" steuert, ob das Plugin standardmäßig aktiviert ist oder ob der User es manuell aktivieren muss.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Block: ContentSmall  
Default: '1'  
Description: ''  
Group: ''  
Mandatory: '0'  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Dashboard::FAQ  
Title: Latest created FAQ articles  
Type: LastCreate
```

### DashboardBackend###0400-UserOnline

Legt die Parameter für das Dashboard-Backend fest. "Limit" legt die Anzahl an Einträgen fest, die standardmäßig angezeigt werden. "Group" beschränkt den Zugang zum jeweiligen Dashlet (z. B. Group: admin;group1;group2). "Default" bestimmt, ob das Dashlet standardmäßig aktiv ist oder vom Nutzer manuell aktiviert werden muss. "CacheTTLLocal" bestimmt die Cachingdauer für das Dashlet in Minuten. Mit "Mandatory" kann das Dashlet so konfiguriert werden, dass Nutzer es nicht ausblenden können.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Block: ContentSmall  
CacheTTLLocal: '5'  
Default: '0'  
Description: Logged in users.  
Filter: Agent  
Group: ''  
Limit: '10'  
Mandatory: '0'  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Dashboard::UserOnline  
ShowEmail: '0'  
SortBy: UserFullname  
Title: Logged-In Users
```

### DashboardBackend###0405-News

Legt die Parameter für das Dashboard-Backend fest. "Limit" legt die Anzahl an Einträgen fest, die standardmäßig angezeigt werden. "Group" beschränkt den Zugang zum jeweiligen Dashlet (z. B. Group: admin;group1;group2). "Default" bestimmt, ob das Dashlet standardmäßig aktiv ist oder vom Nutzer manuell aktiviert werden muss. "CacheTTL" bestimmt die Cachingdauer für das Dashlet in Minuten. Mit "Mandatory" kann das Dashlet so konfiguriert werden, dass Nutzer es nicht ausblenden können.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Block: ContentSmall
```



```
CacheTTL: '360'  
Default: '1'  
Description: News about OTRS.  
Group: ''  
Limit: '6'  
Mandatory: '0'  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Dashboard::News  
Title: OTRS News
```

### **DashboardBackend###0410-RSS**

Legt die Parameter für das Dashboard-Backend fest. "Limit" legt die Anzahl an Einträgen fest, die standardmäßig angezeigt werden. "Group" beschränkt den Zugang zum jeweiligen Dashlet (z. B. Group: admin;group1;group2). "Default" bestimmt, ob das Dashlet standardmäßig aktiv ist oder vom Nutzer manuell aktiviert werden muss. "CacheTTL" bestimmt die Cachingdauer für das Dashlet in Minuten. Mit "Mandatory" kann das Dashlet so konfiguriert werden, dass Nutzer es nicht ausblenden können.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Block: ContentSmall  
CacheTTL: '360'  
Default: '1'  
Description: Custom RSS feed.  
Group: ''  
Limit: '6'  
Mandatory: '0'  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Dashboard::RSS  
Title: Custom RSS Feed  
URL: http://www.otrs.com/en/rss.xml  
URL_de: http://www.otrs.com/de/rss.xml  
URL_es: http://www.otrs.com/es/rss.xml  
URL_nl: http://www.otrs.com/nl/rss.xml  
URL_ru: http://www.otrs.com/ru/rss.xml  
URL_zh: http://www.otrs.com/cn/rss.xml
```

### **DashboardBackend###0420-CommandOutput**

Legt die Parameter für das Dashboard-Backend fest. Mit "Cmd" lassen sich Kommandos mit Parametern festlegen. "Group" beschränkt den Zugang zum jeweiligen Dashlet (z. B. Group: admin;group1;group2). "Default" bestimmt, ob das Dashlet standardmäßig aktiv ist oder vom Nutzer manuell aktiviert werden muss. "CacheTTL" bestimmt die Cachingdauer für das Dashlet in Minuten. Mit "Mandatory" kann das Dashlet so konfiguriert werden, dass Nutzer es nicht ausblenden können.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Block: ContentSmall  
CacheTTL: '60'  
Cmd: /bin/echo Configure me please.  
Default: '0'  
Description: Show command line output.  
Group: ''  
Mandatory: '0'  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Dashboard::CommandOutput  
Title: Sample command output
```

### **DashboardBackend###0500-AppointmentCalendar**

Legt die Parameter für das Dashboard-Backend fest. "Limit" legt die Anzahl an Einträgen fest, die standardmäßig angezeigt werden. "Group" beschränkt den Zugang

zum jeweiligen Dashlet (z. B. Group: admin;group1;group2). "Default" bestimmt, ob das Dashlet standardmäßig aktiv ist oder vom Nutzer manuell aktiviert werden muss. "CacheTTLLocal" bestimmt die Cachingdauer für das Dashlet in Minuten. Mit "Mandatory" kann das Dashlet so konfiguriert werden, dass Nutzer es nicht ausblenden können.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Block: ContentSmall  
CacheTTLLocal: '5'  
Default: '0'  
Description: Appointments  
Filter: Today  
Group: ''  
IdleMinutes: '60'  
Limit: '10'  
Mandatory: '0'  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Dashboard::AppointmentCalendar  
ShowEmail: '0'  
SortBy: UserFullname  
Title: Appointments
```

## 118. Frontend → Agent → View → Dashboard → EventsTicketCalendar

### DashboardEventsTicketCalendar###CalendarWidth

Definiert die Kalenderbreite in Prozent. Standard ist 95%

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '95'
```

### DashboardEventsTicketCalendar###Queues

Bestimmt die Queues, deren Tickets für die Anzeige als Kalender-Ereignisse berücksichtigt werden sollen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- Raw
```

### DashboardEventsTicketCalendar::DynamicFieldEndTime

Definiert dynamische Feldnamen für die Endzeit. Dieses Feld muss manuell im System als Ticket: "Datum / Uhrzeit" hinzugefügt werden und muss in Ticketerstellungsoberflächen und / oder in anderen Ticket-Aktionsoberflächen aktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- TicketCalendarEndTime
```

### DashboardEventsTicketCalendar::DynamicFieldStartTime

Definiert dynamische Feldnamen für die Startzeit. Dieses Feld muss manuell im System als Ticket: "Datum / Uhrzeit" hinzugefügt werden und muss in Ticketerstellungsoberflächen und / oder in anderen Ticket-Aktionsoberflächen aktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- TicketCalendarStartTime
```

### **DashboardEventsTicketCalendar::DynamicFieldsForEvents**

Definiert die dynamischen Felder, die benutzt werden um Kalender-Events anzuzeigen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- TicketCalendarStartTime  
- TicketCalendarEndTime
```

### **DashboardEventsTicketCalendar::TicketFieldsForEvents**

Legt die Ticket-Attribute fest, die in Kalender-Ereignissen angezeigt werden sollen. "Key" bestimmt das Feld oder Ticket-Attribut, "Content" legt den anzuzeigenden Namen fest.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CustomerID: Customer ID  
CustomerUserID: Customer user  
Priority: Priority  
Queue: Queue  
SLA: SLA  
Service: Service  
State: State  
Title: Title  
Type: Type
```

## **119. Frontend → Agent → View → Dashboard → TicketFilters**

### **OnlyValuesOnTicket**

Definiert, ob die Werte für Filter von allen verfügbaren Tickets abgerufen werden sollen. Wenn aktiviert, stehen für die Filterung nur Werte zur Verfügung, die aktuell in irgendeinem Ticket verwendet werden. Bitte beachten Sie: Die Liste der Kunden wird immer auf diesem Wege abgerufen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

## **120. Frontend → Agent → View → FAQ-Add**

### **FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQAdd###DynamicField**

Angezeigte Dynamische Felder im FAQ Erstell-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs.

Standardwert:

--- {}

#### **FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQAdd###RichTextHeight**

Definiert die Höhe der RichText-Editor Komponente. Geben Sie einen Zahlen- (Pixel) oder Prozenwert (relativ) an.

Standardwert:

--- '320'

#### **FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQAdd###RichTextWidth**

Definiert die Breite der RichText-Editor Komponente. Geben Sie einen Zahlen- (Pixel) oder Prozenwert (relativ) an.

Standardwert:

--- '620'

## **121. Frontend → Agent → View → FAQEdit**

#### **FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQEdit###DynamicField**

Angezeigte Dynamische Felder im FAQ Bearbeitungs-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs.

Standardwert:

--- {}

#### **FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQEdit###RichTextHeight**

Definiert die Höhe der RichText-Editor Komponente. Geben Sie einen Zahlen- (Pixel) oder Prozenwert (relativ) an.

Standardwert:

--- '320'

#### **FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQEdit###RichTextWidth**

Definiert die Breite der RichText-Editor Komponente. Geben Sie einen Zahlen- (Pixel) oder Prozenwert (relativ) an.

Standardwert:

--- '620'

## **122. Frontend → Agent → View → FAQ-Explorer**

#### **FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQExplorer###Order::Default**

Definiert die Standard-Sortierung des FAQ-Explorer im Agenten-Interface. Auf: Ältester FAQ-Artikel oben. Ab: Neuester FAQ-Artikel oben.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- Down

### **FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQExplorer###SearchLimit**

Maximale Anzahl von FAQ-Artikeln die im FAQ-Explorer im Agenten-Interface angezeigt werden.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '200'

### **FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQExplorer###ShowColumns**

Definiert die angezeigten Spalten im FAQ-Explorer. Diese Option hat keine Auswirkung auf die Position der Spalten.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Category: '0'  
Changed: '0'  
Language: '1'  
State: '1'  
Title: '1'  
Valid: '1'
```

### **FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQExplorer###ShowInvalidFAQItems**

Zeige ungültige Items im FAQ-Explorer-Ergebnis der Agenten-Oberfläche.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQExplorer###SortBy::Default**

Definiert das Standard-FAQ-Attribut für die Sortierung des FAQ-Explorer im Agenten-Interface.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- FAQID

### **FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQExplorer###TitleSize**

Maximale Größe von Titeln in Häufig-gestellten-Fragen-Beiträgen welche im Häufig-gestellte-Fragen-Explorer der Agentenübersicht angezeigt werden.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- '50'

## 123. Frontend → Agent → View → FAQJournal

### FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQJournal###JournalLimit

Maximale Anzahl von FAQ-Artikeln die im FAQ-Journal im Agenten-Interface angezeigt werden.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '200'
```

### FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQJournal###ShowColumns

Definiert die angezeigten Spalten im FAQ-Journal. Diese Option hat keine Auswirkung auf die Position der Spalten.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Category: '1'  
Name: '1'  
Time: '1'  
Title: '1'  
Valid: '1'
```

### FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQJournal###TitleSize

Maximale Größe von Titeln in Häufig-gestellten-Fragen-Beiträgen welche in FAQ-Berichten in der Agentenübersicht angezeigt werden.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- '50'
```

## 124. Frontend → Agent → View → FAQPrint

### FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQPrint###DynamicField

Angezeigte Dynamische Felder im FAQ Druck-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs.

Standardwert:

```
--- {}
```

## 125. Frontend → Agent → View → FAQSearch

### FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQSearch###Defaults###ApprovedSearch

Definiert die Standardattribute für die Suche in den Häufig-gestellten-Fragen im Häufig-gestellte-Fragen Suchdialog.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

---

#### **FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQSearch###Defaults###CategoryIDs**

Definiert die Standardattribute für die Suche in den Häufig-gestellten-Fragen im Häufig-gestellte-Fragen Suchdialog.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

---

#### **FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQSearch###Defaults###CreatedUserIDs**

Definiert die Standardattribute für die Suche in den Häufig-gestellten-Fragen im Häufig-gestellte-Fragen Suchdialog.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

---

#### **FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQSearch###Defaults###Fulltext**

Definiert die Standardattribute für die Suche in den Häufig-gestellten-Fragen im Häufig-gestellte-Fragen Suchdialog.

Standardwert:

---

#### **FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQSearch###Defaults###ItemChangeTimePoint**

Definiert die Standardattribute für die Suche in den Häufig-gestellten-Fragen im Häufig-gestellte-Fragen Suchdialog.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

---

#### **FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQSearch###Defaults###ItemChangeTimeSlot**

Definiert die Standardattribute für die Suche in den Häufig-gestellten-Fragen im Häufig-gestellte-Fragen Suchdialog.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

---

#### **FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQSearch###Defaults###ItemCreateTimePoint**

Definiert die Standardattribute für die Suche in den Häufig-gestellten-Fragen im Häufig-gestellte-Fragen Suchdialog.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

#### **FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQSearch###Defaults###ItemCreateTimeSlot**

Definiert die Standardattribute für die Suche in den Häufig-gestellten-Fragen im Häufig-gestellte-Fragen Suchdialog.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

#### **FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQSearch###Defaults###Keyword**

Definiert die Standardattribute für die Suche in den Häufig-gestellten-Fragen im Häufig-gestellte-Fragen Suchdialog.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

#### **FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQSearch###Defaults###LanguageIDs**

Definiert die Standardattribute für die Suche in den Häufig-gestellten-Fragen im Häufig-gestellte-Fragen Suchdialog.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

#### **FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQSearch###Defaults###LastChangedUserIDs**

Definiert die Standardattribute für die Suche in den Häufig-gestellten-Fragen im Häufig-gestellte-Fragen Suchdialog.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

#### **FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQSearch###Defaults###Number**

Definiert die Standardattribute für die Suche in den Häufig-gestellten-Fragen im Häufig-gestellte-Fragen Suchdialog.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

#### **FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQSearch###Defaults###RateSearchType**

Definiert die Standardattribute für die Suche in den Häufig-gestellten-Fragen im Häufig-gestellte-Fragen Suchdialog.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.



Standardwert:

---

#### **FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQSearch###Defaults###StateIDs**

Definiert die Standardattribute für die Suche in den Häufig-gestellten-Fragen im Häufig-gestellte-Fragen Suchdialog.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

---

#### **FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQSearch###Defaults###Title**

Definiert die Standardattribute für die Suche in den Häufig-gestellten-Fragen im Häufig-gestellte-Fragen Suchdialog.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

---

#### **FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQSearch###Defaults###ValidIDs**

Definiert die Standardattribute für die Suche in den Häufig-gestellten-Fragen im Häufig-gestellte-Fragen Suchdialog.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

---

#### **FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQSearch###Defaults###VoteSearchType**

Definiert die Standardattribute für die Suche in den Häufig-gestellten-Fragen im Häufig-gestellte-Fragen Suchdialog.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

---

#### **FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQSearch###DynamicField**

Angezeigte Dynamische Felder im FAQ Such-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs.

Standardwert:

--- {}

#### **FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQSearch###Order::Default**

Definiert die Standard-Sortierung der FAQ-Suche im Agenten-Interface. Auf: Ältester FAQ-Artikel oben. Ab: Neuester FAQ-Artikel oben.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- Down

### **FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQSearch###SearchCSVDynamicField**

Dynamic Fields welche beim Export des Suchergebnisses im CSV-Format auszugeben sind.

Standardwert:

```
--- {}
```

### **FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQSearch###SearchLimit**

Maximale Anzahl von FAQ-Artikeln die in der FAQ-Suche im Agenten-Interface angezeigt werden.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '200'
```

### **FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQSearch###ShowColumns**

Definiert die angezeigten Spalten in der FAQ-Suche. Diese Option hat keine Auswirkung auf die Position der Spalten.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Category: '1'  
Changed: '1'  
Language: '1'  
State: '1'  
Title: '1'  
Valid: '1'
```

### **FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQSearch###SortBy::Default**

Definiert das Standard-FAQ-Attribut für die Sortierung der FAQ-Suche im Agenten-Interface.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- FAQID
```

### **FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQSearch###TitleSize**

Maximale Größe von Titeln in Häufig-gestellten-Fragen-Beiträgen welche in der Häufig-gestellte-Fragen-Suche der Agentenübersicht angezeigt werden.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- '50'
```

## **126. Frontend → Agent → View → FAQZoom**

### **FAQ::Frontend::AgentFAQZoom###DynamicField**

Angezeigte Dynamische Felder im FAQ Zoom-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs.

Standardwert:

```
--- {}
```

### **FAQ::Frontend::AgentHTMLFieldHeightDefault**

Setzt die maximale Höhe (in Pixeln) von Inline-HTML-Felder in AgentFAQZoom.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '100'
```

### **FAQ::Frontend::AgentHTMLFieldHeightMax**

Setzt die maximale Höhe (in Pixeln) von Inline-HTML-Felder in AgentFAQZoom.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '2500'
```

## **127. Frontend → Agent → View → FAQZoom → MenuModule**

### **FAQ::Frontend::MenuModule###000-Back**

Zeigt einen Link in der Menu-Leiste in der Zoom-Ansicht im Agenten-Interface an, der es ermöglicht zur vorherigen Seite zurück zu gehen.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Action: ''  
Description: Back  
Link: "[% Env("LastScreenOverview") %]'  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::FAQMenu::Generic  
Name: Back  
Target: Back
```

### **FAQ::Frontend::MenuModule###010-Edit**

Zeigt einen Link in der Menu-Leiste in der Zoom-Ansicht im Agenten-Interface an, der es ermöglicht einen FAQ-Artikel zu bearbeiten.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Action: AgentFAQEdit  
Description: Edit this FAQ  
Link: Action=AgentFAQEdit;ItemID=[% Data.ItemID | html %];ScreenType=Popup  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::FAQMenu::Generic  
Name: Edit  
Target: PopUp
```

### **FAQ::Frontend::MenuModule###020-History**

Zeigt einen Link in der Menu-Leiste in der Zoom-Ansicht im Agenten-Interface an, um die Historie eines FAQ-Artikels anzuzeigen.

Standardwert:

```
---
Action: AgentFAQHistory
Description: History of this FAQ
Link: Action=AgentFAQHistory;ItemID=[% Data.ItemID | html %]
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::FAQMenu::Generic
Name: History
Target: PopUp
```

### **FAQ::Frontend::MenuModule###030-Print**

Zeigt einen Link in der Menu-Leiste in der Zoom-Ansicht im Agenten-Interface an, der es ermöglicht einen FAQ-Artikel zu drucken.

Standardwert:

```
---
Action: AgentFAQPrint
Description: Print this FAQ
Link: Action=AgentFAQPrint;ItemID=[% Data.ItemID | html %]
LinkParam: target="print_FAQ"
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::FAQMenu::Generic
Name: Print
Target: PopUp
```

### **FAQ::Frontend::MenuModule###040-Link**

Zeigt einen Link in der Menu-Leiste in der Zoom-Ansicht im Agenten-Interface an, der es ermöglicht einen FAQ-Artikel mit anderen Objekten zu verknüpfen.

Standardwert:

```
---
Action: AgentLinkObject
Description: Link another object to this FAQ item
Link: Action=AgentLinkObject;SourceObject=FAQ;SourceKey=[% Data.ItemID | html %]
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::FAQMenu::Generic
Name: Link
Target: PopUp
```

### **FAQ::Frontend::MenuModule###050-Delete**

Zeigt einen Link in der Menu-Leiste in der Zoom-Ansicht im Agenten-Interface an, der es ermöglicht einen FAQ-Artikel zu löschen.

Standardwert:

```
---
Action: AgentFAQDelete
Description: Delete this FAQ
Link: Action=AgentFAQDelete;ItemID=[% Data.ItemID | html %]
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::FAQMenu::Delete
Name: Delete
Target: ConfirmationDialog
```

## **128. Frontend → Agent → View → Link-Object**

### **Frontend::AgentLinkObject::WildcardSearch**

Startet eine Wildcard-Suche innerhalb des aktiven Objekts, nachdem der Verknüpfungs-Bildschirm geöffnet wurde.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

## 129. Frontend → Agent → View → NotificationView

### Notification::Transport::NotificationView::DaysToKeep

Definiert wie viele Tage eine Benachrichtigung in der Web-Ansicht für Benachrichtigungen angezeigt werden soll (der Wert '0' bedeutet immer anzeigen).

Standardwert:

```
--- '30'
```

### NotificationView::Frontend::AgentNotificationView###DefaultColumns

Spalten die in der Web-Ansicht für Benachrichtigungen gefiltert werden können.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---
Age: '2'
Name: '2'
ObjectReference: '2'
ObjectType: '2'
Subject: '2'
```

### NotificationView::Frontend::BulkFeature

Schaltet die Sammelaktion in der Web-Ansicht für Benachrichtigungen im Agenten-Interface frei.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### NotificationView::Frontend::BulkFeatureGroup

Aktiviert Sammelaktionen in der Web-Ansicht für Benachrichtigungen nur für die aufgeführten Gruppen.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---
- admin
- users
```

### NotificationView::Frontend::Overview###Small

Aktiviert eine Web-basierte Übersicht über die Benachrichtigungen.

Standardwert:

```
---
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::NotificationView::Small
ModulePriority: '100'
Name: Small
NameShort: S
```

### NotificationView::ObjectType###Appointment

Legt die Einstellungen für Veranstaltungsbenachrichtigungen fest.

Standardwert:

```

---
FilterPrio: '1020'
Hook: "[% Translate("Appointment") | html %]:"
Link: Action=AgentAppointmentCalendarOverview;AppointmentID=[% Data.ObjectID | html %]
Name: Appointment Notifications

```

### NotificationView::ObjectType###Calendar

Legt die Einstellungen für Kalenderbenachrichtigungen fest.

Standardwert:

```

---
FilterPrio: '1030'
Hook: "[% Translate("Calendar") | html %]:"
Link: Action=AgentAppointmentCalendarManage;Subaction=Edit;CalendarID=[% Data.ObjectID | html %]
Name: Calendar Notifications

```

### NotificationView::ObjectType###Ticket

Definiert die Einstellungen für die Ticket Benachrichtigungen.

Standardwert:

```

---
FilterPrio: '1010'
Hook: "[% Config("Ticket::Hook") | html %]:"
Link: Action=AgentTicketZoom;TicketID=[% Data.ObjectID | html %]
Name: Ticket Notifications

```

## 130. Frontend → Agent → View → Preferences

### AgentPreferencesGroups

Legt die Gruppen für die persönlichen Einstellungen fest.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```

---
- Description: Change your password and more.
  Icon: fa-user
  Key: UserProfile
  Name: User Profile
  Prio: '1000'
- Description: Choose which notifications you'd like to receive.
  Icon: fa-envelope
  Key: NotificationSettings
  Name: Notification Settings
  Prio: '1001'
- Description: Change the system appearance and more.
  Icon: fa-cog
  Key: Miscellaneous
  Name: Miscellaneous
  Prio: '1002'
- Description: For more experienced users.
  Icon: fa-cubes

```

```
Key: Advanced
Name: Advanced
Prio: '1003'
```

### PreferencesGroups###AppointmentNotificationEvent

Transportselektion der Terminbenachrichtigungen. Please note: setting 'Active' to 0 will only prevent agents from editing settings of this group in their personal preferences, but will still allow administrators to edit the settings of another user's behalf. Use 'PreferenceGroup' to control in which area these settings should be shown in the user interface.

Standardwert:

```
---
Active: '1'
Desc: Choose for which kind of appointment changes you want to receive notifications.
Label: Appointment notifications
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Preferences::AppointmentNotificationEvent
PrefKey: AdminAppointmentNotificationEventTransport
PreferenceGroup: NotificationSettings
Prio: '8001'
```

### PreferencesGroups###Avatar

Definiert den Avatar des Benutzers. Please note: setting 'Active' to 0 will only prevent agents from editing settings of this group in their personal preferences, but will still allow administrators to edit the settings of another user's behalf. Use 'PreferenceGroup' to control in which area these settings should be shown in the user interface.

Standardwert:

```
---
Active: '1'
Block: Avatar
Desc: Change your avatar image.
Key: Avatar
Label: Avatar
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Preferences::Avatar
PreferenceGroup: UserProfile
Prio: '1000'
```

### PreferencesGroups###CSVSeparator

Gibt dem Endnutzer die Möglichkeit, das Separatorenzeichen von CSV-Dateien in der Übersetzungsdatei zu definieren. Bitte beachte: Wenn 'Active' auf 0 eingestellt ist, so verhindert dies nur, dass Agenten die Einstellung dieser Gruppe in ihren persönlichen Einstellungen verändern können. Der Administrator kann weiterhin diese Einstellungen im Name von Benutzern verändern. Benutze 'PreferenceGroup', um zu steuern, in welchem Bereich diese Einstellungen in der Benutzer-Oberfläche angezeigt werden.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---
Active: '1'
Data:
  ': '
  ',': ','
  ;: ;
  \t: tab
  '|': '|'
DataSelected: '0'
Desc: Select the separator character used in CSV files (stats and searches). If you
      don't select a separator here, the default separator for your language will be used.
Key: CSV Separator
```

```
Label: CSV Separator
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Preferences::Generic
PrefKey: UserCSVSeparator
PreferenceGroup: Miscellaneous
Prio: '4000'
```

### PreferencesGroups###Comment

Definiert die Konfigurationsparameter des Items, die in der Benutzereinstellung angezeigt wird. Bitte beachte: Wenn 'Active' auf 0 eingestellt ist, so verhindert dies nur, dass Agenten die Einstellung dieser Gruppe in ihren persönlichen Einstellungen verändern können. Der Administrator kann weiterhin diese Einstellungen im Name von Benutzern verändern. Benutze 'PreferenceGroup', um zu steuern, in welchem Bereich diese Einstellungen in der Benutzer-Oberfläche angezeigt werden.

Standardwert:

```
---
Active: '0'
Block: Input
Data: "[% Env("UserComment") %]"
Desc: This is a Description for Comment on Framework.
Key: Comment
Label: Comment
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Preferences::Generic
PrefKey: UserComment
PreferenceGroup: Miscellaneous
Prio: '6000'
```

### PreferencesGroups###CommunicationLogPageShown

Parameter der Seiten (die die Verbindungsprotokoll-Einträge zeigen) für die Verbindungsprotokoll-Übersicht.

Standardwert:

```
---
Active: '0'
Data:
  '10': '10'
  '15': '15'
  '20': '20'
  '25': '25'
  '30': '30'
  '35': '35'
  '50': '50'
DataSelected: '25'
Desc: Communication log limit per page for Communication Log Overview.
Key: ''
Label: CommunicationLog Overview Limit
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Preferences::Generic
PrefKey: AdminCommunicationLogPageShown
PreferenceGroup: Miscellaneous
Prio: '8100'
```

### PreferencesGroups###CreateNextMask

Parameter des CreateNextMask-Objekts in den Benutzereinstellungen der Agenten-Oberfläche. Bitte beachte: Wenn 'Active' auf 0 eingestellt ist, so verhindert dies nur, dass Agenten die Einstellung dieser Gruppe in ihren persönlichen Einstellungen verändern können. Der Administrator kann weiterhin diese Einstellungen im Name von Benutzern verändern. Benutze 'PreferenceGroup', um zu steuern, in welchem Bereich diese Einstellungen in der Benutzer-Oberfläche angezeigt werden.

Standardwert:

```
---
Active: '1'
```



```
Data:
  '0': Create Ticket
  AgentTicketZoom: Ticket Zoom
DataSelected: ''
Desc: Configure which screen should be shown after a new ticket has been created.
Key: ''
Label: Screen after new ticket
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Preferences::Generic
PrefKey: UserCreateNextMask
PreferenceGroup: Miscellaneous
Prio: '3000'
```

### PreferencesGroups###CustomChatChannelExternal

Parameter für die Chat-Kanäle in den Benutzereinstellungen im Agenten-Interface.

Standardwert:

```
---
Active: '1'
Desc: Your selection of your preferred external chat channels. You will be notified
  about external chat requests in these chat channels.
Label: My Chat Channels
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Preferences::CustomChatChannel
Permission: ro
PrefKey: ExternalChannels
PreferenceGroup: NotificationSettings
Prio: '10000'
```

### PreferencesGroups###CustomQueue

Parameter des CustomQueue-Objekts in den Benutzereinstellungen der Agenten-Oberfläche. Please note: setting 'Active' to 0 will only prevent agents from editing settings of this group in their personal preferences, but will still allow administrators to edit the settings of another user's behalf. Use 'PreferenceGroup' to control in which area these settings should be shown in the user interface.

Standardwert:

```
---
Active: '1'
Desc: Your queue selection of your preferred queues. You also get notified about those
  queues via email if enabled.
Key: ''
Label: My Queues
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Preferences::CustomQueue
Permission: ro
PreferenceGroup: NotificationSettings
Prio: '1000'
```

### PreferencesGroups###CustomService

Parameter des CustomService-Objekts in der Einstellungsansicht der Agenten-Oberfläche. Please note: setting 'Active' to 0 will only prevent agents from editing settings of this group in their personal preferences, but will still allow administrators to edit the settings of another user's behalf. Use 'PreferenceGroup' to control in which area these settings should be shown in the user interface.

Standardwert:

```
---
Active: '1'
Desc: Your service selection of your preferred services. You also get notified about
  those services via email if enabled.
Key: ''
Label: My Services
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Preferences::CustomService
PreferenceGroup: NotificationSettings
Prio: '1000'
```

### PreferencesGroups###DocumentSearchPageShown

Parameter der Seiten (in welcher das Dokument angezeigt wird) der Dokumentensuche.

Standardwert:

```

---
Active: '0'
Data:
  '10': '10'
  '15': '15'
  '20': '20'
  '25': '25'
  '30': '30'
  '35': '35'
  '50': '50'
DataSelected: '10'
Desc: Document limit per page for Document Search Results.
Key: ''
Label: Document Search Results Page Limit
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Preferences::Generic
PrefKey: AgentDocumentSearchPageShown
PreferenceGroup: Miscellaneous
Prio: '8100'

```

### PreferencesGroups###DynamicField

Definiert die Konfigurationsparameter des Items, die in der Benutzereinstellung angezeigt wird. Bitte beachte: Wenn 'Active' auf 0 eingestellt ist, so verhindert dies nur, dass Agenten die Einstellung dieser Gruppe in ihren persönlichen Einstellungen verändern können. Der Administrator kann weiterhin diese Einstellungen im Name von Benutzern verändern. Benutze 'PreferenceGroup', um zu steuern, in welchem Bereich diese Einstellungen in der Benutzer-Oberfläche angezeigt werden.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```

---
Active: '1'
Block: Input
Data: "[% Env("UserDynamicField_NameX") %]"
Desc: This is a Description for DynamicField on Framework.
Key: Default value for NameX
Label: NameX
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Preferences::Generic
PrefKey: UserDynamicField_NameX
PreferenceGroup: Miscellaneous
Prio: '7000'

```

### PreferencesGroups###DynamicFieldsOverviewPageShown

Parameter der Seiten (in der die dynamischen Felder angezeigt werden) der dynamischen-Felder-Übersicht. Please note: setting 'Active' to 0 will only prevent agents from editing settings of this group in their personal preferences, but will still allow administrators to edit the settings of another user's behalf. Use 'PreferenceGroup' to control in which area these settings should be shown in the user interface.

Standardwert:

```

---
Active: '0'
Data:
  '10': '10'
  '15': '15'
  '20': '20'
  '25': '25'

```

```
'30': '30'
'35': '35'
DataSelected: '25'
Desc: Dynamic fields limit per page for Dynamic Fields Overview.
Key: ''
Label: Dynamic Fields Overview Limit
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Preferences::Generic
PrefKey: AdminDynamicFieldsOverviewPageShown
PreferenceGroup: Miscellaneous
Prio: '8000'
```

### PreferencesGroups###FAQJournalOverviewSmallPageShown

Parameter für die Seiten (in denen FAQ-Artikel angezeigt werden) für die Small-Ansicht des FAQ-Journals.

Standardwert:

```
---
Active: '0'
Data:
  '10': '10'
  '15': '15'
  '20': '20'
  '25': '25'
  '30': '30'
  '35': '35'
DataSelected: '25'
Desc: Select how many items should be shown in Journal Overview "Small" by default.
Key: Limit.
Label: FAQ Journal Overview "Small" Limit
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Preferences::Generic
PrefKey: UserFAQJournalOverviewSmallPageShown
PreferenceGroup: Miscellaneous
Prio: '8000'
```

### PreferencesGroups###FAQOverviewSmallPageShown

Parameter für die Seiten (in denen FAQ-Artikel angezeigt werden) für die Small-Ansicht des FAQ-Overviews.

Standardwert:

```
---
Active: '0'
Data:
  '10': '10'
  '15': '15'
  '20': '20'
  '25': '25'
  '30': '30'
  '35': '35'
DataSelected: '25'
Desc: Select how many items should be shown in Overview "Small" by default.
Key: Limit.
Label: FAQ Overview "Small" Limit
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Preferences::Generic
PrefKey: UserFAQOverviewSmallPageShown
PreferenceGroup: Miscellaneous
Prio: '8000'
```

### PreferencesGroups###GoogleAuthenticatorSecretKey

Definiert die Konfigurationsparameter des Items, die in der Benutzereinstellung angezeigt wird. Bitte beachte: Wenn 'Active' auf 0 eingestellt ist, so verhindert dies nur, dass Agenten die Einstellung dieser Gruppe in ihren persönlichen Einstellungen verändern können. Der Administrator kann weiterhin diese Einstellungen im Name von Benutzern verändern. Benutze 'PreferenceGroup', um zu steuern, in welchem Bereich diese Einstellungen in der Benutzer-Oberfläche angezeigt werden.

Standardwert:

```
---
Active: '0'
Block: Input
Desc: Enter your shared secret to enable two factor authentication.
Key: Shared Secret
Label: Google Authenticator
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Preferences::Generic
PrefKey: UserGoogleAuthenticatorSecretKey
PreferenceGroup: UserProfile
Prio: '0600'
ValidateRegex: ^([A-Z2-7]{16})$
ValidateRegexMessage: The secret you supplied is invalid. The secret must only contain
letters (A-Z, uppercase) and numbers (2-7) and must consist of 16 characters.
```

### PreferencesGroups###Language

Definiert die Konfigurationsparameter des Items, die in der Benutzereinstellung angezeigt wird. Bitte beachte: Wenn 'Active' auf 0 eingestellt ist, so verhindert dies nur, dass Agenten die Einstellung dieser Gruppe in ihren persönlichen Einstellungen verändern können. Der Administrator kann weiterhin diese Einstellungen im Name von Benutzern verändern. Benutze 'PreferenceGroup', um zu steuern, in welchem Bereich diese Einstellungen in der Benutzer-Oberfläche angezeigt werden.

Standardwert:

```
---
Active: '1'
Desc: Select the main interface language.
Key: ''
Label: Language
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Preferences::Language
NeedsReload: '1'
PrefKey: UserLanguage
PreferenceGroup: UserProfile
Prio: '1000'
```

### PreferencesGroups###NotificationEvent

Transportselektion der Terminbenachrichtigungen. Please note: setting 'Active' to 0 will only prevent agents from editing settings of this group in their personal preferences, but will still allow administrators to edit the settings of another user's behalf. Use 'PreferenceGroup' to control in which area these settings should be shown in the user interface.

Standardwert:

```
---
Active: '1'
Desc: Choose for which kind of ticket changes you want to receive notifications. Please
note that you can't completely disable notifications marked as mandatory.
Label: Ticket notifications
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Preferences::NotificationEvent
PrefKey: AdminNotifcationEventTransport
PreferenceGroup: NotificationSettings
Prio: '8000'
```

### PreferencesGroups###NotificationViewFilterSettings

Parameter für Filter in der Web-Ansicht für Benachrichtigungen.

Standardwert:

```
---
Active: '0'
Desc: Column ticket filters for Notification web view type "Small".
Key: ''
```

```
Label: Enabled filters.
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Preferences::ColumnFilters
PrefKey: UserFilterColumnsEnabled
PreferenceGroup: Miscellaneous
Prio: '8100'
```

### PreferencesGroups###NotificationViewSmallPageShown

Parameter (für die Web-Oberfläche für Benachrichtigungen) in der Anzeige-Variante "S".

Standardwert:

```
---
Active: '0'
Data:
  '10': '10'
  '15': '15'
  '20': '20'
  '25': '25'
  '30': '30'
  '35': '35'
DataSelected: '25'
Desc: Notification limit per page for Notification web view "Small".
Key: ''
Label: Notification web view "Small" Limit
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Preferences::Generic
PrefKey: UserNotificationViewSmallPageShown
PreferenceGroup: Miscellaneous
Prio: '8000'
```

### PreferencesGroups###OutOfOffice

Definiert die Konfigurationsparameter des Items, die in der Benutzereinstellung angezeigt wird. Bitte beachte: Wenn 'Active' auf 0 eingestellt ist, so verhindert dies nur, dass Agenten die Einstellung dieser Gruppe in ihren persönlichen Einstellungen verändern können. Der Administrator kann weiterhin diese Einstellungen im Name von Benutzern verändern. Benutze 'PreferenceGroup', um zu steuern, in welchem Bereich diese Einstellungen in der Benutzer-Oberfläche angezeigt werden.

Standardwert:

```
---
Active: '1'
Block: OutOfOffice
Desc: If you're going to be out of office, you may wish to let other users know by
      setting the exact dates of your absence.
Key: ''
Label: Out Of Office Time
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Preferences::OutOfOffice
PrefKey: UserOutOfOffice
PreferenceGroup: UserProfile
Prio: '4000'
```

### PreferencesGroups###Password

Definiert die Konfigurationsparameter des Items, die in der Benutzereinstellung angezeigt wird. 'PasswordRegExp' erlaubt das Prüfen von Passwörtern gegen einen regulären Ausdruck. Legen Sie die Mindestlänge für Passwörter mit 'PasswordMinSize' fest. Legen Sie fest, ob das Passwort mindestens zwei Kleinbuchstaben und zwei Großbuchstaben enthalten muss, indem Sie die entsprechende Option auf '1' setzen. 'PasswordMin2Characters' legt fest, dass mindestens zwei Buchstaben-Zeichen erforderlich sind (mögliche Werte sind '0' oder '1'). 'PasswordNeedDigit' legt fest, ob das Passwort mindestens eine Zahl enthalten muss (mögliche Werte sind '0' oder '1'). 'PasswordMaxLoginFailed' erlaubt es einen Agenten auf temporär ungültig wenn die maximale Anzahl fehlerhafter Logins erreicht ist. Bitte beachte: Wenn 'Active' auf 0 eingestellt ist, so verhindert dies nur, dass Agenten die Einstellung dieser Gruppe in

ihren persönlichen Einstellungen verändern können. Der Administrator kann weiterhin diese Einstellungen im Name von Benutzern verändern. Benutze 'PreferenceGroup', um zu steuern, in welchem Bereich diese Einstellungen in der Benutzer-Oberfläche angezeigt werden.

Standardwert:

```

---
Active: '1'
Area: Agent
Desc: Set a new password by filling in your current password and a new one.
Label: Change password
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Preferences::Password
PasswordMaxLoginFailed: '0'
PasswordMin2Characters: '0'
PasswordMin2Lower2UpperCharacters: '0'
PasswordMinSize: '0'
PasswordNeedDigit: '0'
PasswordRegExp: ''
PreferenceGroup: UserProfile
Prio: '0500'

```

### PreferencesGroups###RefreshTime

Parameter des RefreshTime-Objekts in der Einstellungsansicht der Agenten-Oberfläche. Please note: setting 'Active' to 0 will only prevent agents from editing settings of this group in their personal preferences, but will still allow administrators to edit the settings of another user's behalf. Use 'PreferenceGroup' to control in which area these settings should be shown in the user interface.

Standardwert:

```

---
Active: '1'
Data:
  '0': off
  '10': 10 minutes
  '15': 15 minutes
  '2': ' 2 minutes'
  '5': ' 5 minutes'
  '7': ' 7 minutes'
DataSelected: '0'
Desc: If enabled, the different overviews (Dashboard, LockedView, QueueView) will
      automatically refresh after the specified time.
Key: ''
Label: Overview Refresh Time
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Preferences::Generic
PrefKey: UserRefreshTime
PreferenceGroup: Miscellaneous
Prio: '2000'

```

### PreferencesGroups###Skin

Definiert die Konfigurationsparameter des Items, die in der Benutzereinstellung angezeigt wird. Bitte beachte: Wenn 'Active' auf 0 eingestellt ist, so verhindert dies nur, dass Agenten die Einstellung dieser Gruppe in ihren persönlichen Einstellungen verändern können. Der Administrator kann weiterhin diese Einstellungen im Name von Benutzern verändern. Benutze 'PreferenceGroup', um zu steuern, in welchem Bereich diese Einstellungen in der Benutzer-Oberfläche angezeigt werden.

Standardwert:

```

---
Active: '1'
Desc: Select your preferred layout for the software.
Key: ''
Label: Skin
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Preferences::Skin

```

```
NeedsReload: '1'  
PrefKey: UserSkin  
PreferenceGroup: Miscellaneous  
Prio: '100'
```

### PreferencesGroups###Theme

Definiert die Konfigurationsparameter des Items, die in der Benutzereinstellung angezeigt wird. Bitte beachte: Wenn 'Active' auf 0 eingestellt ist, so verhindert dies nur, dass Agenten die Einstellung dieser Gruppe in ihren persönlichen Einstellungen verändern können. Der Administrator kann weiterhin diese Einstellungen im Name von Benutzern verändern. Benutze 'PreferenceGroup', um zu steuern, in welchem Bereich diese Einstellungen in der Benutzer-Oberfläche angezeigt werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Active: '1'  
Desc: Select your preferred theme for OTRS.  
Key: ''  
Label: Theme  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Preferences::Theme  
NeedsReload: '1'  
PrefKey: UserTheme  
PreferenceGroup: Miscellaneous  
Prio: '3000'
```

### PreferencesGroups###TicketOverviewFilterSettings

Parameter der Spalten-Filter des Small-Ticket-Übersicht. Please note: setting 'Active' to 0 will only prevent agents from editing settings of this group in their personal preferences, but will still allow administrators to edit the settings of another user's behalf. Use 'PreferenceGroup' to control in which area these settings should be shown in the user interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Active: '0'  
Desc: Column ticket filters for Ticket Overviews type "Small".  
Key: ''  
Label: Enabled filters.  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Preferences::ColumnFilters  
PrefKey: UserFilterColumnsEnabled  
PreferenceGroup: Miscellaneous  
Prio: '8100'
```

### PreferencesGroups###TicketOverviewMediumPageShown

Parameter der Seiten (in der die Tickets angezeigt werden) der Medium-Ticket-Übersicht. Please note: setting 'Active' to 0 will only prevent agents from editing settings of this group in their personal preferences, but will still allow administrators to edit the settings of another user's behalf. Use 'PreferenceGroup' to control in which area these settings should be shown in the user interface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Active: '0'  
Data:  
  '10': '10'  
  '15': '15'  
  '20': '20'  
  '25': '25'  
  '30': '30'  
  '35': '35'  
DataSelected: '20'
```

```

Desc: Ticket limit per page for Ticket Overview "Medium".
Key: ''
Label: Ticket Overview "Medium" Limit
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Preferences::Generic
PrefKey: UserTicketOverviewMediumPageShown
PreferenceGroup: Miscellaneous
Prio: '8100'

```

### PreferencesGroups###TicketOverviewPreviewPageShown

Parameter der Seiten (in der die Tickets angezeigt werden) der Ticket-Vorschau-Übersicht. Please note: setting 'Active' to 0 will only prevent agents from editing settings of this group in their personal preferences, but will still allow administrators to edit the settings of another user's behalf. Use 'PreferenceGroup' to control in which area these settings should be shown in the user interface.

Standardwert:

```

---
Active: '0'
Data:
  '10': '10'
  '15': '15'
  '20': '20'
  '25': '25'
  '30': '30'
  '35': '35'
DataSelected: '15'
Desc: Ticket limit per page for Ticket Overview "Preview".
Key: ''
Label: Ticket Overview "Preview" Limit
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Preferences::Generic
PrefKey: UserTicketOverviewPreviewPageShown
PreferenceGroup: Miscellaneous
Prio: '8200'

```

### PreferencesGroups###TicketOverviewSmallPageShown

Parameter der Seiten (in der die Tickets angezeigt werden) der Small-Ticket-Übersicht. Please note: setting 'Active' to 0 will only prevent agents from editing settings of this group in their personal preferences, but will still allow administrators to edit the settings of another user's behalf. Use 'PreferenceGroup' to control in which area these settings should be shown in the user interface.

Standardwert:

```

---
Active: '0'
Data:
  '10': '10'
  '15': '15'
  '20': '20'
  '25': '25'
  '30': '30'
  '35': '35'
DataSelected: '25'
Desc: Ticket limit per page for Ticket Overview "Small".
Key: ''
Label: Ticket Overview "Small" Limit
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Preferences::Generic
PrefKey: UserTicketOverviewSmallPageShown
PreferenceGroup: Miscellaneous
Prio: '8000'

```

### PreferencesGroups###TimeZone

Definiert die Konfigurationsparameter des Items, die in der Benutzereinstellung angezeigt wird. Bitte beachte: Wenn 'Active' auf 0 eingestellt ist, so verhindert dies



nur, dass Agenten die Einstellung dieser Gruppe in ihren persönlichen Einstellungen verändern können. Der Administrator kann weiterhin diese Einstellungen im Name von Benutzern verändern. Benutze 'PreferenceGroup', um zu steuern, in welchem Bereich diese Einstellungen in der Benutzer-Oberfläche angezeigt werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Active: '1'  
Desc: Select your personal time zone. All times will be displayed relative to this  
time zone.  
Key: ''  
Label: Time Zone  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::Preferences::TimeZone  
PrefKey: UserTimeZone  
PreferenceGroup: UserProfile  
Prio: '3500'
```

### PreferencesTable

Legt den Namen der Tabelle fest, in der Benutzereinstellungen gespeichert werden.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- user_preferences
```

### PreferencesTableKey

Definiert die Spalte um die Schlüssel in der Eigenschaften-Tabelle zu speichern

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- preferences_key
```

### PreferencesTableUserID

Definiert den Namen der Spalte, unter der die Benutzer-Identifizier in der Eigenschaften-Tabelle gespeichert werden.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- user_id
```

### PreferencesTableValue

Definiert den Namen der Spalte, unter der Daten in der Eigenschaften-Tabelle gespeichert werden.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- preferences_value
```

## 131. Frontend → Agent → View → Stats

### Stats::CustomerIDAsMultiSelect

Zeigt alle Kunden-Identifikatoren in einem Mehrfachauswahlfeld (nicht sinnvoll, wenn Sie sehr viele Identifikatoren haben).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Stats::CustomerUserLoginsAsMultiSelect**

Zeigt alle Kundenbenutzer-Identifikatoren in einem Mehrfachauswahlfeld (nicht sinnvoll, wenn Sie sehr viele Identifikatoren haben).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Stats::DefaultSelectedDynamicObject**

Definiert die Standardauswahl in der Einfachauswahl für dynamische Objekte (Formular: genauere Spezifikation).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- Ticket

### **Stats::DefaultSelectedFormat**

Legt die Standardauswahl im Dropdown-Menü für das Statistik-Format (Form: Gemeinsame Spezifikation) fest. Bitte legen Sie die Formattaste fest (siehe Stats::Format).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

---  
- Print  
- CSV  
- Excel  
- D3::BarChart  
- D3::LineChart  
- D3::StackedAreaChart

### **Stats::DefaultSelectedPermissions**

Definiert die Standardauswahl im Drop-down-Menü für Berechtigungen (Formular: Allgemeine Angaben)

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

---  
- stats

### **Stats::ExchangeAxis**

Erlaubt Agenten die Achsen einer Statistik zu tauschen, wenn sie eine Statistik generieren.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Stats::Format**

Definiert alle möglichen Statistikausgabeformate.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CSV: CSV  
D3::BarChart: 'Graph: Bar Chart'  
D3::LineChart: 'Graph: Line Chart'  
D3::StackedAreaChart: 'Graph: Stacked Area Chart'  
Excel: Excel  
Print: Print
```

### **Stats::SearchLimit**

Definiert die maximalen Suchergebnisse für Statistiken.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1000'
```

### **Stats::SearchPageShown**

Steuert die maximale Anzahl angezeigter Statistiken pro Seite in der Übersicht.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '50'
```

### **Stats::UseAgentElementInStats**

Erlaubt Agenten eine individuelle Statistik zu generieren.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### **Stats::UseInvalidAgentInStats**

Erlaubt Agenten, die ungültig sind, individuelle Statistiken zu generieren.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

## **132. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketBounce**

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketBounce###Permission**

Benötigte Rechte um den "Umleiten"-Dialog eines Tickets im Agenten-Interface aufzurufen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- bounce
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketBounce###RequiredLock**

Bestimmt, ob dieser Screen im Agenten-Interface das Sperren des Tickets voraussetzt. Das Ticket wird (falls nötig) gesperrt und der aktuelle Agent wird als Besitzer gesetzt.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketBounce###StateDefault**

Bestimmt den Folgestatus für Tickets, für die im Umleiten-Bildschirm im Agenten-Interface eine Notiz hinzugefügt wurde.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- closed successful
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketBounce###StateType**

Legt den Folgestatus eines über den Umleiten-Bildschirm des Agenten-Bereichs umgeleiteten Tickets fest.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- open  
- closed
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::BounceText**

Definiert die Standardbenachrichtigung für umgeleitete Tickets für Kunden/Absender im Umleiten-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- Your email with ticket number "<OTRS_TICKET>" is bounced to "<OTRS_BOUNCE_TO>".  
Contact this address for further information.
```

## **133. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketBulk**

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketBulk###DynamicField**

Dynamische Felder, angezeigt im Ticket-Stapelverarbeitungsbildschirm der Agenten-Oberfläche.

Standardwert:

---

--- {}

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketBulk###IsVisibleForCustomerDefault**

Gibt an, ob die Notiz im Bildschirm zur Stapelverarbeitung von Tickets des Agentenbereichs standardmäßig für den Kunden sichtbar sein soll.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketBulk###Owner**

Setzt den Besitzer im Stapelverarbeitungs-Bildschirm für Tickets im Agentenbereich.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketBulk###Priority**

Zeigt die Auswahl zur Einstellung der Ticket-Priorität im Stapelverarbeitungs-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketBulk###PriorityDefault**

Definiert die Standard-Ticketpriorität in der 'Sammelaktion'-Oberfläche im Agenten-Interface.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- 3 normal

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketBulk###RequiredLock**

Automatisches Sperren und setzen des aktuellen Agenten als Besitzer nachdem der Sammelaktion-Bildschirm gewählt wurde.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketBulk###Responsible**

Setzt den verantwortlichen Agenten im Stapelverarbeitungs-Bildschirm für Tickets im Agentenbereich.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketBulk###State**

Setzt den Status im Stapelverarbeitungs-Bildschirm für Tickets im Agentenbereich.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketBulk###StateDefault**

Definiert den standardmäßigen Folgestatus für ein Ticket, im Stapelverarbeitungs-Bildschirm im Agenten-Oberfläche.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- open
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketBulk###StateType**

Definiert den Folgestatus für ein Ticket, im Stapelverarbeitungs-Bildschirm im Agenten-Interface.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- open  
- closed  
- pending reminder  
- pending auto
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketBulk###TicketType**

Setzt den Ticket-Typ im Stapelverarbeitungs-Bildschirm für Tickets im Agentenbereich (Ticket::Type muss aktiviert sein).

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::BulkFeature**

Aktiviert das Stapelverarbeitungs-Feature für das Agenten-Interface, das das gleichzeitige Bearbeiten von mehreren Tickets erlaubt.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::BulkFeatureGroup**

Aktiviert das Stapelverarbeitungs-Feature nur für die eingetragenen Gruppen.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- admin  
- users
```

## 134. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketClose

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketClose###Body**

Definiert den Standard Body-Text für Notizen in der "Ticket Schließen" Ansicht in der Agenten-Oberfläche.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- ''
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketClose###DynamicField**

Dynamische Felder zur Eingabe im Ticket schließen-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs.

Standardwert:

```
--- {}
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketClose###FormDraft**

Erlaubt das Speichern des aktuellen Stands als Entwurf im Schließen-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketClose###HistoryComment**

Steuert den Historien-Kommentar für die Ticket schließen-Aktion im Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
--- '%Close'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketClose###HistoryType**

Definiert den Historien-Typ für die Aktion "Ticket Schließen" welcher für die Ticket-Historie in der Agenten-Oberfläche benutzt wird.

Standardwert:

```
--- AddNote
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketClose###InformAgent**

Zeigt in der "Ticket Schließen" Ansicht der Agenten-Oberfläche eine Liste aller möglichen Agenten (alle Agenten mit Berechtigung für Notizen in diesem Ticket/ dieser Queue) die informiert werden sollen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

---

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketClose###InvolvedAgent**

Zeigt in der "Ticket Schließen" Ansicht der Agenten-Oberfläche eine Liste aller am Ticket beteiligten Agenten.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketClose###IsVisibleForCustomerDefault**

Gibt an, ob die Notiz im Bildschirm zum Schließen von Tickets des Agentenbereichs standardmäßig für den Kunden sichtbar sein soll.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketClose###Note**

Erlaubt in der Agentenoberfläche das Hinzufügen von Notizen im 'Schließen'-Bildschirm. Kann durch Ticket::Frontend::NeedAccountedTime überschrieben werden.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketClose###NoteMandatory**

Setzt ob eine Notiz vom Agenten ausgefüllt werden muss. Kann durch Ticket::Frontend::NeedAccountedTime überschrieben werden.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketClose###Owner**

Setzt den Besitzer im Schließen-Bildschirm für Tickets im Agentenbereich.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketClose###OwnerMandatory**

Gibt an, ob ein Ticket-Besitzer durch einen Agenten ausgewählt sein muss.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:



---

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketClose###Permission**

Benötigte Rechte um den "Schließen"-Dialog im Agenten-Interface aufzurufen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- close

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketClose###Priority**

Zeigt die Auswahl zur Einstellung der Ticket-Priorität im Schließen-Bildschirm im Agentenbereich.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketClose###PriorityDefault**

Definiert die Standard-Ticketpriorität in der 'Schließen'-Oberfläche im Agenten-Interface.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- 3 normal

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketClose###Queue**

Setzt die Queue im Schließen-Bildschirm von Tickets im Agentenbereich.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketClose###QueueMandatory**

Legt fest, ob Agenten eine Queue wählen müssen.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketClose###RequiredLock**

Bestimmt, ob dieser Screen im Agenten-Interface das Sperren des Tickets voraussetzt. Das Ticket wird (falls nötig) gesperrt und der aktuelle Agent wird als Besitzer gesetzt.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketClose###Responsible**

Setzt den verantwortlichen Agenten im Schließen-Bildschirm für Tickets im Agentenbereich.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketClose###ResponsibleMandatory**

Legt fest, ob Agenten einen Verantwortlichen wählen müssen.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketClose###RichTextHeight**

Definiert die Höhe der RichText-Editor Komponente. Geben Sie einen Zahlen- (Pixel) oder Prozenwert (relativ) an.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- '100'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketClose###RichTextWidth**

Definiert die Breite der RichText-Editor Komponente. Geben Sie einen Zahlen- (Pixel) oder Prozenwert (relativ) an.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- '620'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketClose###SLAMandatory**

Gibt an, ob ein SLA durch einen Agenten ausgewählt sein muss.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketClose###Service**

Setzt den Service im Schließen-Bildschirm für Tickets im Agentenbereich (Ticket::Service muss aktiviert sein).

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketClose###ServiceMandatory**

Gibt an, ob ein Service durch einen Agenten ausgewählt sein muss.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketClose###State**

Setzt den Status im Schließen-Bildschirm für Tickets im Agentenbereich.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketClose###StateDefault**

Bestimmt den Folgestatus für Tickets, für die im Schließen-Bildschirm im Agenten-Interface eine Notiz hinzugefügt wurde.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- closed successful

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketClose###StateMandatory**

Legt fest, ob Agenten einen Status wählen müssen.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketClose###StateType**

Definiert den nächsten Ticket Status nach dem hinzufügen einer Notiz im "Ticket Schließen" Ansicht der Agenten-Oberfläche.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

---  
- closed

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketClose###Subject**

Bestimmt den Standard-Betreff für Notizen, die im Ticket schließen-Bildschirm im Agentenbereich hinzugefügt werden.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- ''

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketClose###TicketType**

Setzt den Ticket-Typ im Schließen-Bildschirm für Tickets im Agentenbereich (Ticket::Type muss aktiviert sein).

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketClose###Title**

Zeigt das Feld zur Eingabe eines Ticket-Titels im Schließen-Ticket-Bildschirm der Agentenoberfläche.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- 0

## **135. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketCompose**

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketCompose###DynamicField**

Dynamische Felder zur Eingabe im Ticket verfassen-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs.

Standardwert:

--- {}

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketCompose###FormDraft**

Erlaubt das Speichern des aktuellen Stands als Entwurf im Verfassen-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketCompose###IsVisibleForCustomerDefault**

Gibt an, ob die Nachricht im Verfassen-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs standardmäßig für den Kunden sichtbar sein soll.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketCompose###Permission**

Benötigte Rechte um den "Verfassen"-Dialog eines Tickets im Agenten-Interface aufzurufen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- compose
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketCompose###RequiredLock**

Bestimmt, ob dieser Screen im Agenten-Interface das Sperren des Tickets voraussetzt. Das Ticket wird (falls nötig) gesperrt und der aktuelle Agent wird als Besitzer gesetzt.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketCompose###RichTextHeight**

Definiert die Höhe der RichText-Editor Komponente. Geben Sie einen Zahlen- (Pixel) oder Prozenwert (relativ) an.

Standardwert:

```
--- '320'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketCompose###RichTextWidth**

Definiert die Breite der RichText-Editor Komponente. Geben Sie einen Zahlen- (Pixel) oder Prozenwert (relativ) an.

Standardwert:

```
--- '620'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketCompose###StateDefault**

Bestimmt den Folgestatus für Tickets, auf die ein Agent im Antworten-Bildschirm im Agenten-Interface geantwortet hat.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- open
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketCompose###StateType**

Definiert den nächsten möglichen Status nach Erstellen eines / Antworten auf ein Ticket im Verfassen-Bildschirm im Agenten-Interface.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- open  
- closed  
- pending auto  
- pending reminder
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::ComposeAddCustomerAddress**

Fügt die Kunden E-Mailadresse zu den Empfängern hinzu in der "TicketCompose"-Oberfläche des Agenten-Interface hinzu. Die Kunden E-Mailadresse wird nicht hinzugefügt, wenn der Artikel-Typ 'email an intern' ist.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Ticket::Frontend::ComposeReplaceSenderAddress**

Ersetzt den ursprünglichen Absender durch die E-Mail-Adresse des aktuellen Kunden beim Verfassen einer Antwort im Ticket verfassen-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::Quote**

Legt das genutzte Zeichen für Zitate in Plaintext-E-Mails im Verfassen-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs fest. Bleibt das Feld leer oder ist die Einstellung nicht aktiviert, wird die ursprüngliche E-Mail nicht zitiert, sondern an die Antwort angehängt.

Standardwert:

--- '>'

### **Ticket::Frontend::ResponseFormat**

Steuert das Format von Antworten im Ticket erstellen-Bildschirm im Agentenbereich ([% Data.OrigFrom | html %] entspricht genau dem Absender, [% Data.OrigFromName | html %] enthält nur den realen Namen des Absenders).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '[% Data.Salutation | html %]
[% Data.StdResponse | html %]
[% Data.Signature | html %]

[% Data.CreateTime | Localize("TimeShort") %] - [% Data.OrigFromName | html %] [%
Translate("wrote") | html %]:

[% Data.Body | html %]
'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::ResponseQuoteMaxLines**

Legt die maximale Anzahl an zitierten Zeilen fest, die zu Antworten hinzugefügt werden.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- '99'

## **136. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketCustomer**

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketCustomer###Permission**

Benötigte Rechte um den Kunden eines Tickets im Agenten-Interface zu ändern.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- customer

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketCustomer###RequiredLock**

Bestimmt, ob dieser Screen im Agenten-Interface das Sperren des Tickets voraussetzt. Das Ticket wird (falls nötig) gesperrt und der aktuelle Agent wird als Besitzer gesetzt.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketCustomer::CustomerIDReadOnly**

Legt fest, ob die Kundennummer im Agentenbereich als nur lesend angezeigt wird.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

## **137. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketEmailNew**

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketEmail###Body**

Bestimmt den Standardtext für neue E-Mail-Tickets im Agentenbereich.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- ''

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketEmail###DynamicField**

Dynamische Felder zur Eingabe im E-Mail Ticket-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs.

Standardwert:

--- {}

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketEmail###HistoryComment**

Steuert den Historien-Kommentar für Emailtickets im Agentenbereich.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- ''

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketEmail###HistoryType**

Definiert den Historien-Typ für die Aktion "Neues Email Ticket" welcher für die Ticket-Historie in der Agenten-Oberfläche benutzt wird.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- EmailAgent

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketEmail###IsVisibleForCustomer**

Bestimmt die voreingestellte Sichtbarkeit von Artikeln für Kunden in E-Mail-Tickets im Agentenbereich.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketEmail###Priority**

Setzt die Standard Priorität für neue E-Mail-Tickets in der Agenten-Oberfläche.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 3 normal

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketEmail###RichTextHeight**

Definiert die Höhe der RichText-Editor Komponente. Geben Sie einen Zahlen- (Pixel) oder Prozenwert (relativ) an.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- '320'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketEmail###RichTextWidth**

Definiert die Breite der RichText-Editor Komponente. Geben Sie einen Zahlen- (Pixel) oder Prozenwert (relativ) an.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- '620'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketEmail###SLAMandatory**

Gibt an, ob ein SLA durch einen Agenten ausgewählt sein muss.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketEmail###SenderType**

Bestimmt den Standard-Sendertyp für neue E-Mail-Tickets im Agentenbereich.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.



Standardwert:

```
--- agent
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketEmail###ServiceMandatory**

Gibt an, ob ein Service durch einen Agenten ausgewählt sein muss.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketEmail###SplitLinkType**

Bestimmt den voreingestellten Link-Typ für geteilte Tickets im Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Direction: Target  
LinkType: ParentChild
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketEmail###StateDefault**

Setzt den Standard Ticket-Status für neue E-Mail-Tickets in der Agenten-Oberfläche.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- open
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketEmail###StateType**

Definiert den Nächstmöglichen Ticketstatus, nachdem ein neues E-Mailticket im Agenten-interface erstellt wurde.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- open  
- pending auto  
- pending reminder  
- closed
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketEmail###Subject**

Bestimmt den Standard-Betreff für neue E-Mail-Tickets (z.B. "Ausgehende E-Mail") im Agentenbereich.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- ''
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketEmail::CustomerIDReadOnly**

Legt fest, ob die Kundennummer im Agentenbereich als nur lesend angezeigt wird.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

## 138. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketEmailOutbound

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketEmailOutbound###DynamicField**

Dynamische Felder zur Eingabe im ausgehende E-Mail-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs.

Standardwert:

--- {}

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketEmailOutbound###FormDraft**

Erlaubt das Speichern des aktuellen Stands als Entwurf im Ausgehende-E-Mail-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketEmailOutbound###IsVisibleForCustomerDefault**

Gibt an, ob die Nachricht im Bildschirm für ausgehende E-Mails des Agentenbereichs standardmäßig für den Kunden sichtbar sein soll.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketEmailOutbound###Permission**

Benötigte Rechte, um den Dialog für ausgehende Emails im Agenten-Interface aufzurufen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- compose

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketEmailOutbound###RequiredLock**

Bestimmt, ob dieser Screen im Agenten-Interface das Sperren des Tickets voraussetzt. Das Ticket wird (falls nötig) gesperrt und der aktuelle Agent wird als Besitzer gesetzt.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketEmailOutbound###RichTextHeight**

Definiert die Höhe der RichText-Editor Komponente. Geben Sie einen Zahlen- (Pixel) oder Prozenwert (relativ) an.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- '300'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketEmailOutbound###RichTextWidth**

Definiert die Breite der RichText-Editor Komponente. Geben Sie einen Zahlen- (Pixel) oder Prozenwert (relativ) an.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- '620'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketEmailOutbound###StateDefault**

Bestimmt den Folgestatus für Tickets, nachdem eine ausgehende E-Mail versendet wurde.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- open
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketEmailOutbound###StateType**

Definiert die nächsten, auswählbaren Status, nachdem eine ausgehende Email versendet wurde.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- open  
- closed  
- pending reminder  
- pending auto
```

## **139. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketEmailResend**

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketEmailResend###IsVisibleForCustomerDefault**

Gibt an, ob die Nachricht im Bildschirm für neu zu sendende E-Mails des Agentenbereichs standardmäßig für den Kunden sichtbar sein soll.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketEmailResend###Permission**

Benötigte Rechte, um den Dialog zum erneuten Senden von E-Mails im Agenten-Interface aufzurufen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- compose
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketEmailResend###RequiredLock**

Bestimmt, ob dieser Screen im Agenten-Interface das Sperren des Tickets voraussetzt. Das Ticket wird (falls nötig) gesperrt und der aktuelle Agent wird als Besitzer gesetzt.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketEmailResend###RichTextHeight**

Definiert die Höhe der RichText-Editor Komponente. Geben Sie einen Zahlen- (Pixel) oder Prozenwert (relativ) an.

Standardwert:

```
--- '300'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketEmailResend###RichTextWidth**

Definiert die Breite der RichText-Editor Komponente. Geben Sie einen Zahlen- (Pixel) oder Prozenwert (relativ) an.

Standardwert:

```
--- '620'
```

## **140. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketEscalation**

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketEscalationView###DefaultColumns**

Filterbare Spalten in der betreffenden Ansicht des Agentenbereichs. Hinweis: Nur Ticket-Attribute, dynamische Felder (DynamicField\_NameX) und Kundenattribute (z. B. CustomerUserPhone, CustomerCompanyName) sind zulässig.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Age: '2'  
Changed: '1'  
Created: '1'  
CustomerCompanyName: '1'  
CustomerID: '2'  
CustomerName: '1'  
CustomerUserID: '1'  
EscalationResponseTime: '1'  
EscalationSolutionTime: '1'  
EscalationTime: '2'  
EscalationUpdateTime: '1'  
Lock: '2'  
Owner: '2'  
PendingTime: '1'  
Priority: '1'  
Queue: '2'  
Responsible: '1'  
SLA: '1'  
Sender: '2'  
Service: '1'  
State: '2'  
Subject: '1'  
TicketNumber: '2'  
Title: '2'  
Type: '1'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketEscalationView###Order::Default**

Steuert die Ticket-Sortierung (nach der Sortierung nach Priorität) für die Eskalations-Ansicht des Agentenbereichs. Auf: Älteste oben. Ab: Neuste oben.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- Up

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketEscalationView###SortBy::Default**

Bestimmt das Standard-Ticket-Attribut für das Sortieren der Tickets in der Eskalations-Anzeige im Agent-Interface.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- EscalationTime

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketEscalationView###TicketPermission**

Definiert die benötigten Rechte, um ein Ticket in der Eskalationsansicht der Agenten-Oberfläche anzuzeigen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- rw

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketEscalationView###ViewableTicketsPage**

Zeigt in der Eskalation-Ansicht im der Agenten-Oberfläche alle offenen Tickets (auch wenn diese gesperrt sind).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '50'

## **141. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketForward**

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketForward###DynamicField**

Dynamische Felder zur Eingabe im Ticket weiterleiten-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs.

Standardwert:

--- {}

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketForward###FormDraft**

Erlaubt das Speichern des aktuellen Stands als Entwurf im Weiterleiten-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs.

Standardwert:

---

--- '1'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketForward###IsVisibleForCustomerDefault**

Gibt an, ob die Nachricht im Weiterleiten-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs standardmäßig für den Kunden sichtbar sein soll.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketForward###Permission**

Benötigte Rechte um den "Weiterleiten"-Dialog eines Tickets im Agenten-Interface aufzurufen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- forward

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketForward###RequiredLock**

Bestimmt, ob dieser Screen im Agenten-Interface das Sperren des Tickets voraussetzt. Das Ticket wird (falls nötig) gesperrt und der aktuelle Agent wird als Besitzer gesetzt.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketForward###RichTextHeight**

Definiert die Höhe der RichText-Editor Komponente. Geben Sie einen Zahlen- (Pixel) oder Prozenwert (relativ) an.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- '100'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketForward###RichTextWidth**

Definiert die Breite der RichText-Editor Komponente. Geben Sie einen Zahlen- (Pixel) oder Prozenwert (relativ) an.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- '620'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketForward###StateDefault**

Bestimmt den Folgestatus für Tickets, für die im Weiterleiten-Bildschirm im Agenten-Interface eine Notiz hinzugefügt wurde.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- closed successful
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketForward###StateType**

Legt die möglichen Folgestatus fest, die nach dem Weiterleiten eines Tickets im Weiterleiten-Bildschirm des Agenten-Bereichs gewählt werden können.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- open  
- closed  
- pending reminder  
- pending auto
```

## **142. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketFreeText**

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketFreeText###Body**

Definiert den Standard-Inhalt einer Notiz in der TicketFreeText-Oberfläche im Agenten-Interface.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- ''
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketFreeText###DynamicField**

Dynamische Felder zur Eingabe im Freitextfelder-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs.

Standardwert:

```
--- {}
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketFreeText###FormDraft**

Erlaubt das Speichern des aktuellen Stands als Entwurf im Freitext-Felder-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketFreeText###HistoryComment**

Steuert den Historien-Kommentar für die Freitext-Aktion im Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
--- '%FreeText'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketFreeText###HistoryType**

Definiert den Historien-Typ für die Aktion "Ticket FreiText" welcher für die Ticket-Historie in der Agenten-Oberfläche benutzt wird.

Standardwert:

```
--- AddNote
```

---

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketFreeText###InformAgent**

Zeigt in der "Ticket FreiText" Ansicht der Agenten-Oberfläche eine Liste aller möglichen Agenten (alle Agenten mit Berechtigung für Notizen in diesem Ticket/ dieser Queue) die informiert werden sollen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketFreeText###InvolvedAgent**

Zeigt in der "Ticket FreiText" Ansicht der Agenten-Oberfläche eine Liste aller am Ticket beteiligten Agenten.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketFreeText###IsVisibleForCustomerDefault**

Gibt an, ob die Notiz im Bildschirm für Freitextfelder des Agentenbereichs standardmäßig für den Kunden sichtbar sein soll.

Standardwert:

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketFreeText###Note**

Erlaubt in der Agentenoberfläche das Hinzufügen von Notizen im 'Freie-Felder'-Bildschirm. Kann durch Ticket::Frontend::NeedAccountedTime überschrieben werden.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketFreeText###NoteMandatory**

Setzt ob eine Notiz vom Agenten ausgefüllt werden muss. Kann durch Ticket::Frontend::NeedAccountedTime überschrieben werden.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketFreeText###Owner**

Setzt den Besitzer im Freitext-Bildschirm für Tickets im Agentenbereich.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:



---

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketFreeText###OwnerMandatory**

Gibt an, ob ein Ticket-Besitzer durch einen Agenten ausgewählt sein muss.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketFreeText###Permission**

Benötigte Rechte um den "Freitext"-Dialog eines Tickets im Agenten-Interface aufzurufen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketFreeText###Priority**

Zeigt die Auswahl zur Einstellung der Ticket-Priorität im Freitextfelder-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketFreeText###PriorityDefault**

Definiert die Standard-Ticketpriorität in der 'Freie Felder'-Oberfläche im Agenten-Interface.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketFreeText###Queue**

Setzt die Queue im Freitext-Bildschirm von Tickets im Agentenbereich.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketFreeText###QueueMandatory**

Legt fest, ob Agenten eine Queue wählen müssen.

Standardwert:

---

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketFreeText###RequiredLock**

Bestimmt, ob dieser Screen im Agenten-Interface das Sperren des Tickets voraussetzt. Das Ticket wird (falls nötig) gesperrt und der aktuelle Agent wird als Besitzer gesetzt.

Standardwert:

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketFreeText###Responsible**

Setzt den verantwortlichen Agenten im Freitext-Bildschirm für Tickets im Agentenbereich.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketFreeText###ResponsibleMandatory**

Legt fest, ob Agenten einen Verantwortlichen wählen müssen.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketFreeText###RichTextHeight**

Definiert die Höhe der RichText-Editor Komponente. Geben Sie einen Zahlen- (Pixel) oder Prozenwert (relativ) an.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketFreeText###RichTextWidth**

Definiert die Breite der RichText-Editor Komponente. Geben Sie einen Zahlen- (Pixel) oder Prozenwert (relativ) an.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketFreeText###SLAMandatory**

Gibt an, ob ein SLA durch einen Agenten ausgewählt sein muss.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketFreeText###Service**

Setzt den Service im Freitext-Bildschirm für Tickets im Agentenbereich (Ticket::Service muss aktiviert sein).

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketFreeText###ServiceMandatory**

Gibt an, ob ein Service durch einen Agenten ausgewählt sein muss.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketFreeText###State**

Setzt den Status im Freitext-Bildschirm für Tickets im Agentenbereich.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketFreeText###StateDefault**

Bestimmt den Folgestatus für Tickets, für die im Freitextfelder-Bildschirm im Agenten-Interface eine Notiz hinzugefügt wurde.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- open
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketFreeText###StateMandatory**

Legt fest, ob Agenten einen Status wählen müssen.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketFreeText###StateType**

Definiert den nächsten Ticket Status nach dem hinzufügen einer Notiz im "Ticket Freitext" Ansicht der Agenten-Oberfläche.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- open  
- closed  
- pending reminder
```

---

- pending auto

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketFreeText###Subject**

Bestimmt den Standard-Betreff einer Notiz im Ticket-Freitext-Bildschirm des Agenten-Interfaces.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

---

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketFreeText###TicketType**

Setzt den Ticket-Typ im Freitext-Bildschirm für Tickets im Agentenbereich (Ticket::Type muss aktiviert sein).

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketFreeText###Title**

Zeigt das Feld zur Eingabe eines Ticket-Titels im Freitextfelder-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

## **143. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketHistory**

### **Ticket::Frontend::HistoryOrder**

Zeigt die Änderungschronik (umgekehrte Reihenfolge) in der Agentenoberfläche an.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- normal

### **Ticket::Frontend::HistoryTypes###000-Framework**

Kontrolliert wie die Ticket-Historie in lesbaren Werten dargestellt wird.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

---  
AddNote: Added note (%s).  
ArchiveFlagUpdate: Changed archive state to "%s".  
Bounce: Bounced to "%s".  
CustomerUpdate: Changed customer to "%s".

```

EmailAgent: Sent email to customer.
EmailCustomer: Added email. %s
EmailResend: Resent email to "%s".
EscalationResponseTimeNotifyBefore: Notified about response time escalation.
EscalationResponseTimeStart: Started response time escalation.
EscalationResponseTimeStop: Stopped response time escalation.
EscalationSolutionTimeNotifyBefore: Notified about solution time escalation.
EscalationSolutionTimeStart: Started solution time escalation.
EscalationSolutionTimeStop: Stopped solution time escalation.
EscalationUpdateTimeNotifyBefore: Notified about update time escalation.
EscalationUpdateTimeStart: Started update time escalation.
EscalationUpdateTimeStop: Stopped update time escalation.
FollowUp: Added follow-up to ticket [%s]. %s
Forward: Forwarded to "%s".
Lock: Locked ticket.
LoopProtection: 'Loop protection: no auto-response sent to "%s".'
Merged: Merged Ticket (%s/%s) to (%s/%s).
Misc: '%s'
Move: Changed queue to "%s" (%s) from "%s" (%s).
NewTicket: Created ticket [%s] in "%s" with priority "%s" and state "%s".
OwnerUpdate: Changed owner to "%s" (%s).
PhoneCallAgent: Added phone call to customer.
PhoneCallCustomer: Added phone call from customer.
PriorityUpdate: Changed priority from "%s" (%s) to "%s" (%s).
Remove: '%s'
ResponsibleUpdate: Changed responsible to "%s" (%s).
SLAUpdate: Changed SLA to "%s" (%s).
SendAgentNotification: Sent "%s" notification to "%s" via "%s".
SendAnswer: Sent email to "%s".
SendAutoFollowUp: Sent auto follow-up to "%s".
SendAutoReject: Sent auto reject to "%s".
SendAutoReply: Sent auto reply to "%s".
SendCustomerNotification: Sent notification to "%s".
ServiceUpdate: Changed service to "%s" (%s).
SetPendingTime: Changed pending time to "%s".
StateUpdate: Changed state from "%s" to "%s".
Subscribe: Added subscription for user "%s".
SystemRequest: Added system request (%s).
TicketDynamicFieldUpdate: Changed dynamic field %s from "%s" to "%s".
TicketLinkAdd: Added link to ticket "%s".
TicketLinkDelete: Deleted link to ticket "%s".
TimeAccounting: Added %s time unit(s), for a total of %s time unit(s).
TitleUpdate: Changed title from "%s" to "%s".
TypeUpdate: Changed type from "%s" (%s) to "%s" (%s).
Unlock: Unlocked ticket.
Unsubscribe: Removed subscription for user "%s".
WebRequestCustomer: Added web request from customer.

```

### **Ticket::Frontend::HistoryTypes###001-Framework**

Kontrolliert wie die Ticket-Historie in lesbaren Werten dargestellt wird.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```

---
AddSMS: Added SMS for "%s".

```

## **144. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketLocked**

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketLockedView###DefaultColumns**

Filterbare Spalten in der betreffenden Ansicht des Agentenbereichs. Hinweis: Nur Ticket-Attribute, dynamische Felder (DynamicField\_NameX) und Kundenattribute (z. B. CustomerUserPhone, CustomerCompanyName) sind zulässig.

Standardwert:

```

---
Age: '2'
Changed: '1'
Created: '1'
CustomerCompanyName: '1'
CustomerID: '2'
CustomerName: '1'
CustomerUserID: '1'
EscalationResponseTime: '1'
EscalationSolutionTime: '1'
EscalationTime: '1'
EscalationUpdateTime: '1'
Lock: '2'
Owner: '2'
PendingTime: '1'
Priority: '1'
Queue: '2'
Responsible: '1'
SLA: '1'
Sender: '2'
Service: '1'
State: '2'
Subject: '1'
TicketNumber: '2'
Title: '2'
Type: '1'

```

#### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketLockedView###Order::Default**

Steuert die Ticket-Sortierung für die Gesperrt-Ansicht des Agentenbereichs. Auf: Älteste oben. Ab: Neuste oben.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- Up

#### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketLockedView###SortBy::Default**

Bestimmt das Standard-Ticket-Attribut für das Sortieren der Tickets in der Gesperrte-Tickets-Anzeige im Agent-Interface.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- Age

## **145. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketMerge**

#### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketMerge###Permission**

Benötigte Rechte um den "Zusammenfassen"-Dialog eines Tickets im Agenten-Interface aufzurufen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- rw

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketMerge###RequiredLock**

Bestimmt, ob dieser Screen im Agenten-Interface das Sperren des Tickets voraussetzt. Das Ticket wird (falls nötig) gesperrt und der aktuelle Agent wird als Besitzer gesetzt.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketMerge###RichTextHeight**

Definiert die Höhe der RichText-Editor Komponente. Geben Sie einen Zahlen- (Pixel) oder Prozenwert (relativ) an.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- '100'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketMerge###RichTextWidth**

Definiert die Breite der RichText-Editor Komponente. Geben Sie einen Zahlen- (Pixel) oder Prozenwert (relativ) an.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- '620'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AutomaticMergeSubject**

Wenn Tickets zusammengefasst werden, wird automatisch zu dem Ticket, das nicht länger aktiv ist, eine Notiz hinzugefügt. Hier können Sie den Gegenstand dieser Notiz definieren (dieser Text kann nicht durch den Agent verändert werden).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- Ticket Merged
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AutomaticMergeText**

Wenn Tickets zusammengefasst werden, wird automatisch zu dem Ticket, das nicht länger aktiv ist, eine Notiz hinzugefügt. Hier können Sie den Textkörper dieser Notiz definieren (dieser Text kann nicht durch den Agent verändert werden).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- Merged Ticket <OTRS_TICKET> to <OTRS_MERGE_TO_TICKET>.
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::MergeText**

Wenn Tickets zusammengefasst werden, kann der Kunde durch Setzen des Kontrollkästchens "Sender informieren" per E-Mail informiert werden. In diesem Bereich können Sie einen vorformatierten Text definieren, der später durch die Agents modifiziert werden kann.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- Your email with ticket number "<OTRS_TICKET>" is merged to "<OTRS_MERGE_TO_TICKET>".
```

## 146. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketMove

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketMove###Body**

Definiert den Standard Body-Text für Notizen in der "Ticket Verschieben" Ansicht in der Agenten-Oberfläche.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- ''
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketMove###DynamicField**

Dynamische Felder zur Eingabe im Ticket verschieben-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs.

Standardwert:

```
--- {}
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketMove###FormDraft**

Erlaubt das Speichern des aktuellen Stands als Entwurf im Verschieben-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketMove###NextScreen**

Bestimmt das nächste Fenster nach dem das Ticket verschoben ist. LastScreenOverview wechselt zur letzten Übersichtsseite. TicketZoom wechselt zur Ticket-Detailansicht.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- TicketZoom
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketMove###Note**

Erlaubt in der Agentenoberfläche das Hinzufügen von Notizen im 'Freie-Felder'-Bildschirm. Kann durch Ticket::Frontend::NeedAccountedTime überschrieben werden.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```



---

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketMove###NoteMandatory**

Setzt ob eine Notiz vom Agenten ausgefüllt werden muss. Kann durch Ticket::Frontend::NeedAccountedTime überschrieben werden.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketMove###Priority**

Zeigt die Auswahl zur Einstellung der Ticket-Priorität im verschieben-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketMove###RequiredLock**

Automatisches Sperren und setzen des aktuellen Agenten als Besitzer nachdem der Verschieben-Bildschirm im Agenten-Interface geöffnet wurde.

Standardwert:

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketMove###RichTextHeight**

Definiert die Höhe der RichText-Editor Komponente. Geben Sie einen Zahlen- (Pixel) oder Prozenwert (relativ) an.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketMove###RichTextWidth**

Definiert die Breite der RichText-Editor Komponente. Geben Sie einen Zahlen- (Pixel) oder Prozenwert (relativ) an.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketMove###State**

Erlaubt das Setzen eines neuen Ticket-Status im Verschieben-Bildschirm im Agenten-Interface.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

#### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketMove###StateMandatory**

Legt fest, ob Agenten einen Status wählen müssen.

Standardwert:

--- 0

#### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketMove###StateType**

Definiert den nächsten Ticket Status nach dem verschieben in eine andere Queue in der "Ticket Queue" Ansicht der Agenten-Oberfläche.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

---  
- open  
- closed

#### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketMove###Subject**

Bestimmt den Standard-Betreff für Notizen, die im Ticket verschieben-Bildschirm im Agentenbereich hinzugefügt werden.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- ''

#### **Ticket::Frontend::MoveType**

Bestimmt ob die Liste möglicher Queues in die ein Ticket verschoben werden kann als eine DropDown-Liste angezeigt wird oder in einem neuen Fenster. Wenn "Neues Fenster" eingestellt ist, können Sie ein Verschiebe-Notiz zum Ticket hinzufügen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- form

## **147. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketNote**

#### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketNote###Body**

Definiert den Standard Body-Text für Notizen in der "Ticket Notiz" Ansicht in der Agenten-Oberfläche.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- ''

---

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketNote###DynamicField**

Dynamische Felder zur Eingabe im Notiz erstellen-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs.

Standardwert:

--- {}

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketNote###FormDraft**

Erlaubt das Speichern des aktuellen Stands als Entwurf im Notiz-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketNote###HistoryComment**

Steuert den Historien-Kommentar für die Ticketnotiz-Aktion im Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

--- '%Note'

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketNote###HistoryType**

Definiert den Historien-Typ für die Aktion "Ticket Notiz" welcher für die Ticket-Historie in der Agenten-Oberfläche benutzt wird.

Standardwert:

--- AddNote

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketNote###InformAgent**

Zeigt in der "Ticket Notiz" Ansicht der Agenten-Oberfläche eine Liste aller möglichen Agenten (alle Agenten mit Berechtigung für Notizen in diesem Ticket/ dieser Queue) die informiert werden sollen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketNote###InvolvedAgent**

Zeigt in der "Ticket Notiz" Ansicht der Agenten-Oberfläche eine Liste aller am Ticket beteiligten Agenten.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketNote###IsVisibleForCustomerDefault**

Gibt an, ob die Notiz im Bildschirm zum Erfassen von Notizen des Agentenbereichs standardmäßig für den Kunden sichtbar sein soll.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketNote###Note**

Erlaubt in der Agentenoberfläche das Hinzufügen von Notizen im 'Notiz'-Bildschirm. Kann durch Ticket::Frontend::NeedAccountedTime überschrieben werden.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketNote###NoteMandatory**

Setzt ob eine Notiz vom Agenten ausgefüllt werden muss. Kann durch Ticket::Frontend::NeedAccountedTime überschrieben werden.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketNote###Owner**

Setzt den Besitzer im Notiz-Bildschirm für Tickets im Agentenbereich.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketNote###OwnerMandatory**

Gibt an, ob ein Ticket-Besitzer durch einen Agenten ausgewählt sein muss.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketNote###Permission**

Benötigte Rechte um den "Notiz"-Dialog eines Tickets im Agenten-Interface aufzurufen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- note

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketNote###Priority**

Zeigt die Auswahl zur Einstellung der Ticket-Priorität im Notiz hinzufügen-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketNote###PriorityDefault**

Definiert die Standard-Ticketpriorität in der 'Notiz'-Oberfläche im Agenten-Interface.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- 3 normal

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketNote###Queue**

Setzt die Queue im Notiz-Bildschirm von Tickets im Agentenbereich.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketNote###QueueMandatory**

Legt fest, ob Agenten eine Queue wählen müssen.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketNote###RequiredLock**

Bestimmt, ob dieser Screen im Agenten-Interface das Sperren des Tickets voraussetzt. Das Ticket wird (falls nötig) gesperrt und der aktuelle Agent wird als Besitzer gesetzt.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketNote###Responsible**

Setzt den verantwortlichen Agenten im Notiz-Bildschirm für Tickets im Agentenbereich.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketNote###ResponsibleMandatory**

Legt fest, ob Agenten einen Verantwortlichen wählen müssen.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- 0

---

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketNote###RichTextHeight**

Definiert die Höhe der RichText-Editor Komponente. Geben Sie einen Zahlen- (Pixel) oder Prozenwert (relativ) an.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- '100'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketNote###RichTextWidth**

Definiert die Breite der RichText-Editor Komponente. Geben Sie einen Zahlen- (Pixel) oder Prozenwert (relativ) an.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- '620'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketNote###SLAMandatory**

Gibt an, ob ein SLA durch einen Agenten ausgewählt sein muss.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketNote###Service**

Setzt den Service im Notiz-Bildschirm für Tickets im Agentenbereich (Ticket::Service muss aktiviert sein).

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketNote###ServiceMandatory**

Gibt an, ob ein Service durch einen Agenten ausgewählt sein muss.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketNote###State**

Setzt den Status im Notiz-Bildschirm für Tickets im Agentenbereich.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketNote###StateDefault**

Bestimmt den Folgestatus für Tickets, für die im Notiz-Bildschirm im Agenten-Interface eine Notiz hinzugefügt wurde.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- open

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketNote###StateMandatory**

Legt fest, ob Agenten einen Status wählen müssen.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketNote###StateType**

Definiert den nächsten Ticket Status nach dem hinzufügen einer Notiz im "Ticket Notiz" Ansicht der Agenten-Oberfläche.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

---  
- open  
- closed  
- pending reminder  
- pending auto

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketNote###Subject**

Bestimmt den Standard-Betreff für Notizen, die im Ticketnotiz-Bildschirm im Agentenbereich hinzugefügt werden.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- ''

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketNote###TicketType**

Setzt den Ticket-Typ im Ticket-Notiz-Bildschirm für Tickets im Agentenbereich (Ticket::Type muss aktiviert sein).

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketNote###Title**

Zeigt das Feld zur Eingabe eines Ticket-Titels im Notiz-Hinzufügen-Bildschirm der Agentenoberfläche.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- 0

## 148. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketOwner

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketOwner###Body**

Definiert den Standard Body-Text für Notizen in der "Ticket Besitzer" Ansicht in der Agenten-Oberfläche.

Standardwert:

--- ''

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketOwner###DynamicField**

Dynamische Felder zur Eingabe im Besitzer wechseln-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs.

Standardwert:

--- {}

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketOwner###FormDraft**

Erlaubt das Speichern des aktuellen Stands als Entwurf im Besitzer-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketOwner###HistoryComment**

Definiert den Historien-Kommentar für die Aktion "Ticket-Besitzer" welcher in der Ticket-Historie in der Agenten-Oberfläche angezeigt wird.

Standardwert:

--- '%0wner'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketOwner###HistoryType**

Definiert den Historien-Typ für die Aktion "Ticket Besitzer" welcher für die Ticket-Historie in der Agenten-Oberfläche benutzt wird.

Standardwert:

--- AddNote

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketOwner###InformAgent**

Zeigt in der "Ticket Besitzer" Ansicht der Agenten-Oberfläche eine Liste aller möglichen Agenten (alle Agenten mit Berechtigung für Notizen in diesem Ticket/ dieser Queue) die informiert werden sollen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.



Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketOwner###InvolvedAgent**

Zeigt in der "Ticket Besitzer" Ansicht der Agenten-Oberfläche eine Liste aller am Ticket beteiligten Agenten.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketOwner###IsVisibleForCustomerDefault**

Gibt an, ob die Notiz im Besitzer-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs standardmäßig für den Kunden sichtbar sein soll.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketOwner###Note**

Erlaubt in der Agentenoberfläche in einem geöffneten Ticket das Hinzufügen von Notizen im 'Besitzer'-Bildschirm. Kann durch Ticket::Frontend::NeedAccountedTime überschrieben werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketOwner###NoteMandatory**

Setzt ob eine Notiz vom Agenten ausgefüllt werden muss. Kann durch Ticket::Frontend::NeedAccountedTime überschrieben werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketOwner###Owner**

Setzt den Besitzer im Besitzer-Bildschirm für Tickets im Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketOwner###OwnerMandatory**

Gibt an, ob ein Ticket-Besitzer durch einen Agenten ausgewählt sein muss.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketOwner###Permission**

Benötigte Rechte um den "Besitzer"-Dialog eines Tickets im Agenten-Interface aufzurufen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- owner

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketOwner###Priority**

Zeigt die Auswahl zur Einstellung der Ticket-Priorität im Besitzer wechseln-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketOwner###PriorityDefault**

Definiert die Standard-Ticketpriorität in der 'Besitzer'-Oberfläche im TicketZoom im Agenten-Interface.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- 3 normal

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketOwner###Queue**

Setzt die Queue im Besitzer-Bildschirm von Tickets im Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketOwner###QueueMandatory**

Legt fest, ob Agenten eine Queue wählen müssen.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketOwner###RequiredLock**

Bestimmt, ob dieser Screen im Agenten-Interface das Sperren des Tickets voraussetzt. Das Ticket wird (falls nötig) gesperrt und der aktuelle Agent wird als Besitzer gesetzt.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketOwner###Responsible**

Setzt den verantwortlichen Agenten im Besitzer-Bildschirm für Tickets im Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketOwner###ResponsibleMandatory**

Legt fest, ob Agenten einen Verantwortlichen wählen müssen.

Standardwert:

---

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketOwner###RichTextHeight**

Definiert die Höhe der RichText-Editor Komponente. Geben Sie einen Zahlen- (Pixel) oder Prozenwert (relativ) an.

Standardwert:

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketOwner###RichTextWidth**

Definiert die Breite der RichText-Editor Komponente. Geben Sie einen Zahlen- (Pixel) oder Prozenwert (relativ) an.

Standardwert:

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketOwner###SLAMandatory**

Gibt an, ob ein SLA durch einen Agenten ausgewählt sein muss.

Standardwert:

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketOwner###Service**

Setzt den Service im Besitzer-Bildschirm für Tickets im Agentenbereich (Ticket::Service muss aktiviert sein).

Standardwert:

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketOwner###ServiceMandatory**

Gibt an, ob ein Service durch einen Agenten ausgewählt sein muss.

Standardwert:

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketOwner###State**

Setzt den Status im Besitzer-Bildschirm für Tickets im Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketOwner###StateDefault**

Bestimmt den Folgestatus für Tickets, für die im Besitzer-Bildschirm im Agenten-Interface eine Notiz hinzugefügt wurde.

Standardwert:

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketOwner###StateMandatory**

Legt fest, ob Agenten einen Status wählen müssen.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketOwner###StateType**

Definiert den nächsten Ticket Status nach dem hinzufügen einer Notiz im "Ticket Besitzer" Ansicht der Agenten-Oberfläche.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- open  
- pending reminder  
- pending auto
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketOwner###Subject**

Bestimmt den Standard-Betreff für Notizen, die im Ticketbesitzer-Bildschirm im Agentenbereich hinzugefügt werden.

Standardwert:

--- ''

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketOwner###TicketType**

Setzt den Ticket-Typ im Besitzer-Bildschirm für Tickets im Agentenbereich (Ticket::Type muss aktiviert sein).

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketOwner###Title**

Zeigt das Feld zur Eingabe eines Ticket-Titels im Besitzer-Wechseln-Bildschirm der Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

--- 0

## **149. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketPending**

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPending###Body**

Definiert den Standard Body-Text für Notizen in der "Warten auf Erinnerung" Ansicht in der Agenten-Oberfläche.

Standardwert:

--- ''

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPending###DynamicField**

Dynamische Felder zur Eingabe im Wartezeit setzen-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs.

Standardwert:

--- {}

---

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPending###FormDraft**

Erlaubt das Speichern des aktuellen Stands als Entwurf im Warten-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPending###HistoryComment**

Definiert den Historien-Kommentar für die Aktion "Warten auf Erinnerung" welcher in der Ticket-Historie in der Agenten-Oberfläche angezeigt wird.

Standardwert:

--- '%Pending'

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPending###HistoryType**

Definiert den Historien-Typ für die Aktion "Warten auf Erinnerung" welcher für die Ticket-Historie in der Agenten-Oberfläche benutzt wird.

Standardwert:

--- AddNote

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPending###InformAgent**

Zeigt in der "Warten auf Erinnerung" Ansicht der Agenten-Oberfläche eine Liste aller möglichen Agenten (alle Agenten mit Berechtigung für Notizen in diesem Ticket/ dieser Queue) die informiert werden sollen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPending###InvolvedAgent**

Zeigt in der "Warten auf Erinnerung" Ansicht der Agenten-Oberfläche eine Liste aller am Ticket beteiligten Agenten.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPending###IsVisibleForCustomerDefault**

Gibt an, ob die Notiz im Bildschirm zum Setzen von Wartezeiten des Agentenbereichs standardmäßig für den Kunden sichtbar sein soll.

Standardwert:

--- 0

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPending###Note**

Erlaubt in der Agentenoberfläche in einem geöffneten Ticket das Hinzufügen von Notizen im 'Warten'-Bildschirm. Kann durch Ticket::Frontend::NeedAccountedTime überschrieben werden.

Standardwert:

---

--- '1'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPending###NoteMandatory**

Setzt ob eine Notiz vom Agenten ausgefüllt werden muss. Kann durch Ticket::Frontend::NeedAccountedTime überschrieben werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPending###Owner**

Setzt den Besitzer im Wartezeit setzen-Bildschirm für Tickets im Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPending###OwnerMandatory**

Gibt an, ob ein Ticket-Besitzer durch einen Agenten ausgewählt sein muss.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPending###Permission**

Benötigte Rechte um den "Warten"-Dialog eines Tickets im Agenten-Interface aufzurufen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- pending

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPending###Priority**

Zeigt die Auswahl zur Einstellung der Ticket-Priorität im Wartezeit setzen-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPending###PriorityDefault**

Definiert die Standard-Ticketpriorität in der 'Warten'-Oberfläche im TicketZoom im Agenten-Interface.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- 3 normal

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPending###Queue**

Setzt die Queue im Wartezeit setzen-Bildschirm von Tickets im Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

---

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPending###QueueMandatory**

Legt fest, ob Agenten eine Queue wählen müssen.

Standardwert:

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPending###RequiredLock**

Bestimmt, ob dieser Screen im Agenten-Interface das Sperren des Tickets voraussetzt. Das Ticket wird (falls nötig) gesperrt und der aktuelle Agent wird als Besitzer gesetzt.

Standardwert:

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPending###Responsible**

Setzt den verantwortlichen Agenten im Wartezeit setzen-Bildschirm für Tickets im Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPending###ResponsibleMandatory**

Legt fest, ob Agenten einen Verantwortlichen wählen müssen.

Standardwert:

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPending###RichTextHeight**

Definiert die Höhe der RichText-Editor Komponente. Geben Sie einen Zahlen- (Pixel) oder Prozenwert (relativ) an.

Standardwert:

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPending###RichTextWidth**

Definiert die Breite der RichText-Editor Komponente. Geben Sie einen Zahlen- (Pixel) oder Prozenwert (relativ) an.

Standardwert:

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPending###SLAMandatory**

Gibt an, ob ein SLA durch einen Agenten ausgewählt sein muss.

Standardwert:

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPending###Service**

Setzt den Service im Wartezeit-Setzen-Bildschirm für Tickets im Agentenbereich (Ticket::Service muss aktiviert sein).

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPending###ServiceMandatory**

Gibt an, ob ein Service durch einen Agenten ausgewählt sein muss.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPending###State**

Setzt den Status im Wartezeit setzen-Bildschirm für Tickets im Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPending###StateDefault**

Bestimmt den Folgestatus für Tickets, für die im Warten bis-Bildschirm im Agenten-Interface eine Notiz hinzugefügt wurde.

Standardwert:

--- pending reminder

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPending###StateMandatory**

Legt fest, ob Agenten einen Status wählen müssen.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPending###StateType**

Definiert den nächsten Ticket Status nach dem hinzufügen einer Notiz in der "Warten auf Erinnerung" Ansicht der Agenten-Oberfläche.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

---  
- pending reminder  
- pending auto

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPending###Subject**

Bestimmt den Standard-Betreff für Notizen, die im Wartezeit für Ticket setzen-Bildschirm im Agentenbereich hinzugefügt werden.

Standardwert:

--- ''

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPending###TicketType**

Setzt den Ticket-Typ im Wartezeit setzen-Bildschirm für Tickets im Agentenbereich (Ticket::Type muss aktiviert sein).

Standardwert:



---

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPending###Title**

Zeigt das Feld zur Eingabe eines Ticket-Titels im Wartezeit-Setzen-Bildschirm der Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

--- 0

## **150. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketPhoneInbound**

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPhoneInbound###Body**

Bestimmt die Vorbelegung des Textfeldes für Telefon-Tickets im Bildschirm für eingehende Anrufe im Agenten-Interface.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- ''

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPhoneInbound###DynamicField**

Dynamische Felder zur Eingabe im eingehender Anruf-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs.

Standardwert:

--- {}

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPhoneInbound###FormDraft**

Erlaubt das Speichern des aktuellen Stands als Entwurf im Eingehender-Anruf-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPhoneInbound###HistoryComment**

Definiert den Historien-Kommentar für die Aktion "Eingehender Telefonanruf" welcher in der Ticket-Historie in der Agenten-Oberfläche angezeigt wird.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- ''

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPhoneInbound###HistoryType**

Definiert den Historien-Typ für die Aktion "Eingehender Telefonanruf" welcher für die Ticket-Historie in der Agenten-Oberfläche benutzt wird.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

---

--- PhoneCallCustomer

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPhoneInbound###Permission**

Benötigte Rechte um den "Eingehender Telefonanruf"-Dialog eines Tickets im Agenten-Interface aufzurufen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- phone

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPhoneInbound###RequiredLock**

Bestimmt, ob dieser Screen im Agenten-Interface das Sperren des Tickets voraussetzt. Das Ticket wird (falls nötig) gesperrt und der aktuelle Agent wird als Besitzer gesetzt.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPhoneInbound###RichTextHeight**

Definiert die Höhe der RichText-Editor Komponente. Geben Sie einen Zahlen- (Pixel) oder Prozenwert (relativ) an.

Standardwert:

--- '200'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPhoneInbound###RichTextWidth**

Definiert die Breite der RichText-Editor Komponente. Geben Sie einen Zahlen- (Pixel) oder Prozenwert (relativ) an.

Standardwert:

--- '475'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPhoneInbound###SenderType**

Bestimmt den Standard-Absendertyp für Telefon-Tickets in der Eingehende-Telefon-Tickets-Anzeige in der Agenten-Oberfläche.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- customer

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPhoneInbound###State**

Steuert den Ticketstatus, nachdem eine Notiz über den "Ausgehender Anruf"-Bildschirm im Agentenbereich hinzugefügt wurde.

Standardwert:

--- open

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPhoneInbound###StateType**

Mögliche Folgestatus für Tickets, nachdem über den Eingehender Anruf-Bildschirm im Agentenbereich eine Telefonnotiz hinzugefügt wurde.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- open  
- pending auto  
- pending reminder  
- closed
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPhoneInbound###Subject**

Bestimmt den Standard-Betreff für Telefon-Tickets in der Eingehende-Telefon-Tickets-Anzeige in der Agent-Oberfläche.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- ''
```

## **151. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketPhoneNew**

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPhone###Body**

Setzt die Standard Notiz für neue Telefon-Tickets. z.B. "Neues Ticket durch Anruf" in der Agenten Oberfläche

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- ''
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPhone###DynamicField**

Dynamische Felder zur Eingabe im Telefon-Ticket-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs.

Standardwert:

```
--- {}
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPhone###HistoryComment**

Steuert den Historien-Kommentar für Telefonticket im Agentenbereich.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- ''
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPhone###HistoryType**

Definiert den Historien-Typ für die Aktion "Neues Telefon Ticket" welcher für die Ticket-Historie in der Agenten-Oberfläche benutzt wird.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- PhoneCallCustomer
```

---

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPhone###IsVisibleForCustomer**

Bestimmt die voreingestellte Sichtbarkeit von Artikeln für Kunden in Telefon-Tickets im Agentenbereich.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPhone###Priority**

Setzt die Standard Priorität für neue Telefon-Tickets in der Agenten-Oberfläche.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 3 normal

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPhone###RichTextHeight**

Definiert die Höhe der RichText-Editor Komponente. Geben Sie einen Zahlen- (Pixel) oder Prozenwert (relativ) an.

Standardwert:

--- '320'

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPhone###RichTextWidth**

Definiert die Breite der RichText-Editor Komponente. Geben Sie einen Zahlen- (Pixel) oder Prozenwert (relativ) an.

Standardwert:

--- '620'

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPhone###SLAMandatory**

Gibt an, ob ein SLA durch einen Agenten ausgewählt sein muss.

Standardwert:

--- 0

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPhone###SenderType**

Bestimmt den Standard-Sendertyp für neue Telefon-Tickets im Agentenbereich.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- customer

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPhone###ServiceMandatory**

Gibt an, ob ein Service durch einen Agenten ausgewählt sein muss.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPhone###SplitLinkType**

Bestimmt den Standard-Linktyp für geteilte Tickets im Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Direction: Target  
LinkType: ParentChild
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPhone###StateDefault**

Setzt den Standard Ticket-Status für neue Telefon-Tickets in der Agenten-Oberfläche.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- open
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPhone###StateType**

Definiert den Nächstmöglichen Ticketstatus, nachdem ein neues Telefonticket im Agenten-interface erstellt wurde.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- open  
- pending auto  
- pending reminder  
- closed
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPhone###Subject**

Bestimmt den Standard-Betreff für neue Telefon-Tickets (z.B. "Telefonanruf") im Agentenbereich.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- ''
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPhone::AllowMultipleFrom**

Kontrolliert, ob mehr als ein Eintrag in einem neuen Telefon-Ticket festgelegt werden kann.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPhone::CustomerIDReadOnly**

Legt fest, ob die Kundennummer im Agentenbereich als nur lesend angezeigt wird.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

## 152. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketPhoneOutbound

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPhoneOutbound###Body**

Bestimmt die Vorbelegung des Textfeldes für Telefon-Tickets im Bildschirm für ausgehende Anrufe im Agenten-Interface.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- ''

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPhoneOutbound###DynamicField**

Dynamische Felder zur Eingabe im ausgehenden Anruf-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs.

Standardwert:

--- {}

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPhoneOutbound###FormDraft**

Erlaubt das Speichern des aktuellen Stands als Entwurf im Ausgehender-Anruf-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPhoneOutbound###HistoryComment**

Definiert den Historien-Kommentar für die Aktion "Ausgehender Telefonanruf" welcher in der Ticket-Historie in der Agenten-Oberfläche angezeigt wird.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- ''

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPhoneOutbound###HistoryType**

Definiert den Historien-Typ für die Aktion "Ausgehender Telefonanruf" welcher für die Ticket-Historie in der Agenten-Oberfläche benutzt wird.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- PhoneCallAgent

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPhoneOutbound###Permission**

Benötigte Rechte um den "Ausgehender Telefonanruf"-Dialog eines Tickets im Agenten-Interface aufzurufen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- phone
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPhoneOutbound###RequiredLock**

Bestimmt, ob dieser Screen im Agenten-Interface das Sperren des Tickets voraussetzt. Das Ticket wird (falls nötig) gesperrt und der aktuelle Agent wird als Besitzer gesetzt.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPhoneOutbound###RichTextHeight**

Definiert die Höhe der RichText-Editor Komponente. Geben Sie einen Zahlen- (Pixel) oder Prozenwert (relativ) an.

Standardwert:

```
--- '200'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPhoneOutbound###RichTextWidth**

Definiert die Breite der RichText-Editor Komponente. Geben Sie einen Zahlen- (Pixel) oder Prozenwert (relativ) an.

Standardwert:

```
--- '475'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPhoneOutbound###SenderType**

Bestimmt den Standard-Absendertyp für Telefon-Tickets in der Ausgehende-Telefon-Tickets-Anzeige in der Agenten-Oberfläche.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- agent
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPhoneOutbound###State**

Steuert den Ticketstatus, nachdem eine Notiz über den "Ausgehender Anruf"-Bildschirm im Agentenbereich hinzugefügt wurde.

Standardwert:

```
--- closed successful
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPhoneOutbound###StateType**

Mögliche Folgestatus für Tickets, nachdem über den Ausgehender Anruf-Bildschirm im Agentenbereich eine Telefonnotiz hinzugefügt wurde.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- open  
- pending auto  
- pending reminder  
- closed
```

---

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPhoneOutbound###Subject**

Bestimmt den Standard-Betreff für Telefon-Tickets in der Ausgehende-Telefon-Tickets-Anzeige in der Agent-Oberfläche.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- ''
```

## 153. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketPrint

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPrint###DynamicField**

Angezeigte dynamische Felder in der Ticket drucken-Ansicht im Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
--- {}
```

## 154. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketPriority

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPriority###Body**

Definiert den Standard Body-Text für Notizen in der "Ticket Priorität" Ansicht in der Agenten-Oberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
--- ''
```

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPriority###DynamicField**

Dynamische Felder zur Eingabe im Priorität setzen-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs.

Standardwert:

```
--- {}
```

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPriority###FormDraft**

Erlaubt das Speichern des aktuellen Stands als Entwurf im Priorität-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPriority###HistoryComment**

Definiert den Historien-Kommentar für die Aktion "Ticket Priorität" welcher in der Ticket-Historie in der Agenten-Oberfläche angezeigt wird.

Standardwert:

```
--- '%Priority'
```



### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPriority###HistoryType**

Definiert den Historien-Typ für die Aktion "Ticket Priorität" welcher für die Ticket-Historie in der Agenten-Oberfläche benutzt wird.

Standardwert:

--- AddNote

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPriority###InformAgent**

Zeigt in der "Ticket Priorität" Ansicht der Agenten-Oberfläche eine Liste aller möglichen Agenten (alle Agenten mit Berechtigung für Notizen in diesem Ticket/ dieser Queue) die informiert werden sollen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPriority###InvolvedAgent**

Zeigt in der "Ticket Priorität" Ansicht der Agenten-Oberfläche eine Liste aller am Ticket beteiligten Agenten.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPriority###IsVisibleForCustomerDefault**

Gibt an, ob die Notiz im Bildschirm zum Setzen einer Priorität des Agentenbereichs standardmäßig für den Kunden sichtbar sein soll.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPriority###Note**

Erlaubt in der Agentenoberfläche in einem geöffneten Ticket das Hinzufügen von Notizen im 'Priorität'-Bildschirm. Kann durch Ticket::Frontend::NeedAccountedTime überschrieben werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPriority###NoteMandatory**

Setzt ob eine Notiz vom Agenten ausgefüllt werden muss. Kann durch Ticket::Frontend::NeedAccountedTime überschrieben werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPriority###Owner**

Setzt den Besitzer im Priorität-Bildschirm für Tickets im Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

---

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPriority###OwnerMandatory**

Gibt an, ob ein Ticket-Besitzer durch einen Agenten ausgewählt sein muss.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPriority###Permission**

Benötigte Rechte um den "Priorität"-Dialog eines Tickets im Agenten-Interface aufzurufen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- priority

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPriority###Priority**

Zeigt die Auswahl zur Einstellung der Ticket-Priorität im Priorität setzen-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPriority###PriorityDefault**

Definiert die Standard-Ticketpriorität in der 'Priorität'-Oberfläche im TicketZoom im Agenten-Interface.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- 3 normal

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPriority###Queue**

Setzt die Queue im Priorität-Bildschirm von Tickets im Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPriority###QueueMandatory**

Legt fest, ob Agenten eine Queue wählen müssen.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPriority###RequiredLock**

Bestimmt, ob dieser Screen im Agenten-Interface das Sperren des Tickets voraussetzt. Das Ticket wird (falls nötig) gesperrt und der aktuelle Agent wird als Besitzer gesetzt.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

---

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPriority###Responsible**

Setzt den verantwortlichen Agenten im Priorität-Bildschirm für Tickets im Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

--- 0

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPriority###ResponsibleMandatory**

Legt fest, ob Agenten einen Verantwortlichen wählen müssen.

Standardwert:

--- 0

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPriority###RichTextHeight**

Definiert die Höhe der RichText-Editor Komponente. Geben Sie einen Zahlen- (Pixel) oder Prozenwert (relativ) an.

Standardwert:

--- '100'

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPriority###RichTextWidth**

Definiert die Breite der RichText-Editor Komponente. Geben Sie einen Zahlen- (Pixel) oder Prozenwert (relativ) an.

Standardwert:

--- '620'

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPriority###SLAMandatory**

Gibt an, ob ein SLA durch einen Agenten ausgewählt sein muss.

Standardwert:

--- 0

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPriority###Service**

Setzt den Service im Ticket-Prioritäten-Bildschirm für Tickets im Agentenbereich (Ticket::Service muss aktiviert sein).

Standardwert:

--- 0

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPriority###ServiceMandatory**

Gibt an, ob ein Service durch einen Agenten ausgewählt sein muss.

Standardwert:

--- 0

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPriority###State**

Setzt den Status im Priorität-Bildschirm für Tickets im Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPriority###StateDefault**

Bestimmt den Folgestatus für Tickets, für die im Prioritäts-Bildschirm im Agenten-Interface eine Notiz hinzugefügt wurde.

Standardwert:

```
--- open
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPriority###StateMandatory**

Legt fest, ob Agenten einen Status wählen müssen.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPriority###StateType**

Definiert den nächsten Ticket Status nach dem hinzufügen einer Notiz in der "Ticket Priorität" Ansicht der Agenten-Oberfläche.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- open  
- pending reminder  
- pending auto
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPriority###Subject**

Bestimmt den Standard-Betreff für Notizen, die im Ticketpriorität-Bildschirm im Agentenbereich hinzugefügt werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- ''
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPriority###TicketType**

Setzt den Ticket-Typ im Ticket-Prioritäts-Bildschirm für Tickets im Agentenbereich (Ticket::Type muss aktiviert sein).

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketPriority###Title**

Zeigt das Feld zur Eingabe eines Ticket-Titels im Priorität-Setzen-Bildschirm der Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

## **155. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketProcess**

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketProcess###SplitLinkType**

Bestimmt den voreingestellten Link-Typ für geteilte Tickets im Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Direction: Target  
LinkType: ParentChild
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketProcess###StateType**

Definiert den Nächstmöglichen Ticketstatus für Prozesstickets im Agenten-Interface.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- new  
- open  
- pending auto  
- pending reminder  
- closed
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketProcess::CustomerIDReadOnly**

Legt fest, ob die Kundennummer im Agentenbereich als nur lesend angezeigt wird.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

## **156. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketQueue**

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketQueue###Blink**

Aktiviert einen Blinkmechanismus der Queue, die das älteste Ticket enthält.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketQueue###DefaultColumns**

Filterbare Spalten in der betreffenden Ansicht des Agentenbereichs. Hinweis: Nur Ticket-Attribute, dynamische Felder (DynamicField\_NameX) und Kundenattribute (z. B. CustomerUserPhone, CustomerCompanyName) sind zulässig.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Age: '2'  
Changed: '1'  
Created: '1'  
CustomerCompanyName: '1'  
CustomerID: '2'  
CustomerName: '1'  
CustomerUserID: '1'  
EscalationResponseTime: '1'  
EscalationSolutionTime: '1'  
EscalationTime: '1'
```

```
EscalationUpdateTime: '1'  
Lock: '2'  
Owner: '2'  
PendingTime: '1'  
Priority: '1'  
Queue: '2'  
Responsible: '1'  
SLA: '1'  
Sender: '2'  
Service: '1'  
State: '2'  
Subject: '1'  
TicketNumber: '2'  
Title: '2'  
Type: '1'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketQueue###HideEmptyQueues**

Queues auch dann anzeigen, wenn sich darin nur gesperrte Tickets befinden.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketQueue###HighlightAge1**

Definiert das Ticket Alter in Minuten bevor die Queues mit unbearbeiteten Tickets hervorgehoben werden (erstes Level).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1440'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketQueue###HighlightAge2**

Definiert das Ticket Alter in Minuten bevor die Queues mit unbearbeiteten Tickets hervorgehoben werden (zweites Level).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '2880'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketQueue###Order::Default**

Definiert die standardmäßig eingestellten Sortierkriterien für alle in der Queue-Ansicht angezeigten Queues, nachdem nach Priorität sortiert wurde.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- Up

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketQueue###PreSort::ByPriority**

Definiert ob in der Queue-Ansicht eine Vorsortierung anhand der Priorität vorgenommen werden soll.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketQueue###QueueSort**

Steuert die Sortierreihenfolge von Tickets bei Auswahl einer einzelnen Queue in der Queue-Ansicht nach dem Sortieren nach Priorität. Mögliche Werte: 0 = aufsteigend (älteste Tickets zuerst), 1 = absteigend (neuste Tickets zuerst). Tragen Sie die ID der Queue als Schlüssel und 0 oder 1 als Wert ein.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
'3': '0'  
'7': '1'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketQueue###SortBy::Default**

Definiert die standardmäßig eingestellten Sortierkriterien für alle in der Queue-Ansicht angezeigten Queues.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- Age
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketQueue###StripEmptyLines**

Entfernt leere Zeilen in der Ticket-Vorschau in der Queue-Ansicht.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketQueue###UseSubQueues**

Tickets von Unterqueues automatisch mit einschließen, wenn eine Queue ausgewählt wird.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketQueue###ViewAllPossibleTickets**

Zeigt sowohl rw als auch ro Queues in der Queue-Ansicht.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketQueue###VisualAlarms**

Hervorheben von Queues nach Ticketalter aktivieren.

Standardwert:

---

--- 0

## 157. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketResponsible

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketResponsible###Body**

Definiert den Standard Body-Text für Notizen in der "Ticket Verantwortlicher" Ansicht in der Agenten-Oberfläche.

Standardwert:

--- ''

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketResponsible###DynamicField**

Dynamische Felder zur Eingabe im Verantwortlicher setzen-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs.

Standardwert:

--- {}

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketResponsible###FormDraft**

Erlaubt das Speichern des aktuellen Stands als Entwurf im Verantwortlicher-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketResponsible###HistoryComment**

Definiert den Historien-Kommentar für die Aktion "Ticket-Verantwortlicher" welcher in der Ticket-Historie in der Agenten-Oberfläche angezeigt wird.

Standardwert:

--- '%Responsible'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketResponsible###HistoryType**

Definiert den Historien-Typ für die Aktion "Ticket Verantwortlicher" welcher für die Ticket-Historie in der Agenten-Oberfläche benutzt wird.

Standardwert:

--- AddNote

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketResponsible###InformAgent**

Zeigt in der "Ticket Verantwortlicher" Ansicht der Agenten-Oberfläche eine Liste aller möglichen Agenten (alle Agenten mit Berechtigung für Notizen in diesem Ticket/ dieser Queue) die informiert werden sollen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0



---

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketResponsible###InvolvedAgent**

Zeigt in der "Ticket Verantwortlicher" Ansicht der Agenten-Oberfläche eine Liste aller am Ticket beteiligten Agenten.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketResponsible###IsVisibleForCustomerDefault**

Gibt an, ob die Notiz im Bildschirm zum Setzen eines Verantwortlichen des Agentenbereichs standardmäßig für den Kunden sichtbar sein soll.

Standardwert:

--- 0

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketResponsible###Note**

Erlaubt in der Agentenoberfläche in einem geöffneten Ticket das Hinzufügen von Notizen im 'Verantwortlichen'-Bildschirm. Kann durch Ticket::Frontend::NeedAccountedTime überschrieben werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketResponsible###NoteMandatory**

Setzt ob eine Notiz vom Agenten ausgefüllt werden muss. Kann durch Ticket::Frontend::NeedAccountedTime überschrieben werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketResponsible###Owner**

Setzt den Besitzer im Verantwortlicher-Bildschirm für Tickets im Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

--- 0

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketResponsible###OwnerMandatory**

Gibt an, ob ein Ticket-Besitzer durch einen Agenten ausgewählt sein muss.

Standardwert:

--- 0

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketResponsible###Permission**

Benötigte Rechte um den "Verantwortlicher"-Dialog eines Tickets im Agenten-Interface aufzurufen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

---

--- responsible

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketResponsible###Priority**

Zeigt die Auswahl zur Einstellung der Ticket-Priorität im Verantwortlicher setzen-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketResponsible###PriorityDefault**

Definiert die Standard-Ticketpriorität in der 'Verantwortlicher'-Oberfläche im Ticket-Zoom im Agenten-Interface.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- 3 normal

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketResponsible###Queue**

Setzt die Queue im Verantwortlicher-Bildschirm von Tickets im Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketResponsible###QueueMandatory**

Legt fest, ob Agenten eine Queue wählen müssen.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketResponsible###RequiredLock**

Bestimmt, ob dieser Screen im Agenten-Interface das Sperren des Tickets voraussetzt. Das Ticket wird (falls nötig) gesperrt und der aktuelle Agent wird als Besitzer gesetzt.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketResponsible###Responsible**

Setzt den verantwortlichen Agenten im Verantwortlicher-Bildschirm für Tickets im Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketResponsible###ResponsibleMandatory**

Legt fest, ob Agenten einen Verantwortlichen wählen müssen.

Standardwert:

---

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketResponsible###RichTextHeight**

Definiert die Höhe der RichText-Editor Komponente. Geben Sie einen Zahlen- (Pixel) oder Prozenwert (relativ) an.

Standardwert:

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketResponsible###RichTextWidth**

Definiert die Breite der RichText-Editor Komponente. Geben Sie einen Zahlen- (Pixel) oder Prozenwert (relativ) an.

Standardwert:

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketResponsible###SLAMandatory**

Gibt an, ob ein SLA durch einen Agenten ausgewählt sein muss.

Standardwert:

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketResponsible###Service**

Setzt den Service im Verantwortlicher-Bildschirm für Tickets im Agentenbereich (Ticket::Service muss aktiviert sein).

Standardwert:

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketResponsible###ServiceMandatory**

Gibt an, ob ein Service durch einen Agenten ausgewählt sein muss.

Standardwert:

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketResponsible###State**

Setzt den Status im Verantwortlicher-Bildschirm von Tickets im Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketResponsible###StateDefault**

Bestimmt den Folgestatus für Tickets, für die im Verantwortlicher-Bildschirm im Agenten-Interface eine Notiz hinzugefügt wurde.

Standardwert:

**Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketResponsible###StateMandatory**

Legt fest, ob Agenten einen Status wählen müssen.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketResponsible###StateType**

Definiert den nächsten Ticket Status nach dem hinzufügen einer Notiz in der "Ticket Verantwortlicher" Ansicht der Agenten-Oberfläche.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- open  
- pending reminder  
- pending auto
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketResponsible###Subject**

Bestimmt den Standard-Betreff für Notizen, die im Ticketverantwortlicher-Bildschirm im Agentenbereich hinzugefügt werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- ''
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketResponsible###TicketType**

Setzt den Ticket-Typ im Verantwortlicher-Bildschirm für Tickets im Agentenbereich (Ticket::Type muss aktiviert sein).

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketResponsible###Title**

Zeigt das Feld zur Eingabe eines Ticket-Titels im Verantwortlicher-Setzen-Bildschirm der Agentenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketResponsibleView###DefaultColumns**

Filterbare Spalten in der betreffenden Ansicht des Agentenbereichs. Hinweis: Nur Ticket-Attribute, dynamische Felder (DynamicField\_NameX) und Kundenattribute (z. B. CustomerUserPhone, CustomerCompanyName) sind zulässig.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Age: '2'  
Changed: '1'  
Created: '1'  
CustomerCompanyName: '1'  
CustomerID: '2'  
CustomerName: '1'  
CustomerUserID: '1'  
EscalationResponseTime: '1'  
EscalationSolutionTime: '1'  
EscalationTime: '1'  
EscalationUpdateTime: '1'  
Lock: '2'
```

```
Owner: '2'  
PendingTime: '1'  
Priority: '1'  
Queue: '2'  
Responsible: '1'  
SLA: '1'  
Sender: '2'  
Service: '1'  
State: '2'  
Subject: '1'  
TicketNumber: '2'  
Title: '2'  
Type: '1'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketResponsibleView###Order::Default**

Steuert die Ticket-Sortierung für die Verantwortlicher-Ansicht des Agentenbereichs.  
Auf: Älteste oben. Ab: Neuste oben.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- Up

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketResponsibleView###SortBy::Default**

Bestimmt das Standard-Ticket-Attribut für das Sortieren der Tickets in der Verantwortlicher-Anzeige im Agent-Interface.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- Age

## **158. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketSMSNew**

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSMS###DynamicField**

Dynamische Felder zur Eingabe im SMS-Ticket erstellen-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs.

Standardwert:

--- {}

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSMS###IsVisibleForCustomer**

Bestimmt die voreingestellte Sichtbarkeit von Artikeln für Kunden für neue SMS-Tickets im Agentenbereich.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSMS###Priority**

Definiert die vorgegebene Ticket-Folgepriorität, nachdem ein neues SMS-Ticket im Agentenbereich erstellt wurde.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 3 normal

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSMS###SLAMandatory**

Gibt an, ob ein SLA durch einen Agenten ausgewählt sein muss.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSMS###SenderType**

Definiert den vorgegebenen Absendertyp für neue SMS-Tickets im Agentenbereich.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- agent

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSMS###ServiceMandatory**

Gibt an, ob ein Service durch einen Agenten ausgewählt sein muss.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSMS###StateDefault**

Definiert den vorgegebenen Ticket-Folgestatus, nachdem ein neues SMS-Ticket im Agentenbereich erstellt wurde.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- open

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSMS###StateType**

Definiert die nächstmöglichen Ticketstatus, nachdem ein neues SMS-Ticket im Agentenbereich erstellt wurde.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- open  
- pending auto  
- pending reminder  
- closed
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSMS###Subject**

Definiert den vorgegebenen Titel für neue SMS-Tickets im Agentenbereich.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- ''

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSMS###Text**

Definiert den vorgegebenen Text für neue SMS-Tickets im Agentenbereich.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- ''

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSMS::CustomerIDReadOnly**

Legt fest, ob die Kundennummer im Agentenbereich als nur lesend angezeigt wird.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

## **159. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketSMSOutbound**

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSMSOutbound###DynamicField**

Dynamische Felder zur Eingabe im SMS versenden-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs.

Standardwert:

--- {}

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSMSOutbound###FormDraft**

Erlaubt das Speichern des aktuellen Stands als Entwurf im Ausgehende-SMS-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSMSOutbound###IsVisibleForCustomerDefault**

Gibt an, ob die Nachricht im Bildschirm für neu zu sendende SMS des Agentenbereichs standardmäßig für den Kunden sichtbar sein soll.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSMSOutbound###Permission**

Benötigte Rechte, um den Bildschirm für ausgehende SMS im Agentenbereich nutzen zu können.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- compose

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSMSOutbound###RequiredLock**

Bestimmt, ob der ausgehende SMS-Bildschirm im Agenten-Interface das Sperren des Tickets voraussetzt. Das Ticket wird (falls nötig) gesperrt und der aktuelle Agent wird als Besitzer gesetzt.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSMSOutbound###StateDefault**

Bestimmt den vorgegebenen Folgestatus für Tickets im ausgehende SMS-Bildschirm des Agentenbereichs.

Standardwert:

```
--- open
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSMSOutbound###StateType**

Definiert die nächsten wählbaren Status im Agentenbereich, nachdem eine ausgehende SMS versendet wurde.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- open  
- closed  
- pending reminder  
- pending auto
```

## **160. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketSearch**

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSearch###ArticleCreateTime**

Schließt Artikel-Erstellzeiten in die Ticketsuche im Agentenbereich mit ein.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSearch###DefaultColumns**

Filterbare Spalten in der betreffenden Ansicht des Agentenbereichs. Hinweis: Nur Ticket-Attribute, dynamische Felder (DynamicField\_NameX) und Kundenattribute (z. B. CustomerUserPhone, CustomerCompanyName) sind zulässig.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Age: '2'  
Changed: '1'  
Created: '1'  
CustomerCompanyName: '1'  
CustomerID: '2'  
CustomerName: '1'  
CustomerUserID: '1'  
EscalationResponseTime: '1'  
EscalationSolutionTime: '1'  
EscalationTime: '1'  
EscalationUpdateTime: '1'  
Lock: '2'
```



```
Owner: '2'  
PendingTime: '1'  
Priority: '1'  
Queue: '2'  
Responsible: '1'  
SLA: '1'  
Sender: '2'  
Service: '1'  
State: '2'  
Subject: '1'  
TicketNumber: '2'  
Title: '2'  
Type: '1'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSearch###Defaults###ArticleCreateTimePoint**

Definiert die standardmäßig angezeigten Ticketsuchattribute für die Ticketsuche.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

---

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSearch###Defaults###ArticleCreateTimeSlot**

Definiert die standardmäßig angezeigten Ticketsuchattribute für die Ticketsuche.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

---

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSearch###Defaults###CustomerID**

Definiert die standardmäßig angezeigten Ticketsuchattribute für die Ticketsuche.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

---

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSearch###Defaults###CustomerUserLogin**

Definiert die standardmäßig angezeigten Ticketsuchattribute für die Ticketsuche.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

---

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSearch###Defaults###DynamicField**

Definiert die Standard Suchattribute für die Ticketsuche Beispiel: "Key" muss den Namen des dynamischen Feldes haben, in diesem Fall 'X', "Content" muss den Wert des dynamischen Feldes, abhängig vom Feldtyp, haben, Text: 'ein Text', Dropdown: '1', Date/Time: 'Search\_DynamicField\_XTimeSlotStartYear=1974; Search\_DynamicField\_XTimeSlotStartMonth=01; Search\_DynamicField\_XTimeSlotStartDay=26; Search\_DynamicField\_XTimeSlotStartHour=00; Search\_DynamicField\_XTimeSlotStartMinute=00; Search\_DynamicField\_XTimeSlotStartSecond=00; Search\_DynamicField\_XTimeSlotStopYear=2013; Search\_DynamicField\_XTimeSlotStopMonth=01; Search\_DynamicField\_XTimeSlotStopDay=26; Search\_Dy-

nameField\_XTimeSlotStopHour=23; Search\_DynamicField\_XTimeSlotStopMinute=59; Search\_DynamicField\_XTimeSlotStopSecond=59;' and or 'Search\_DynamicField\_XTimePointFormat=week; Search\_DynamicField\_XTimePointStart=Before; Search\_DynamicField\_XTimePointValue=7';

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden.

Standardwert:

--- {}

#### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSearch###Defaults###Fulltext**

Definiert die standardmäßig angezeigten Ticketsuchattribute für die Ticketsuche.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden.

Standardwert:

--- ''

#### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSearch###Defaults###MIMEBase\_Body**

Definiert die standardmäßig angezeigten Ticketsuchattribute für die Ticketsuche.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- ''

#### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSearch###Defaults###MIMEBase\_Cc**

Definiert die standardmäßig angezeigten Ticketsuchattribute für die Ticketsuche.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- ''

#### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSearch###Defaults###MIMEBase\_From**

Definiert die standardmäßig angezeigten Ticketsuchattribute für die Ticketsuche.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- ''

#### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSearch###Defaults###MIMEBase\_Subject**

Definiert die standardmäßig angezeigten Ticketsuchattribute für die Ticketsuche.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- ''

#### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSearch###Defaults###MIMEBase\_To**

Definiert die standardmäßig angezeigten Ticketsuchattribute für die Ticketsuche.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- ''

#### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSearch###Defaults###QueueIDs**

Definiert die standardmäßig angezeigten Ticketsuchattribute für die Ticketsuche.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- []

#### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSearch###Defaults###SLAIDs**

Definiert die standardmäßig angezeigten Ticketsuchattribute für die Ticketsuche.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- []

#### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSearch###Defaults###SearchInArchive**

Definiert das standardmäßig angezeigte Ticket-Such-Attribut für die Ticket-Suchmaske (AlleTickets/ArchivierteTickets/NichtArchivierteTickets).

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- ''

#### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSearch###Defaults###ServiceIDs**

Definiert die standardmäßig angezeigten Ticketsuchattribute für die Ticketsuche.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- []

#### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSearch###Defaults###StateIDs**

Definiert die standardmäßig angezeigten Ticketsuchattribute für die Ticketsuche.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- []

#### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSearch###Defaults###TicketChangeTimePoint**

Definiert die standardmäßig angezeigten Ticketsuchattribute für die Ticketsuche.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

---

---

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSearch###Defaults###TicketChangeTimeSlot**

Definiert die standardmäßig angezeigten Ticketsuchattribute für die Ticketsuche.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

---

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSearch###Defaults###TicketCloseTimePoint**

Definiert die standardmäßig angezeigten Ticketsuchattribute für die Ticketsuche.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

---

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSearch###Defaults###TicketCloseTimeSlot**

Definiert die standardmäßig angezeigten Ticketsuchattribute für die Ticketsuche.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

---

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSearch###Defaults###TicketCreateTimePoint**

Standarddaten, die als Attribute für die für die Ticket-Suchmaske verwendet werden.  
Beispiel: "TicketCreateTimePointFormat = Jahr; TicketCreateTimePointStart = Letzter;  
TicketCreateTimePoint = 2;".

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

---

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSearch###Defaults###TicketCreateTimeSlot**

Standarddaten, die als Attribute für die für die Ticket-Suchmaske verwendet werden.  
Beispiel: "TicketCreateTimeStartYear=2010;TicketCreateTimeStartMonth=10;Ticket-  
CreateTimeStartDay=4;TicketCreateTimeStopYear=2010;TicketCreateTimeStop-  
Month=11;TicketCreateTimeStopDay=3;".

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

---

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSearch###Defaults###TicketEscalationTime- Point**

Definiert die standardmäßig angezeigten Ticketsuchattribute für die Ticketsuche.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- ''

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSearch###Defaults###TicketEscalationTimeSlot**

Definiert die standardmäßig angezeigten Ticketsuchattribute für die Ticketsuche.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- ''

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSearch###Defaults###TicketNumber**

Definiert die standardmäßig angezeigten Ticketsuchattribute für die Ticketsuche.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- ''

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSearch###Defaults###Title**

Definiert die standardmäßig angezeigten Ticketsuchattribute für die Ticketsuche.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

--- ''

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSearch###DynamicField**

Angezeigte dynamische Felder im Suchergebnis von Ticket-Suchen im Agentenbereich.

Standardwert:

--- {}

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSearch###ExtendedSearchCondition**

Erlaubt erweiterte Suchbedingungen in der Ticket-Suche des Agentenbereichs. Mit dieser Funktion können Sie z.B. Ticket-Titel mit Bedingungen wie "(key1&&key2)" oder "(key1||key2)" suchen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSearch###GlobalProfileGroup**

Definiert die Gruppen, deren Agenten globale Such-Vorlagen einrichten können.

Standardwert:

---  
- admin

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSearch###Order::Default**

Steuert die Ticket-Sortierung für die Suchergebnis-Ansicht des Agentenbereichs. Auf: Älteste oben. Ab: Neuste oben.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- Down

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSearch###SearchArticleCSVTree**

Exportiert den vollständigen Artikelbaum im Suchergebnis (kann die System-Performance beeinträchtigen).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSearch###SearchCSVData**

Daten die verwendet werden um das Suchergebnis im CSV-Format zu exportieren.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- TicketNumber  
- Age  
- Created  
- Closed  
- FirstLock  
- FirstResponse  
- State  
- Priority  
- Queue  
- Lock  
- Owner  
- UserFirstname  
- UserLastname  
- CustomerID  
- CustomerName  
- From  
- Subject  
- AccountedTime  
- ArticleTree  
- SolutionInMin  
- SolutionDiffInMin  
- FirstResponseInMin  
- FirstResponseDiffInMin
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSearch###SearchCSVDynamicField**

Dynamic Fields welche beim Export des Suchergebnisses im CSV-Format auszugeben sind.

Standardwert:

--- {}

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSearch###SearchLimit**

Maximale Anzahl von Tickets, die im Suchergebnis des Agenten-Interfaces angezeigt werden sollen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '2000'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSearch###SearchPageShown**

Anzahl von Tickets pro Seite in Suchergebnissen im Agentenbereich.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '40'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSearch###SearchViewableTicketLines**

Anzahl von Zeilen (pro Ticket), die über das Such-Tool im Agentenbereich angezeigt werden.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '10'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketSearch###SortBy::Default**

Bestimmt das Standard-Ticket-Attribut für das Sortieren der Tickets des Ticket-Suchergebnis im Agent-Interface.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- Age
```

## **161. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketService**

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketService###DefaultColumns**

Filterbare Spalten in der betreffenden Ansicht des Agentenbereichs. Hinweis: Nur Ticket-Attribute, dynamische Felder (DynamicField\_NameX) und Kundenattribute (z. B. CustomerUserPhone, CustomerCompanyName) sind zulässig.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Age: '2'  
Changed: '1'  
Created: '1'  
CustomerCompanyName: '1'  
CustomerID: '2'  
CustomerName: '1'  
CustomerUserID: '1'  
EscalationResponseTime: '1'  
EscalationSolutionTime: '1'  
EscalationTime: '1'  
EscalationUpdateTime: '1'  
Lock: '2'
```

```
Owner: '2'  
PendingTime: '1'  
Priority: '1'  
Queue: '2'  
Responsible: '1'  
SLA: '1'  
Sender: '2'  
Service: '2'  
State: '2'  
Subject: '1'  
TicketNumber: '2'  
Title: '2'  
Type: '1'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketService###Order::Default**

Definiert die standardmäßig eingestellten Sortierkriterien für alle in der Service-Ansicht angezeigten Services, nachdem nach Priorität sortiert wurde.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- Up
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketService###PreSort::ByPriority**

Bestimmt, ob in der Service-Ansicht eine Vorsortierung anhand der Priorität vorgenommen werden soll.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketService###ServiceSort**

Steuert die Sortierreihenfolge von Tickets bei Auswahl eines einzelnen Services in der Service-Ansicht nach dem Sortieren nach Priorität. Mögliche Werte: 0 = aufsteigend (älteste Tickets zuerst), 1 = absteigend (neuste Tickets zuerst). Tragen Sie die ID der Queue als Schlüssel und 0 oder 1 als Wert ein.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
'3': '0'  
'7': '1'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketService###SortBy::Default**

Definiert die standardmäßig eingestellten Sortierkriterien für alle in der Service-Ansicht angezeigten Services.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- Age
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketService###StripEmptyLines**

Entfernt leere Zeilen in der Ticket-Vorschau in der Service-Ansicht.



Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketService###ViewAllPossibleTickets**

Zeigt sowohl rw als auch ro Queues in der Service-Ansicht.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

## **162. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketStatus**

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketStatusView###DefaultColumns**

Filterbare Spalten in der betreffenden Ansicht des Agentenbereichs. Hinweis: Nur Ticket-Attribute, dynamische Felder (DynamicField\_NameX) und Kundenattribute (z. B. CustomerUserPhone, CustomerCompanyName) sind zulässig.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Age: '2'  
Changed: '1'  
Created: '1'  
CustomerCompanyName: '1'  
CustomerID: '2'  
CustomerName: '1'  
CustomerUserID: '1'  
EscalationResponseTime: '1'  
EscalationSolutionTime: '1'  
EscalationTime: '1'  
EscalationUpdateTime: '1'  
Lock: '2'  
Owner: '2'  
PendingTime: '1'  
Priority: '1'  
Queue: '2'  
Responsible: '1'  
SLA: '1'  
Sender: '2'  
Service: '1'  
State: '2'  
Subject: '1'  
TicketNumber: '2'  
Title: '2'  
Type: '1'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketStatusView###Order::Default**

Steuert die Ticket-Sortierung (nach der Sortierung nach Priorität) für die Status-Ansicht des Agentenbereichs. Auf: Älteste oben. Ab: Neuste oben.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- Down

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketStatusView###SortBy::Default**

Bestimmt das Standard-Ticket-Attribut für das Sortieren der Tickets in der Status-Anzeige im Agent-Interface.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- Age
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketStatusView###ViewableTicketsPage**

Anzahl der angezeigten Tickets pro Seite

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '50'
```

## **163. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketWatch**

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketWatchView###DefaultColumns**

Filterbare Spalten in der betreffenden Ansicht des Agentenbereichs. Hinweis: Nur Ticket-Attribute, dynamische Felder (DynamicField\_NameX) und Kundenattribute (z. B. CustomerUserPhone, CustomerCompanyName) sind zulässig.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Age: '2'  
Changed: '1'  
Created: '1'  
CustomerCompanyName: '1'  
CustomerID: '2'  
CustomerName: '1'  
CustomerUserID: '1'  
EscalationResponseTime: '1'  
EscalationSolutionTime: '1'  
EscalationTime: '1'  
EscalationUpdateTime: '1'  
Lock: '2'  
Owner: '2'  
PendingTime: '1'  
Priority: '1'  
Queue: '2'  
Responsible: '1'  
SLA: '1'  
Sender: '2'  
Service: '1'  
State: '2'  
Subject: '1'  
TicketNumber: '2'  
Title: '2'  
Type: '1'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketWatchView###Order::Default**

Steuert die Ticket-Sortierung für die Beobachten-Ansicht des Agentenbereichs. Auf: Älteste oben. Ab: Neuste oben.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- Up

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketWatchView###SortBy::Default**

Bestimmt das Standard-Ticket-Attribut für das Sortieren der Tickets in der Beobachten-Anzeige im Agent-Interface.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- Age

## **164. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketZoom**

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketZoom###DynamicField**

Angezeigte dynamische Felder in der Seitenleiste in der Ticket-Detailansicht des Agentenbereichs.

Standardwert:

--- {}

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketZoom###ProcessDisplay**

Einstellungen zum Überschreiben der Standardwerte für Prozesstickets anzeigen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
NavBarName: Processes  
WidgetTitle: Process Information
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketZoom###ProcessWidgetDynamicField**

Angezeigte dynamische Felder im Prozess-Widget in der Ticket-Detailansicht des Agentenbereichs.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- {}

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketZoom###ProcessWidgetDynamicFieldGroups**

Dynamische Feldergruppen für das Prozess-Widget. Der Schlüssel ist der Name der Gruppe, der Wert enthält die Felder, die angezeigt werden sollen. Beispiel: 'Key => Meine Gruppe', 'Content: NameX, NameY'.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- {}

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketZoom###Widgets###0100-TicketInformation**

Widget für die Agent-Ticket-Zoom-Ansicht, das Ticketdaten in der Seitenleiste des Tickets anzeigt.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Async: '1'  
Location: Sidebar  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::TicketZoom::TicketInformation
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketZoom###Widgets###0200-CustomerInformation**

Widget für die Agent-Ticket-Zoom-Ansicht, das die Kunden-Informationen in der Seitenleiste des Tickets anzeigt.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Async: '1'  
Location: Sidebar  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::TicketZoom::CustomerInformation
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketZoom###Widgets###0210-ContactWithData**

Widget für die Agent-Ticket-Zoom-Ansicht, das die Dynamische-Feld-Kontaktdaten  
Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Async: '1'  
Location: Sidebar  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::TicketZoom::ContactWithData
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketZoom###Widgets###0300-LinkTable**

Widget für die Agent-Ticket-Zoom-Ansicht, das eine Tabelle von Objekten anzeigt, die mit dem aktuellen Ticket verknüpft sind.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Async: '1'  
Location: Main  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::TicketZoom::LinkTable
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentTicketZoom###Widgets###0400-ProcessInformation**

Widget für die Agent-Ticket-Zoom-Ansicht, das Prozess-Informationen für das Ticket anzeigt.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Async: '1'  
Location: Process  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::TicketZoom::ProcessInformation
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::AgentZoomExpand**

Zeigt alle Artikel in der Ticket-Zoom-Ansicht (ausgeklappte Ansicht).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::ArticleAttachmentModule###1-Download**

Zeigt einen Link zum Herunterladen von Anhängen an Artikeln in der Ticket-Zoom-Ansicht des Agentenbereichs an.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleAttachment::Download
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::ArticleAttachmentModule###2-HTML-Viewer**

Zeigt einen Link zum Betrachten von Anhängen über eine Onlineansicht im Artikel-Zoom im Agentenbereich an.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleAttachment::HTMLViewer
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::ArticlePreViewModule###1-PGP**

Benachrichtigungsmodul im Agenten-Interface das die PGP-Überprüfung durchführt.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleCheck::PGP
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::ArticlePreViewModule###2-SMIME**

Benachrichtigungsmodul im Agenten-Interface das die S/MIME-Prüfung durchführt.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleCheck::SMIME
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::ArticleViewModule###1-PGP**

Benachrichtigungsmodul im Agenten-Interface das die PGP-Überprüfung durchführt.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleCheck::PGP
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::ArticleViewModule###1-SMIME**

Modul im Agenten-Interface um eingehende E-Mails in der TicketZoomView auf vorhandene und gültige S/MIME-Schlüssel zu überprüfen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleCheck::SMIME
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::HTMLArticleHeightDefault**

Definiert Standardhöhe (in Pixel) für Inline\_HTML-Feldern in AgentTicketZoom.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '100'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::HTMLArticleHeightMax**

Definiert maximale Höhe (in Pixel) für Inline\_HTML-Feldern in AgentTicketZoom.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '2500'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::MaxArticlesPerPage**

Die maximale Anzahl von Artikeln, welche auf einer Seite im AgentTicketZoom angezeigt werden.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1000'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::MaxArticlesZoomExpand**

Maximale Anzahl aufgeklappter Artikel in der Ticket-Detailansicht.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '400'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::PlainView**

Zeigt einen Link um das geöffnete Ticket im Rohformat anzuzeigen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::TicketArticleFilter**

Aktiviert verschiedene Artikelfilter in der Zoomansicht, um festzulegen, welche Artikel angezeigt werden sollen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::ZoomCollectMeta**

Legt fest, ob Meta-Informationen aus Artikeln anhand von Filtern, die in Ticket::Frontend::ZoomCollectMetaFilters festgelegt wurden, extrahiert werden sollen.

Diese Einstellung kann in den Benutzereinstellungen überschrieben werden, ist aber standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::ZoomCollectMetaFilters###CVE-Google**

Definiert einen Filter zum Sammeln von CVE-Nummern von Artikel-Texten im AgentTicketZoom. Das Ergebnis wird in einer Meta-Box neben dem Artikel angezeigt. Füllen Sie URLPreview aus, wenn Sie beim halten des Cursors über dem Linkelement eine Vorschau sehen möchten. Das kann dieselbe URL wie in "URL", aber auch eine andere. Bitte beachten Sie, dass einige Webseiten es verbieten in einem iframe (z.B. Google) angezeigt zu werden. Diese würden mit dem Vorschau-Modus nicht funktionieren.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---
Meta:
  Name: CVE Google Search
  Target: _blank
  URL: http://google.com/search?q=<MATCH1>-<MATCH2>-<MATCH3>
  URLPreview: ''
RegExp:
- (CVE|CAN)\-(\d{3,4})\-(\d{2,})
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::ZoomCollectMetaFilters###CVE-Mitre**

Definiert einen Filter zum Sammeln von CVE-Nummern von Artikel-Texten im AgentTicketZoom. Das Ergebnis wird in einer Meta-Box neben dem Artikel angezeigt. Füllen Sie URLPreview aus, wenn Sie beim halten des Cursors über dem Linkelement eine Vorschau sehen möchten. Das kann dieselbe URL wie in "URL", aber auch eine andere. Bitte beachten Sie, dass einige Webseiten es verbieten in einem iframe (z.B. Google) angezeigt zu werden. Diese würden mit dem Vorschau-Modus nicht funktionieren.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---
Meta:
  Name: CVE Mitre
  Target: _blank
  URL: http://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=<MATCH1>-<MATCH2>-<MATCH3>
  URLPreview: http://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=<MATCH1>-<MATCH2>-<MATCH3>
RegExp:
- (CVE|CAN)\-(\d{3,4})\-(\d{2,})
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::ZoomCustomerTickets**

Zeigt die Anzahl aller Tickets mit derselben Kundennummer wie das aktuelle Ticket in der Ticket-Zoom-Ansicht an.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Ticket::Frontend::ZoomExpandSort**

Legt fest, ob die Liste von Artikeln in der Ticket-Detailansicht normal oder umgekehrt sortiert sein soll.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- reverse

### **Ticket::Frontend::ZoomRichTextForce**

Steuert, ob der Artikel als Richtext angezeigt werden soll, auch wenn das Schreiben von Richtext abgeschaltet ist.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Ticket::ZoomAttachmentDisplayCount**

Zeigt die Anhang-Anzahl im Ticket-Zoom an, wenn der Artikel Anhänge besitzt.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '20'

### **Ticket::ZoomTimeDisplay**

Zeigt die bisher benötigte Zeit für einen Artikel in der TicketZoomView an.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

## **165. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketZoom → ArticleAction**

### **Ticket::Frontend::Article::Actions###Chat**

Legt verfügbare Artikel-Aktionen für Chat-Artikel fest.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---
AgentTicketCompose:
  Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleAction::AgentTicketCompose
  Prio: '100'
  Valid: '1'
AgentTicketForward:
  Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleAction::AgentTicketForward
  Prio: '200'
```



```

Valid: '1'
AgentTicketPrint:
  Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleAction::AgentTicketPrint
  Prio: '500'
  Valid: '1'
MarkAsImportant:
  Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleAction::MarkAsImportant
  Prio: '700'
  Valid: '1'

```

### **Ticket::Frontend::Article::Actions###Chat###AgentTicketSMSOutbound**

Legt verfügbare Artikel-Aktionen für SMS-Artikel fest.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```

---
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleAction::AgentTicketSMSOutbound
Prio: '50'
Valid: '1'

```

### **Ticket::Frontend::Article::Actions###Email**

Legt verfügbare Artikel-Aktionen für E-Mail-Artikel fest.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```

---
AgentTicketBounce:
  Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleAction::AgentTicketBounce
  Prio: '300'
  Valid: '1'
AgentTicketCompose:
  Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleAction::AgentTicketCompose
  Prio: '100'
  Valid: '1'
AgentTicketEmailResend:
  Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleAction::AgentTicketEmailResend
  Prio: '900'
  Valid: '1'
AgentTicketForward:
  Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleAction::AgentTicketForward
  Prio: '200'
  Valid: '1'
AgentTicketMessageLog:
  Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleAction::AgentTicketMessageLog
  Prio: '550'
  Valid: '1'
AgentTicketNote:
  Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleAction::AgentTicketNote
  Prio: '800'
  Valid: '1'
AgentTicketPhone:
  Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleAction::AgentTicketPhone
  Prio: '400'
  Valid: '1'
AgentTicketPlain:
  Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleAction::AgentTicketPlain
  Prio: '600'
  Valid: '1'
AgentTicketPrint:
  Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleAction::AgentTicketPrint
  Prio: '500'
  Valid: '1'
MarkAsImportant:
  Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleAction::MarkAsImportant

```

```
Prio: '700'  
Valid: '1'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::Article::Actions###Email###AgentTicketSMSOutbound**

Legt verfügbare Artikel-Aktionen für SMS-Artikel fest.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleAction::AgentTicketSMSOutbound  
Prio: '50'  
Valid: '1'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::Article::Actions###Internal**

Legt verfügbare Artikel-Aktionen für interne Artikel fest.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
AgentTicketBounce:  
  Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleAction::AgentTicketBounce  
  Prio: '300'  
  Valid: '1'  
AgentTicketCompose:  
  Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleAction::AgentTicketCompose  
  Prio: '100'  
  Valid: '1'  
AgentTicketForward:  
  Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleAction::AgentTicketForward  
  Prio: '200'  
  Valid: '1'  
AgentTicketNote:  
  Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleAction::AgentTicketNote  
  Prio: '800'  
  Valid: '1'  
AgentTicketPhone:  
  Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleAction::AgentTicketPhone  
  Prio: '400'  
  Valid: '1'  
AgentTicketPlain:  
  Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleAction::AgentTicketPlain  
  Prio: '600'  
  Valid: '1'  
AgentTicketPrint:  
  Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleAction::AgentTicketPrint  
  Prio: '500'  
  Valid: '1'  
MarkAsImportant:  
  Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleAction::MarkAsImportant  
  Prio: '700'  
  Valid: '1'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::Article::Actions###Internal###AgentTicketSMSOutbound**

Legt verfügbare Artikel-Aktionen für SMS-Artikel fest.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleAction::AgentTicketSMSOutbound  
Prio: '50'
```

Valid: '1'

### **Ticket::Frontend::Article::Actions###Invalid**

Legt verfügbare Artikel-Aktionen für ungültige Artikel fest.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---
GetHelpLink:
  Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleAction::GetHelpLink
  Prio: '100'
  Valid: '1'
ReinstallPackageLink:
  Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleAction::ReinstallPackageLink
  Prio: '200'
  Valid: '1'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::Article::Actions###Phone**

Legt verfügbare Artikel-Aktionen für Telefon-Artikel fest.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---
AgentTicketBounce:
  Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleAction::AgentTicketBounce
  Prio: '300'
  Valid: '1'
AgentTicketCompose:
  Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleAction::AgentTicketCompose
  Prio: '100'
  Valid: '1'
AgentTicketForward:
  Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleAction::AgentTicketForward
  Prio: '200'
  Valid: '1'
AgentTicketNote:
  Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleAction::AgentTicketNote
  Prio: '800'
  Valid: '1'
AgentTicketPhone:
  Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleAction::AgentTicketPhone
  Prio: '400'
  Valid: '1'
AgentTicketPlain:
  Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleAction::AgentTicketPlain
  Prio: '600'
  Valid: '1'
AgentTicketPrint:
  Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleAction::AgentTicketPrint
  Prio: '500'
  Valid: '1'
MarkAsImportant:
  Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleAction::MarkAsImportant
  Prio: '700'
  Valid: '1'
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::Article::Actions###Phone###AgentTicketSMSOutbound**

Legt verfügbare Artikel-Aktionen für SMS-Artikel fest.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```

---
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleAction::AgentTicketSMSOutbound
Prio: '50'
Valid: '1'

```

### **Ticket::Frontend::Article::Actions###SMS**

Legt verfügbare Artikel-Aktionen für SMS-Artikel fest.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```

---
AgentTicketCompose:
  Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleAction::AgentTicketCompose
  Prio: '100'
  Valid: '1'
AgentTicketForward:
  Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleAction::AgentTicketForward
  Prio: '200'
  Valid: '1'
AgentTicketPrint:
  Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleAction::AgentTicketPrint
  Prio: '500'
  Valid: '1'
AgentTicketSMSOutbound:
  Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleAction::AgentTicketSMSOutbound
  Prio: '50'
  Valid: '1'
MarkAsImportant:
  Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::ArticleAction::MarkAsImportant
  Prio: '700'
  Valid: '1'

```

## **166. Frontend → Agent → View → TicketZoom → MenuModule**

### **Ticket::Frontend::MenuModule###000-Back**

Zeigt einen Link zum zurück Gehen im Ticket-Zoom des Agentenbereichs an. Zusätzliche Zugriffskontrolle auf diesen Link kann durch Angabe von "Group" als Schlüssel und Inhalten wie "rw:group1;move\_into:group2" als Wert konfiguriert werden. Um Elemente des Ticketmenüs zu gruppieren, kann "ClusterName" als Schlüssel und ein beliebiger Name als Wert verwendet werden, unter dem diese Gruppe im Benutzer interface angezeigt werden soll. Verwenden Sie "ClusterPriority", um die Anzeigereihenfolge der verschiedenen Gruppen innerhalb des Ticketmenüs zu steuern.

Standardwert:

```

---
Action: ''
ClusterName: ''
ClusterPriority: ''
Description: Go back
Link: "[% Env("LastScreenOverview") %];TicketID=[% Data.TicketID | html %]"
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::TicketMenu::Generic
Name: Back
PopupType: ''
Target: ''

```

### **Ticket::Frontend::MenuModule###100-Lock**

Zeigt einen Link zum Sperren/Entsperren eines Tickets im Ticket-Zoom des Agentenbereichs an. Zusätzliche Zugriffskontrolle auf diesen Link kann durch Angabe von

"Group" als Schlüssel und Inhalten wie "rw:group1;move\_into:group2" als Wert konfiguriert werden. Um Elemente des Ticketmenüs zu gruppieren, kann "ClusterName" als Schlüssel und ein beliebiger Name als Wert verwendet werden, unter dem diese Gruppe im Benutzer interface angezeigt werden soll. Verwenden Sie "ClusterPriority", um die Anzeigereihenfolge der verschiedenen Gruppen innerhalb des Ticketmenüs zu steuern.

Standardwert:

```
---
Action: AgentTicketLock
ClusterName: Miscellaneous
ClusterPriority: '800'
Description: Lock / unlock this ticket
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::TicketMenu::Lock
Name: Lock
Target: ''
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::MenuModule###200-History**

Zeigt einen Link zum Betrachten der Historie eines Tickets im Ticket-Zoom des Agentenbereichs an. Zusätzliche Zugriffskontrolle auf diesen Link kann durch Angabe von "Group" als Schlüssel und Inhalten wie "rw:group1;move\_into:group2" als Wert konfiguriert werden. Um Elemente des Ticketmenüs zu gruppieren, kann "ClusterName" als Schlüssel und ein beliebiger Name als Wert verwendet werden, unter dem diese Gruppe im Benutzer interface angezeigt werden soll. Verwenden Sie "ClusterPriority", um die Anzeigereihenfolge der verschiedenen Gruppen innerhalb des Ticketmenüs zu steuern.

Standardwert:

```
---
Action: AgentTicketHistory
ClusterName: Miscellaneous
ClusterPriority: '800'
Description: Show the history for this ticket
Link: Action=AgentTicketHistory;TicketID=[% Data.TicketID | html %]
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::TicketMenu::Generic
Name: History
PopupType: TicketHistory
Target: ''
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::MenuModule###210-Print**

Zeigt einen Link zum Drucken eines Tickets oder Artikels im Ticket-Zoom des Agentenbereichs an. Zusätzliche Zugriffskontrolle auf diesen Link kann durch Angabe von "Group" als Schlüssel und Inhalten wie "rw:group1;move\_into:group2" als Wert konfiguriert werden. Um Elemente des Ticketmenüs zu gruppieren, kann "ClusterName" als Schlüssel und ein beliebiger Name als Wert verwendet werden, unter dem diese Gruppe im Benutzer interface angezeigt werden soll. Verwenden Sie "ClusterPriority", um die Anzeigereihenfolge der verschiedenen Gruppen innerhalb des Ticketmenüs zu steuern.

Standardwert:

```
---
Action: AgentTicketPrint
ClusterName: ''
ClusterPriority: ''
Description: Print this ticket
Link: Action=AgentTicketPrint;TicketID=[% Data.TicketID | html %]
LinkParam: target="print"
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::TicketMenu::Generic
Name: Print
PopupType: TicketAction
Target: ''
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::MenuModule###300-Priority**

Zeigt einen Link zum Anzeigen der Priorität eines Tickets im Ticket-Zoom des Agentenbereichs an. Zusätzliche Zugriffskontrolle auf diesen Link kann durch Angabe von "Group" als Schlüssel und Inhalten wie "rw:group1;move\_into:group2" als Wert konfiguriert werden. Um Elemente des Ticketmenüs zu gruppieren, kann "ClusterName" als Schlüssel und ein beliebiger Name als Wert verwendet werden, unter dem diese Gruppe im Benutzer interface angezeigt werden soll. Verwenden Sie "ClusterPriority", um die Anzeigereihenfolge der verschiedenen Gruppen innerhalb des Ticketmenüs zu steuern.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Action: AgentTicketPriority  
ClusterName: ''  
ClusterPriority: ''  
Description: Change the priority for this ticket  
Link: Action=AgentTicketPriority;TicketID=[% Data.TicketID | html %]  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::TicketMenu::Generic  
Name: Priority  
PopupType: TicketAction  
Target: ''
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::MenuModule###310-FreeText**

Zeigt einen Link zum Bearbeiten der Freitextfelder eines Tickets im Ticket-Zoom des Agentenbereichs an. Zusätzliche Zugriffskontrolle auf diesen Link kann durch Angabe von "Group" als Schlüssel und Inhalten wie "rw:group1;move\_into:group2" als Wert konfiguriert werden. Um Elemente des Ticketmenüs zu gruppieren, kann "ClusterName" als Schlüssel und ein beliebiger Name als Wert verwendet werden, unter dem diese Gruppe im Benutzer interface angezeigt werden soll. Verwenden Sie "ClusterPriority", um die Anzeigereihenfolge der verschiedenen Gruppen innerhalb des Ticketmenüs zu steuern.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Action: AgentTicketFreeText  
ClusterName: Miscellaneous  
ClusterPriority: '800'  
Description: Change the free fields for this ticket  
Link: Action=AgentTicketFreeText;TicketID=[% Data.TicketID | html %]  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::TicketMenu::Generic  
Name: Free Fields  
PopupType: TicketAction  
Target: ''
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::MenuModule###320-Link**

Zeigt einen Link zum Verlinken eines Tickets mit einem anderen Objekt im Ticket-Zoom des Agentenbereichs an. Zusätzliche Zugriffskontrolle auf diesen Link kann durch Angabe von "Group" als Schlüssel und Inhalten wie "rw:group1;move\_into:group2" als Wert konfiguriert werden. Um Elemente des Ticketmenüs zu gruppieren, kann "ClusterName" als Schlüssel und ein beliebiger Name als Wert verwendet werden, unter dem diese Gruppe im Benutzer interface angezeigt werden soll. Verwenden Sie "ClusterPriority", um die Anzeigereihenfolge der verschiedenen Gruppen innerhalb des Ticketmenüs zu steuern.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Action: AgentLinkObject  
ClusterName: Miscellaneous  
ClusterPriority: '800'
```

```
Description: Link this ticket to other objects
Link: Action=AgentLinkObject;SourceObject=Ticket;SourceKey=[% Data.TicketID | html
%]
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::TicketMenu::Generic
Name: Link
PopupType: TicketAction
Target: ''
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::MenuModule###400-Owner**

Zeigt einen Link zum Ändern des Besitzers eines Tickets im Ticket-Zoom des Agentenbereichs an. Zusätzliche Zugriffskontrolle auf diesen Link kann durch Angabe von "Group" als Schlüssel und Inhalten wie "rw:group1;move\_into:group2" als Wert konfiguriert werden. Um Elemente des Ticketmenüs zu gruppieren, kann "ClusterName" als Schlüssel und ein beliebiger Name als Wert verwendet werden, unter dem diese Gruppe im Benutzer interface angezeigt werden soll. Verwenden Sie "ClusterPriority", um die Anzeigereihenfolge der verschiedenen Gruppen innerhalb des Ticketmenüs zu steuern.

Standardwert:

```
---
Action: AgentTicketOwner
ClusterName: People
ClusterPriority: '430'
Description: Change the owner for this ticket
Link: Action=AgentTicketOwner;TicketID=[% Data.TicketID | html %]
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::TicketMenu::Generic
Name: Owner
PopupType: TicketAction
Target: ''
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::MenuModule###410-Responsible**

Zeigt einen Link zum Ändern des verantwortlichen Agenten eines Tickets im Ticket-Zoom des Agentenbereichs an. Zusätzliche Zugriffskontrolle auf diesen Link kann durch Angabe von "Group" als Schlüssel und Inhalten wie "rw:group1;move\_into:group2" als Wert konfiguriert werden. Um Elemente des Ticketmenüs zu gruppieren, kann "ClusterName" als Schlüssel und ein beliebiger Name als Wert verwendet werden, unter dem diese Gruppe im Benutzer interface angezeigt werden soll. Verwenden Sie "ClusterPriority", um die Anzeigereihenfolge der verschiedenen Gruppen innerhalb des Ticketmenüs zu steuern.

Standardwert:

```
---
Action: AgentTicketResponsible
ClusterName: People
ClusterPriority: '430'
Description: Change the responsible for this ticket
Link: Action=AgentTicketResponsible;TicketID=[% Data.TicketID | html %]
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::TicketMenu::Responsible
Name: Responsible
PopupType: TicketAction
Target: ''
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::MenuModule###420-Attachments**

Alle Anlagen anzeigen, die im Ticket verfügbar sind.

Standardwert:

```
---
Action: AgentTicketAttachmentView
ClusterName: Miscellaneous
ClusterPriority: '999'
```

```
Description: View all attachments of the current ticket.  
Link: Action=AgentTicketAttachmentView;TicketID=[% Data.TicketID | html %]  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::TicketMenu::AttachmentView  
Name: Attachments  
PopupType: TicketAction  
Target: ''
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::MenuModule###420-Customer**

Zeigt einen Link zum Ändern des Kunden, der das Ticket eröffnet hat im Ticket-Zoom des Agentenbereichs an. Zusätzliche Zugriffskontrolle auf diesen Link kann durch Angabe von "Group" als Schlüssel und Inhalten wie "rw:group1;move\_into:group2" als Wert konfiguriert werden. Um Elemente des Ticketmenüs zu gruppieren, kann "ClusterName" als Schlüssel und ein beliebiger Name als Wert verwendet werden, unter dem diese Gruppe im Benutzer interface angezeigt werden soll. Verwenden Sie "ClusterPriority", um die Anzeigereihenfolge der verschiedenen Gruppen innerhalb des Ticketmenüs zu steuern.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Action: AgentTicketCustomer  
ClusterName: People  
ClusterPriority: '430'  
Description: Change the customer for this ticket  
Link: Action=AgentTicketCustomer;TicketID=[% Data.TicketID | html %]  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::TicketMenu::Generic  
Name: Customer  
PopupType: TicketAction  
Target: ''
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::MenuModule###420-Note**

Zeigt einen Link zum Hinzufügen einer Notiz zu einem Ticket im Ticket-Zoom des Agentenbereichs an. Zusätzliche Zugriffskontrolle auf diesen Link kann durch Angabe von "Group" als Schlüssel und Inhalten wie "rw:group1;move\_into:group2" als Wert konfiguriert werden. Um Elemente des Ticketmenüs zu gruppieren, kann "ClusterName" als Schlüssel und ein beliebiger Name als Wert verwendet werden, unter dem diese Gruppe im Benutzer interface angezeigt werden soll. Verwenden Sie "ClusterPriority", um die Anzeigereihenfolge der verschiedenen Gruppen innerhalb des Ticketmenüs zu steuern.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Action: AgentTicketNote  
ClusterName: Communication  
ClusterPriority: '435'  
Description: Add a note to this ticket  
Link: Action=AgentTicketNote;TicketID=[% Data.TicketID | html %]  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::TicketMenu::Generic  
Name: Note  
PopupType: TicketAction  
Target: ''
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::MenuModule###425-Phone Call Outbound**

Zeigt einen Link zum Hinzufügen eines ausgehenden Telefonanrufs zu einem Ticket im Ticket-Zoom des Agentenbereichs an. Zusätzliche Zugriffskontrolle auf diesen Link kann durch Angabe von "Group" als Schlüssel und Inhalten wie "rw:group1;move\_into:group2" als Wert konfiguriert werden. Um Elemente des Ticketmenüs zu gruppieren, kann "ClusterName" als Schlüssel und ein beliebiger Name als Wert verwendet werden, unter dem diese Gruppe im Benutzer interface angezeigt werden soll. Verwenden Sie "ClusterPriority", um die Anzeigereihenfolge der verschiedenen Gruppen innerhalb des Ticketmenüs zu steuern.



Standardwert:

```
---  
Action: AgentTicketPhoneOutbound  
ClusterName: Communication  
ClusterPriority: '435'  
Description: Add an outbound phone call to this ticket  
Link: Action=AgentTicketPhoneOutbound;TicketID=[% Data.TicketID | html %]  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::TicketMenu::Generic  
Name: Phone Call Outbound  
PopupType: TicketAction  
Target: ''
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::MenuModule###426-Phone Call Inbound**

Zeigt einen Link zum Hinzufügen eines eingehenden Telefonanrufs zu einem Ticket im Ticket-Zoom des Agentenbereichs an. Zusätzliche Zugriffskontrolle auf diesen Link kann durch Angabe von "Group" als Schlüssel und Inhalten wie "rw:group1;move\_into:group2" als Wert konfiguriert werden. Um Elemente des Ticketmenüs zu gruppieren, kann "ClusterName" als Schlüssel und ein beliebiger Name als Wert verwendet werden, unter dem diese Gruppe im Benutzer interface angezeigt werden soll. Verwenden Sie "ClusterPriority", um die Anzeigereihenfolge der verschiedenen Gruppen innerhalb des Ticketmenüs zu steuern.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Action: AgentTicketPhoneInbound  
ClusterName: Communication  
ClusterPriority: '435'  
Description: Add an inbound phone call to this ticket  
Link: Action=AgentTicketPhoneInbound;TicketID=[% Data.TicketID | html %]  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::TicketMenu::Generic  
Name: Phone Call Inbound  
PopupType: TicketAction  
Target: ''
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::MenuModule###427-Email Outbound**

Zeigt einen Link zum Senden einer ausgehenden E-Mail im Ticket-Zoom des Agentenbereichs an. Zusätzliche Zugriffskontrolle auf diesen Link kann durch Angabe von "Group" als Schlüssel und Inhalten wie "rw:group1;move\_into:group2" als Wert konfiguriert werden. Um Elemente des Ticketmenüs zu gruppieren, kann "ClusterName" als Schlüssel und ein beliebiger Name als Wert verwendet werden, unter dem diese Gruppe im Benutzer interface angezeigt werden soll. Verwenden Sie "ClusterPriority", um die Anzeigereihenfolge der verschiedenen Gruppen innerhalb des Ticketmenüs zu steuern.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Action: AgentTicketEmailOutbound  
ClusterName: Communication  
ClusterPriority: '435'  
Description: Send new outgoing mail from this ticket  
Link: Action=AgentTicketEmailOutbound;TicketID=[% Data.TicketID | html %]  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::TicketMenu::Generic  
Name: E-Mail Outbound  
PopupType: TicketAction  
Target: ''
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::MenuModule###429-SMS Outbound**

Zeigt einen Link zum Senden einer ausgehenden SMS im Ticket-Zoom des Agentenbereichs an. Zusätzliche Zugriffskontrolle auf diesen Link kann durch Angabe von "Group" als Schlüssel und Inhalten wie "rw:group1;move\_into:group2" als Wert konfi-

guriert werden. Um Elemente des Ticketmenüs zu gruppieren, kann "ClusterName" als Schlüssel und ein beliebiger Name als Wert verwendet werden, unter dem diese Gruppe im Benutzer interface angezeigt werden soll. Verwenden Sie "ClusterPriority", um die Anzeigereihenfolge der verschiedenen Gruppen innerhalb des Ticketmenüs zu steuern.

Standardwert:

```
---
Action: AgentTicketSMSOutbound
ClusterName: Communication
ClusterPriority: '435'
Description: Send new outgoing SMS from this ticket
Link: Action=AgentTicketSMSOutbound;TicketID=[% Data.TicketID | html %]
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::TicketMenu::SMS
Name: SMS Outbound
PopupType: TicketAction
Target: ''
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::MenuModule###430-Merge**

Zeigt einen Link zum Zusammenführen von Tickets im Ticket-Zoom des Agentenbereichs an. Zusätzliche Zugriffskontrolle auf diesen Link kann durch Angabe von "Group" als Schlüssel und Inhalten wie "rw:group1;move\_into:group2" als Wert konfiguriert werden. Um Elemente des Ticketmenüs zu gruppieren, kann "ClusterName" als Schlüssel und ein beliebiger Name als Wert verwendet werden, unter dem diese Gruppe im Benutzer interface angezeigt werden soll. Verwenden Sie "ClusterPriority", um die Anzeigereihenfolge der verschiedenen Gruppen innerhalb des Ticketmenüs zu steuern.

Standardwert:

```
---
Action: AgentTicketMerge
ClusterName: Miscellaneous
ClusterPriority: '800'
Description: Merge this ticket and all articles into another ticket
Link: Action=AgentTicketMerge;TicketID=[% Data.TicketID | html %]
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::TicketMenu::Generic
Name: Merge
PopupType: TicketAction
Target: ''
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::MenuModule###440-Pending**

Zeigt einen Link zum Setzen einer Wartezeit für ein Ticket im Ticket-Zoom des Agentenbereichs an. Zusätzliche Zugriffskontrolle auf diesen Link kann durch Angabe von "Group" als Schlüssel und Inhalten wie "rw:group1;move\_into:group2" als Wert konfiguriert werden. Um Elemente des Ticketmenüs zu gruppieren, kann "ClusterName" als Schlüssel und ein beliebiger Name als Wert verwendet werden, unter dem diese Gruppe im Benutzer interface angezeigt werden soll. Verwenden Sie "ClusterPriority", um die Anzeigereihenfolge der verschiedenen Gruppen innerhalb des Ticketmenüs zu steuern.

Standardwert:

```
---
Action: AgentTicketPending
ClusterName: ''
ClusterPriority: ''
Description: Set this ticket to pending
Link: Action=AgentTicketPending;TicketID=[% Data.TicketID | html %]
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::TicketMenu::Generic
Name: Pending
PopupType: TicketAction
Target: ''
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::MenuModule###448-Watch**

Zeigt einen Link zum beobachten/nicht mehr beobachten eines Tickets im Ticket-Zoom des Agentenbereichs an. Zusätzliche Zugriffskontrolle auf diesen Link kann durch Angabe von "Group" als Schlüssel und Inhalten wie "rw:group1;move\_into:group2" als Wert konfiguriert werden. Um Elemente des Ticketmenüs zu gruppieren, kann "ClusterName" als Schlüssel und ein beliebiger Name als Wert verwendet werden, unter dem diese Gruppe im Benutzer interface angezeigt werden soll. Verwenden Sie "ClusterPriority", um die Anzeigereihenfolge der verschiedenen Gruppen innerhalb des Ticketmenüs zu steuern.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Action: AgentTicketWatcher  
ClusterName: ''  
ClusterPriority: ''  
Description: Watch this ticket  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::TicketMenu::TicketWatcher  
Name: Watch  
Target: ''
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::MenuModule###450-Close**

Zeigt einen Link zum Schließen eines Tickets im Ticket-Zoom des Agentenbereichs an. Zusätzliche Zugriffskontrolle auf diesen Link kann durch Angabe von "Group" als Schlüssel und Inhalten wie "rw:group1;move\_into:group2" als Wert konfiguriert werden. Um Elemente des Ticketmenüs zu gruppieren, kann "ClusterName" als Schlüssel und ein beliebiger Name als Wert verwendet werden, unter dem diese Gruppe im Benutzer interface angezeigt werden soll. Verwenden Sie "ClusterPriority", um die Anzeigereihenfolge der verschiedenen Gruppen innerhalb des Ticketmenüs zu steuern.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Action: AgentTicketClose  
ClusterName: ''  
ClusterPriority: ''  
Description: Close this ticket  
Link: Action=AgentTicketClose;TicketID=[% Data.TicketID | html %]  
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::TicketMenu::Generic  
Name: Close  
PopupType: TicketAction  
Target: ''
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::MenuModule###460-Delete**

Zeigt einen Link zum Löschen eines Tickets im Ticket-Zoom des Agentenbereichs an. Zusätzliche Zugriffskontrolle auf diesen Link kann durch Angabe von "Group" als Schlüssel und Inhalten wie "rw:group1;move\_into:group2" als Wert konfiguriert werden. Um Elemente des Ticketmenüs zu gruppieren, kann "ClusterName" als Schlüssel und ein beliebiger Name als Wert verwendet werden, unter dem diese Gruppe im Benutzer interface angezeigt werden soll. Verwenden Sie "ClusterPriority", um die Anzeigereihenfolge der verschiedenen Gruppen innerhalb des Ticketmenüs zu steuern.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Action: AgentTicketMove  
ClusterName: ''
```

```
ClusterPriority: ''
Description: Delete this ticket
Link: Action=AgentTicketMove;TicketID=[% Data.TicketID %];DestQueue=Delete
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::TicketMenu::Generic
Name: Delete
PopupType: ''
Target: ''
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::MenuModule###470-Junk**

Zeigt in der TicketZoom-Ansicht im Agentenbereich einen Link an, um ein Ticket als Junk zu kennzeichnen. Zusätzliche Zugriffskontrolle auf den Link kann durch Befüllen des Schlüssels "Group" und Befüllen des Contents (z. B. mit "rw:group1;move\_into:group2") erreicht werden. Um Elemente des Ticketmenüs zu gruppieren, kann "ClusterName" als Schlüssel und ein beliebiger Name als Wert verwendet werden, unter dem diese Gruppe im Benutzerinterface angezeigt werden soll. Verwenden Sie "ClusterPriority", um die Anzeigereihenfolge der verschiedenen Gruppen innerhalb des Ticketmenüs zu steuern.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---
Action: AgentTicketMove
ClusterName: ''
ClusterPriority: ''
Description: Mark this ticket as junk!
Link: Action=AgentTicketMove;TicketID=[% Data.TicketID %];DestQueue=Junk
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::TicketMenu::Generic
Name: Spam
PopupType: ''
Target: ''
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::MenuModule###480-Process**

Zeigt einen Link zum Umwandeln eines regulären Tickets in ein Prozessticket im Ticket-Zoom des Agentenbereichs an.

Standardwert:

```
---
Action: AgentTicketProcess
Cluster: ''
Description: Enroll process for this ticket
Link: Action=AgentTicketProcess;IsProcessEnroll=1;TicketID=[% Data.TicketID | html
%]
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::TicketMenu::Process
Name: Process
PopupType: TicketAction
Target: ''
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::MenuModule###500-ExternalLink**

Zeigt einen Link zu einer externen Seite in der Ticket-Detailansicht des Kundenbereichs. Die Sichtbarkeit des Links für bestimmte Gruppen kann über den Schlüssel "Group" und Inhalt wie "rw:group1;move\_into:group2" gesteuert werden.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---
Action: ''
ClusterName: Miscellaneous
ClusterPriority: ''
Description: Open an external link!
```

```

ExternalLink: '1'
Link: http://external-application.test/app/index.php?TicketID=[% Data.TicketID
  %]&queue_id=[%
  Data.QueueID %]
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::TicketMenu::Generic
Name: External Link
PopupType: ''
Target: _blank
  
```

### **Ticket::Frontend::MenuModule###550-Appointment**

Zeigt einen Link im Menü der TicketZoom-Ansicht im Agenten-Interface an, um Termine zu erstellen, welche direkt mit dem entsprechenden Ticket verknüpft sind. Zusätzliche Zugriffskontrolle, ob der Menüpunkt angezeigt wird oder nicht, kann mit dem Schlüssel "Gruppe" und "Inhalt" wie z.B. ("rw:group1;move\_into:group2") erreicht werden. Um Menüeinträge zu gruppieren, verwenden Sie den Schlüssel "ClusterName" und im Inhalt den Namen, welchen Sie in der Ansicht verwenden möchten. Verwenden Sie "ClusterPriority" um die Reihenfolge in der jeweiligen Gruppierung zu beeinflussen.

Standardwert:

```

---
Action: AgentAppointmentCalendarOverview
ClusterName: Miscellaneous
ClusterPriority: '800'
Description: Create a new calendar appointment linked to this ticket
Link:
  Action=AgentAppointmentCalendarOverview;Subaction=AppointmentCreate;PluginKey=0100-
  Ticket;ObjectID=[%
  Data.TicketID | uri %]
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::TicketMenu::Generic
Name: New Appointment
PopupType: ''
Target: ''
  
```

## **167. Frontend → Base**

### **AttachmentDownloadType**

Ermöglicht die Wahl zwischen der Anzeige der Anlagen eines Tickets im Browser (Inline) oder einfach nur als Download anbieten (Anhang).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- attachment
```

### **DefaultLanguage**

Definiert die Standard-Frontend-Sprache. Die möglichen Werte werden durch die verfügbaren Sprachdateien auf dem System bestimmt (siehe nächste Einstellung).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- en
```

### **DefaultTheme**

Definiert das standardmäßig verwendete Theme (HTML) für das Frontend für Agenten. Hinweis: Sie können Ihre eigenen Themes hinzufügen und verwenden (siehe <http://otrs.github.io/doc/>).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- Standard
```

### DefaultTheme::HostBased

Auf der Basis der jeweiligen Domain innerhalb einer Applikation, ist es möglich, verschiedene Themes zu konfigurieren. Sie können durch Nutzung von regulären Ausdrücken (regex) mithilfe von Schlüssel-/Wert-Paaren auf Domains prüfen. Der Inhalt von "Schlüssel" sollte die Prüfung auf die Domain beinhalten, der Inhalt von "Wert" den Namen des zu selektierenden Themes für diese Domain. Bitte beachten Sie die Einträge mit Beispielen für korrekte reguläre Ausdrücke.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
host1\.example\.com: SomeTheme1  
host2\.example\.com: SomeTheme2
```

### DefaultUsedLanguages

Definiert alle Sprachen, die der Applikation zur Verfügung stehen. Geben Sie nur Englische Sprachnamen an.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
ar_SA: Arabic (Saudi Arabia)  
bg: Bulgarian  
ca: Catalan  
cs: Czech  
da: Danish  
de: German  
el: Greek  
en: English (United States)  
en_CA: English (Canada)  
en_GB: English (United Kingdom)  
es: Spanish  
es_CO: Spanish (Colombia)  
es_MX: Spanish (Mexico)  
et: Estonian  
fa: Persian  
fi: Finnish  
fr: French  
fr_CA: French (Canada)  
gl: Galician  
he: Hebrew  
hi: Hindi  
hr: Croatian  
hu: Hungarian  
id: Indonesian  
it: Italian  
ja: Japanese  
ko: Korean  
lt: Lithuanian  
lv: Latvian  
ms: Malay  
nb_NO: Norwegian  
nl: Dutch  
pl: Polish  
pt: Portuguese  
pt_BR: Portuguese (Brasil)  
ru: Russian
```

```

sk_SK: Slovak
sl: Slovenian
sr_Cyrl: Serbian Cyrillic
sr_Latn: Serbian Latin
sv: Swedish
sw: Swahili
th_TH: Thai
tr: Turkish
uk: Ukrainian
vi_VN: Vietnam
zh_CN: Chinese (Simplified)
zh_TW: Chinese (Traditional)

```

## DefaultUsedLanguagesNative

Definiert alle Sprachen, die der Applikation zur Verfügung stehen. Geben Sie nur die einheimischen Sprachnamen an.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```

---
ar_SA: العربية
bg: Български
ca: Català
cs: Český
da: Dansk
de: Deutsch
el: Ελληνικά
en: English (United States)
en_CA: English (Canada)
en_GB: English (United Kingdom)
es: Español
es_CO: Español (Colombia)
es_MX: Español (México)
et: Eesti
fa: فارسی
fi: Suomi
fr: Français
fr_CA: Français (Canada)
gl: Galego
he: #####
hi: #####
hr: Hrvatski
hu: Magyar
id: Bahasa Indonesia
it: Italiano
ja: 日本語
ko: 한국어
lt: Lietuvių kalba
lv: Latvijās
ms: Melayu
nb_NO: Norsk bokmål
nl: Nederlandse
pl: Polski
pt: Português
pt_BR: Português Brasileiro
ru: Русский
sk_SK: Slovenčina
sl: Slovenščina
sr_Cyrl: Српски
sr_Latn: Srpski
sv: Svenska
sw: Kiswahili
th_TH: #####
tr: Türkçe
uk: Українська
vi_VN: Việt Nam
zh_CN: 简体中文
zh_TW: 正體中文

```

### DefaultViewLines

Legt die Anzahl an Zeilen fest, die von Textnachrichten angezeigt werden sollen (z. B. von Tickets in der Queue-Ansicht).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '6000'

### DefaultViewNewLine

Automatischer Zeilenumbruch in Textnachrichten nach x-Zeichen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '90'

### DisableContentSecurityPolicy

Wenn HTTP-Header "Content-Security-Policy" ausgeschaltet ist, können externe Scripts geladen werden. Dies stellt eine Sicherheitslücke dar! Daher sollte diese Einstellung nur deaktiviert werden, wenn Sie sich über die Konsequenzen im Klaren sind.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### DisableIFrameOriginRestricted

Wenn der HTTP-Header "X-Frame-Options: SAMEORIGIN" ausgeschaltet ist, kann OTRS als IFrame in andere Websites integriert werden. Dies stellt eine Sicherheitslücke dar! Daher sollte diese Einstellung nur deaktiviert werden, wenn Sie sich über die Konsequenzen im Klaren sind.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### FirstnameLastnameOrder

Legt die Reihenfolge fest, in der Vorname und Nachname von Agenten angezeigt wird.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### Frontend::AjaxDebug

Liefert erweiterte Debugging-Informationen im Frontend im Fall, dass AJAX-Fehler auftreten, wenn aktiviert.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### Frontend::DebugMode

Aktiviert oder deaktiviert den Debug-Modus für das Frontend.



Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Frontend::MenuDragDropEnabled**

Aktiviert Drag und Drop für die Hauptnavigation.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Frontend::PrefixPath**

Needed for operation behind a reverse proxy with a prefix path. Specify with leading, but without trailing slash (e.g. '/prefix/path').

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- ''

### **Frontend::RichText**

Nutzt richtext zum betrachten und bearbeiten von: Artikeln, Begrüßungen, Signaturen, Standard Vorlagen, Automatische Antworten und Benachrichtigungen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

### **Frontend::RichText::DefaultCSS**

Definiert die genutzte Standard-CSS in RichText-Editoren.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 'font-family:Geneva,Helvetica,Arial,sans-serif; font-size: 12px;'

### **Frontend::RichText::EnhancedMode**

Bestimmt, ob der erweiterte Modus genutzt werden soll (schaltet die Benutzung von Tabellen, Suchen & Ersetzen, Tiefstellen, Hochstellen, aus Word einfügen, etc. frei).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **Frontend::RichTextHeight**

Steuert die Höhe der Richtext-Editor-Komponente. Geben Sie eine Zahl (für die Höhe in Pixeln) oder einen prozentualen Wert (für eine relative Höhe) an.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '320'

### Frontend::RichTextPath

Definiert den URL-RichTextEditor-Pfad.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- <OTRS_CONFIG_Frontend::PrefixPath>/htdocs/js/thirdparty/ckeditor-4.7.0/
```

### Frontend::RichTextWidth

Definiert die Breite der RichText-Editor Komponente. Geben Sie einen Zahlen- (Pixel) oder Prozenwert (relativ) an.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '620'
```

### Frontend::TemplateCache

Schaltet das Caching von Templates an oder aus. Warnung: Schalten Sie auf Produktivsystemen das Template-Caching nicht ab, da hierdurch massive Performance-Beeinträchtigungen auftreten werden. Diese Einstellung sollte nur zur Fehlerbehebung abgeschaltet werden.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### Frontend::Themes

Aktiviert die verfügbaren Skins auf dem System. Wert 1 bedeutet aktiv, 0 bedeutet inaktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Lite: '0'  
Standard: '1'
```

### HTTPSForceRedirect

Legt fest, ob eine Weiterleitung aller Anfragen von http zu https erzwungen werden soll. Bitte stellen Sie sicher, dass Ihr Webserver korrekt für die Verwendung von https konfiguriert wurde, bevor Sie diese Einstellung aktivieren.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### HttpType

Legt das Protokoll fest, das zur Auslieferung der Applikation durch den Webserver genutzt werden soll. Wenn https anstelle von http genutzt werden soll, muss dies hier festgelegt werden. Die Einstellung hat keine Auswirkungen auf die Konfiguration des Webserver und verändert nicht, wie auf die Applikation zugegriffen wird. Bei fehlerhafter Konfiguration verhindert die Einstellung nicht die Anmeldung am System. Diese Einstellung wird nur als Variable verwendet (OTRS\_CONFIG\_HttpType), die in

allen Nachrichten-Formularen zur Verfügung steht, um Links auf Tickets in Ihr System zu generieren.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- http
```

### OutOfOfficeMessageTemplate

Definiert "Nicht im Büro"-Nachrichten-Templates. Zwei String-Parameter (%s) stehen zur Verfügung: Enddatum und Anzahl der übrigen Tage.

Standardwert:

```
--- '*** out of office until %s (%s d left) ***'
```

### WebMaxFileUpload

Definiert die maximale Größe (in Bytes) für das Hochladen von Dateien mit dem Browser. Achtung: Wenn man die Größe zu klein wählt können viele Eingabemasken in ihrer OTRS-Instanz nicht mehr funktionieren (vermutlich jede Maske die Benutzereingaben erwartet).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '24000000'
```

### WebUploadCacheModule

Auswahl wie Uploads über die Web-Oberfläche gehandhabt werden sollen. "DB" speichert alle Uploads in der Datenbank, "FS" nutzt das Dateisystem.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- Kernel::System::Web::UploadCache::DB
```

## 168. Frontend → Base → Loader

### Loader::Agent::CommonCSS###000-Framework

Liste der CSS-Dateien, die immer im Agenten-Interface geladen werden sollen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- Core.Reset.css  
- Core.Default.css  
- Core.Header.css  
- Core.OverviewControl.css  
- Core.OverviewSmall.css  
- Core.OverviewMedium.css  
- Core.OverviewLarge.css  
- Core.Footer.css  
- Core.PageLayout.css  
- Core.Form.css  
- Core.Table.css  
- Core.Login.css  
- Core.Widget.css
```

```
- Core.WidgetMenu.css
- Core.TicketDetail.css
- Core.Tooltip.css
- Core.Dialog.css
- Core.InputFields.css
- Core.Print.css
- Core.Animations.css
- Core.DocumentSearch.css
```

### Loader::Agent::CommonCSS###001-Daemon

Liste der CSS-Dateien, die immer im Agenten-Interface geladen werden sollen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---
- Core.Agent.Daemon.css
```

### Loader::Agent::CommonCSS###200-FAQ

Liste der CSS-Dateien, die immer im Agenten-Interface geladen werden sollen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---
- Core.Agent.FAQ.Default.css
```

### Loader::Agent::CommonJS###000-Framework

Liste der JavaScript-Dateien, die immer im Agenten-Interface geladen werden sollen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---
- thirdparty/jquery-3.2.1/jquery.js
- thirdparty/jquery-browser-detection/jquery-browser-detection.js
- thirdparty/jquery-ui-1.12.1/jquery-ui.js
- thirdparty/jquery-ui-touch-punch-0.2.3/jquery.ui.touch-punch.js
- thirdparty/jquery-validate-1.16.0/jquery.validate.js
- thirdparty/jquery-pubsub/pubsub.js
- thirdparty/jquery-jstree-3.3.4/jquery.jstree.js
- thirdparty/nunjucks-3.0.1/nunjucks.js
- Core.Init.js
- Core.JavaScriptEnhancements.js
- Core.Debug.js
- Core.Exception.js
- Core.Data.js
- Core.Config.js
- Core.Language.js
- Core.Template.js
- Core.JSON.js
- Core.App.js
- Core.App.Responsive.js
- Core.AJAX.js
- Core.UI.js
- Core.UI.InputFields.js
- Core.UI.Accordion.js
- Core.UI.Datepicker.js
- Core.UI.DnD.js
- Core.UI.Floater.js
- Core.UI.Resizable.js
- Core.UI.Table.js
- Core.UI.Accessibility.js
- Core.UI.RichTextEditor.js
```

```
- Core.UI.Dialog.js
- Core.UI.ActionRow.js
- Core.UI.Popup.js
- Core.UI.TreeSelection.js
- Core.UI.Autocomplete.js
- Core.Form.js
- Core.Form.ErrorTooltips.js
- Core.Form.Validate.js
- Core.Agent.js
- Core.Agent.Search.js
- Core.Agent.DocumentSearch.js
- Core.Agent.CustomerInformationCenterSearch.js
- Core.Agent.CustomerSearch.js
- Core.Agent.CustomerUserInformationCenterSearch.js
- Core.Agent.Header.js
- Core.UI.Notification.js
- Core.Agent.Responsive.js
```

### **Loader::Agent::CommonJS###001-Daemon**

Liste der JavaScript-Dateien, die immer im Agenten-Interface geladen werden sollen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---
- Core.Agent.Daemon.js
```

### **Loader::Agent::CommonJS###001-JQueryMigrate**

Liste der JavaScript-Dateien, die immer im Agenten-Interface geladen werden sollen.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---
- thirdparty/jquery-migrate-3.0.0/jquery-migrate.js
```

### **Loader::Agent::CommonJS###002-Ticket**

Liste der JavaScript-Dateien, die immer im Agenten-Interface geladen werden sollen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---
- Core.Agent.Chat.Toolbar.js
- Core.VideoChat.js
- thirdparty/adaptier.js-6.4.0/adaptier.js
```

### **Loader::Agent::CommonJS###100-CKEditor**

Liste der JavaScript-Dateien, die immer im Agenten-Interface geladen werden sollen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---
- thirdparty/ckeditor-4.7.0/ckeditor.js
```

### **Loader::Agent::CommonJS###200-DynamicFieldContactWithData**

Liste der JavaScript-Dateien, die immer im Agenten-Interface geladen werden sollen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- Core.Agent.DynamicFieldContactWithDataSearch.js
```

### **Loader::Agent::CommonJS###200-FAQ**

Liste der JavaScript-Dateien, die immer im Agenten-Interface geladen werden sollen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- Core.Agent.FAQ.TicketCompose.js
```

### **Loader::Agent::DefaultSelectedSkin**

Der interne Name des Skins, der im Agentenbereich genutzt werden soll. Verfügbare Skins finden Sie unter Frontend::Agent::Skins.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- default
```

### **Loader::Agent::DefaultSelectedSkin::HostBased**

Es ist möglich, verschiedene Skins zu konfigurieren, zum Beispiel um zwischen verschiedenen Agenten auf Basis der jeweiligen Domain zu unterscheiden. Sie können durch Nutzung von regulären Ausdrücken mithilfe von Schlüssel-/Wert-Paaren auf Domains prüfen. Der Inhalt von "Schlüssel" sollte die Prüfung auf die Domain beinhalten, der Inhalt von "Wert" den Namen des zu selektierenden Skins für diese Domain. Bitte beachten Sie die Einträge mit Beispielen für korrekte reguläre Ausdrücke.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
host1\example\.com: SomeSkin1  
host2\example\.com: SomeSkin2
```

### **Loader::Agent::ResponsiveCSS###000-Framework**

Liste von Responsive-CSS-Dateien, die im Agenten-Bereich immer geladen werden sollen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- Core.Responsive.css
```

### **Loader::Agent::Skin###000-default**

Standard-Skin für die Agentenoberfläche

Standardwert:

```
---  
Description: The Default skin of OTRS.  
HomePage: www.otrs.org  
InternalName: default  
VisibleName: OTRS
```

### Loader::Agent::Skin###001-slim

Standard-Skin für die Agentenoberfläche (Slim)

Standardwert:

```
---
Description: A more compact version of the OTRS skin which tries to save screen space
for power users.
HomePage: www.otrs.org
InternalName: slim
VisibleName: Slim
```

### Loader::Agent::Skin###002-high-contrast

Skin mit hohem Kontrast für Nutzer mit Sehschwäche.

Standardwert:

```
---
Description: High contrast skin for visually impaired users.
HomePage: www.otrs.com
InternalName: highcontrast
VisibleName: High Contrast
```

### Loader::Enabled::CSS

Wenn aktiviert, liefert OTRS CSS-Dateien in minifizierter Form aus.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### Loader::Enabled::JS

Wenn aktiviert, liefert OTRS JavaScript-Dateien in minifizierter Form aus.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

## 169. Frontend → Base → NavBarModule

### Frontend::AdminModuleGroups###001-Framework

Legt verfügbare Gruppen für die Administrator-Übersicht fest.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---
Administration:
  Order: '6000'
  Title: Administration
Automation:
  Order: '4000'
  Title: Processes & Automation
Communication:
  Order: '2000'
```

```

Title: Communication & Notifications
External:
  Order: '4500'
  Title: External Interface
Miscellaneous:
  Order: '7000'
  Title: Miscellaneous
OTRSGroup:
  Order: '5000'
  Title: OTRS Group Services
Ticket:
  Order: '1000'
  Title: Ticket Settings
Users:
  Order: '3000'
  Title: Users, Groups & Roles
  
```

## 170. Frontend → Base → OutputFilter

### Frontend::Output::FilterText###AAAURL

Definiert den Filter, der Text in Artikeln verarbeitet, um URLs zu highlighten.

Standardwert:

```

---
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::FilterText::URL
Templates:
  AgentTicketZoom: '1'
  
```

### Frontend::Output::FilterText###OutputFilterTextAutoLink

Definiert einen Filter, um den Text in den Artikel zu verarbeiten, um vordefinierte Schlüsselwörter zu markieren.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```

---
Module: Kernel::Output::HTML::FilterText::AutoLink
Templates:
  AgentTicketZoom: '1'
  
```

### Frontend::Output::OutputFilterTextAutoLink###Bugtraq

Definiert einen Filter für die HTML-Ausgabe um Links hinter Bugtraq-Nummern hinzuzufügen. Das Element Bild erlaubt zwei Eingabearten. Zum einem den Namen eines Bildes (Beispielsweise faq.png). In diesem Fall wird der OTRS-Bildpfad verwendet. Die zweite Möglichkeit ist, den Link zu dem Bild einzufügen.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```

---
RegExp:
- Bugtraq[\s\w\|]*?ID[\s\w\|]*?:[\s\w\|]*?(\\d{2,8})
- Bugtraq[\s\w\|]*?ID[\s\w\|]*?(\\d{2,8})
- Bugtraq[\s\w\|]*?:[\s\w\|]*?(\\d{2,8})
- Bugtraq[\s\w\|]*?(\\d{2,8})
- BID[\s\w\|]*?:[\s\w\|]*?(\\d{2,8})
- BID[\s\w\|]*?(\\d{2,8})
Templates:
  AgentTicketZoom: '1'
URL1:
  Description: Security Focus
  
```



```

Image: http://www.securityfocus.com/favicon.ico
Target: _blank
URL: http://www.securityfocus.com/bid/<MATCH1>/info
URL2:
Description: Google
Image: http://www.google.de/favicon.ico
Target: _blank
URL: http://google.com/search?q=<MATCH>

```

### Frontend::Output::OutputFilterTextAutoLink###CVE

Definiert einen Filter für die HTML-Ausgabe um Links hinter CVE-Nummern hinzuzufügen. Das Element Bild erlaubt zwei Eingabearten. Zum einem den Namen eines Bildes (Beispielsweise faq.png). In diesem Fall wird der OTRS-Bildpfad verwendet. Die zweite Möglichkeit ist, den Link zu dem Bild einzufügen.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```

---
RegExp:
- (CVE|CAN)\-(\d{3,4})\-(\d{2,})
Templates:
  AgentTicketZoom: '1'
URL1:
  Description: Mitre
  Image: http://cve.mitre.org/favicon.ico
  Target: _blank
  URL: http://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=<MATCH1>-<MATCH2>-<MATCH3>
URL2:
  Description: Google
  Image: http://www.google.de/favicon.ico
  Target: _blank
  URL: http://google.com/search?q=<MATCH1>-<MATCH2>-<MATCH3>
URL3:
  Description: US-CERT NVD
  Image: http://nvd.nist.gov/favicon.ico
  Target: _blank
  URL: http://nvd.nist.gov/nvd.cfm?cvename=<MATCH1>-<MATCH2>-<MATCH3>

```

### Frontend::Output::OutputFilterTextAutoLink###FAQ

Ein Filter zur automatischen Generierung von FAQ-Links, wenn ein Hinweis auf einen FAQ-Artikel identifiziert wird. Das Element Image erlaubt zwei Eingabeformen: Erstens der Name eines Icons (z. B. faq.png). In diesem Fall wird auf das Grafik-Verzeichnis des OTRS zugegriffen. Als zweite Möglichkeit kann man aber auch den direkten Link zur Grafik angeben (z. B. http://otrs.org/faq.png).

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```

---
RegExp:
- (FAQ)[#\s]*?1(\d{4})
URL1:
  Description: FAQ
  Image: /otrs-web/skins/Agent/default/img/help-small.png
  Target: _blank
  URL: /otrs/index.pl?Action=AgentFAQZoom;ItemID=<MATCH2>

```

### Frontend::Output::OutputFilterTextAutoLink###MSBulletins

Definiert einen Filter für die HTML-Ausgabe um Links hinter einer MSBulletin-Nummer hinzuzufügen. Das Element Bild erlaubt zwei Eingabearten. Zum einem den Namen eines Bildes (Beispielsweise faq.png). In diesem Fall wird der OTRS-Bildpfad verwendet. Die zweite Möglichkeit ist, den Link zu dem Bild einzufügen.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```

---
RegExp:
- MS[^\A-Za-z]{0,5}(\d\d)?.?(\d{2,4})
Templates:
  AgentTicketZoom: '1'
URL1:
  Description: Microsoft Technet
  Image: http://www.microsoft.com/favicon.ico
  Target: _blank
  URL: http://www.microsoft.com/technet/security/bulletin/MS<MATCH1>-<MATCH2>.mspx
URL2:
  Description: Google
  Image: http://www.google.de/favicon.ico
  Target: _blank
  URL: http://google.com/search?q=MS<MATCH1>-<MATCH2>

```

### Frontend::Output::OutputFilterTextAutoLink###Setting1

Definiert einen Filter für die HTML-Ausgabe um Links hinter einer bestimmten Zeichenfolge hinzuzufügen. Dieses Element erlaubt zwei Eingabearten. Zum einem den Namen eines Bildes (Beispielsweise faq.png). In diesem Fall wird der OTRS-Bildpfad verwendet. Die zweite Möglichkeit ist, den Link zu dem Bild einzufügen.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```

---
RegExp:
- RegExp
Templates:
  AgentTicketZoom: '1'
URL1:
  Description: Description
  Image: right-small.png
  Target: _blank
  URL: URL
URL2:
  Description: Description
  Image: Image
  Target: _blank
  URL: URL

```

### Frontend::Output::OutputFilterTextAutoLink###Setting2

Definiert einen Filter für die HTML-Ausgabe um Links hinter einer bestimmten Zeichenfolge hinzuzufügen. Das Element Bild erlaubt zwei Eingabearten. Zum einem den Namen eines Bildes (Beispielsweise faq.png). In diesem Fall wird der OTRS-Bildpfad verwendet. Die zweite Möglichkeit ist, den Link zu dem Bild einzufügen.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```

---
RegExp:
- RegExp
Templates:
  AgentTicketZoom: '1'
URL1:
  Description: Description
  Image: right-small.png
  Target: _blank
  URL: URL

```

```
URL2:
  Description: Description
  Image: Image
  Target: _blank
  URL: URL
URL3:
  Description: Description
  Image: Image
  Target: _blank
  URL: URL
```

## 171. Frontend → External

### ExternalFrontend::CustomizationColors

Farbliste in Hexadezimal-RGB-Werten, welche bei der kundenindividuellen Anpassung des externen Interfaces verfügbar sein wird. Stellen Sie sicher, dass die Farben dunkel genug sind, sodass darauf angezeigter weißer Text gut lesbar ist.

Standardwert:

```
--
- '#000000'
- '#1E1E1E'
- '#3A3A3A'
- '#545453'
- '#6E6E6E'
- '#878687'
- '#888787'
- '#A09FA0'
- '#B8B8B8'
- '#D0D0D0'
- '#E8E8E8'
- '#FFFFFF'
- '#891100'
- '#894800'
- '#888501'
- '#458401'
- '#028401'
- '#018448'
- '#008688'
- '#004A88'
- '#001888'
- '#491A88'
- '#891E88'
- '#891648'
- '#FF2101'
- '#FF8802'
- '#FFFA03'
- '#83F902'
- '#05F802'
- '#03F987'
- '#00FDFF'
- '#008CFF'
- '#002EFF'
- '#8931FF'
- '#FF39FF'
- '#FF2987'
- '#FF726E'
- '#FFCE6E'
- '#FFFB6D'
- '#CEFA6E'
- '#68F96E'
- '#68FDFF'
- '#68FBD0'
- '#6ACFFF'
- '#6E76FF'
- '#D278FF'
- '#FF7AFF'
- '#FF7FD3'
```

### ExternalFrontend::DefaultLanguage

Definiert die Bestimmungsmethode der Standard-Sprache im externen Interface. 'Auto-detect' wird die Spracheinstellung gemäß der Browser-Konfiguration des Benutzers vornehmen. 'System default' wird den konfigurierten Wert in den Standard-Spracheinstellungen nutzen. Bitte beachten Sie, dass wenn ein Benutzer die Standard-Sprache überschreibt, so wird diese Wahl ab dann berücksichtigt.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- Browser
```

### ExternalFrontend::LanguageFallback

Defines fallback language for the external interface.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- en
```

### ExternalFrontend::Languages

List of languages which will be available in external frontend. Please, make sure that it contains value selected in ExternalFrontend::LanguageFallback.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- en  
- en_CA  
- en_GB  
- de  
- es  
- es_MX  
- hu  
- zh_CN  
- pt_BR  
- fr
```

### ExternalFrontend::StateMap

Defines state name map for external interface.

Standardwert:

```
--- {}
```

## 172. Frontend → External → Auth

### ExternalFrontend::Auth::LoginURL

Diese Option definiert eine alternative Login URL für das externe Interface (notwendig bei einer SSO Implementierung).

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- http://host.example.com/cgi-bin/login.pl
```

## ExternalFrontend::Auth::LogoutURL

Definiert die Ersatz-Logout-URL des externen Interfaces.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- http://host.example.com/cgi-bin/logout.pl
```

# 173. Frontend → External → Menu

## ExternalFrontend::Menu###Bottom

Registrierung von Einträgen im unteren Menü des externe Interfaces. Zusätzliche Menü-Links werden durch Hinzufügen von neuen Einträgen und derer Parameter-Spezifikation definiert. 'Group'- und 'GroupRo'-Arrays können benutzt werden, um die Anzeige der Links auf die Gruppen-Mitglieder mit entsprechenden RW- und RO-Rechten zu limitieren. 'Name' definiert den angezeigten Link-Text und 'Description' wird als Tooltip angezeigt. Der 'Link' kann auf einen Applikationspfad oder auf eine externe Seite zeigen. Bitte beachten Sie, dass entweder die eine oder die andere Art definieren können. 'IsPublic' definiert, ob der Link nicht-authentifizierten Benutzern angezeigt wird und wenn dies auf '1' gesetzt ist, so werden die 'Group'- und 'GroupRo'-Parameter ignoriert. 'Taget' definiert das Zielattribut des Links; bitte '\_blank' verwenden, um einen neue Tab zu öffnen. 'Prio' determiniert die Reihenfolge der Links, wobei kleinere Ziffern zuerst angezeigt werden.

Standardwert:

```
---
- Description: Knowledge base.
  Group: []
  GroupRo: []
  IsPublic: '1'
  Link: /knowledge-base
  Name: Knowledge Base
  Prio: '100'
  Target: ''
- Description: Service catalogue.
  Group: []
  GroupRo: []
  IsPublic: '0'
  Link: /service-catalogue
  Name: Service Catalogue
  Prio: '200'
  Target: ''
- Description: Privacy policy example.
  Group: []
  GroupRo: []
  IsPublic: '1'
  Link: /c/privacy-policy-example
  Name: Privacy Policy Example
  Prio: '300'
  Target: ''
- Description: Imprint example.
  Group: []
  GroupRo: []
  IsPublic: ''
  Link: /c/imprint-example
  Name: Imprint Example
  Prio: '400'
  Target: ''
- Description: Copyright notice.
  Group: []
  GroupRo: []
  IsPublic: '1'
```

```
Link: https://otrs.com
Name: Copyright 2018 OTRS
Prio: '500'
Target: ''
```

### ExternalFrontend::Menu###Main

Registrierung von Menü-Einträgen im Hauptmenü des externe Interfaces. Zusätzliche Menü-Links werden durch Hinzufügen von neuen Einträgen und derer Parameter-Spezifikation definiert. 'Group'- und 'GroupRo'-Arrays können benutzt werden, um die Anzeige der Links auf die Gruppen-Mitglieder mit entsprechenden RW- und RO-Rechten zu limitieren. 'Name' definiert den angezeigten Link-Text und 'Description' wird als Tooltip angezeigt. Der 'Link' kann auf einen Applikationspfad oder auf eine externe Seite zeigen. Bitte beachten Sie, dass entweder die eine oder die andere Art definieren können. 'IsPublic' definiert, ob der Link nicht-authentifizierten Benutzern angezeigt wird und wenn dies auf '1' gesetzt ist, so werden die 'Group'- und 'GroupRo'-Parameter ignoriert. 'Taget' definiert das Zielattribut des Links; bitte '\_blank' verwenden, um einen neue Tab zu öffnen. 'Prio' determiniert die Reihenfolge der Links, wobei kleinere Ziffern zuerst angezeigt werden.

Standardwert:

```
--
- Description: Knowledge base.
  Group: []
  GroupRo: []
  IsPublic: '1'
  Link: /knowledge-base
  Name: Knowledge Base
  Prio: '100'
  Target: ''
- Description: Service catalogue.
  Group: []
  GroupRo: []
  IsPublic: '0'
  Link: /service-catalogue
  Name: Service Catalogue
  Prio: '200'
  Target: ''
- Description: Custom link 2.
  Group: []
  GroupRo: []
  IsPublic: '1'
  Link: /error
  Name: Custom Link 2
  Prio: '300'
  Target: ''
- Description: Custom link 3.
  Group: []
  GroupRo: []
  IsPublic: ''
  Link: /ticket/overview
  Name: Custom Link 3
  Prio: '400'
  Target: ''
```

### ExternalFrontend::Menu###Top

Registrierung von Menü-Einträgen im Top-Menü des externe Interfaces. Zusätzliche Menü-Links werden durch Hinzufügen von neuen Einträgen und derer Parameter-Spezifikation definiert. 'Group'- und 'GroupRo'-Arrays können benutzt werden, um die Anzeige der Links auf die Gruppen-Mitglieder mit entsprechenden RW- und RO-Rechten zu limitieren. 'Name' definiert den angezeigten Link-Text und 'Description' wird als Tooltip angezeigt. Der 'Link' kann auf einen Applikationspfad oder auf eine externe Seite zeigen. Bitte beachten Sie, dass entweder die eine oder die andere Art definieren können. 'IsPublic' definiert, ob der Link nicht-authentifizierten Benutzern angezeigt wird und wenn dies auf '1' gesetzt ist, so werden die 'Group'- und 'GroupRo'-Parame-

ter ignoriert. 'Zaget' definiert das Zielattribut des Links; bitte '\_blank' verwenden, um einen neue Tab zu öffnen. 'Prio' determiniert die Reihenfolge der Links, wobei kleinere Ziffern zuerst angezeigt werden.

Standardwert:

```

---
- Description: Custom Link 1.
  Group: []
  GroupRo: []
  IsPublic: '1'
  Link: /home
  Name: Custom Link 1
  Prio: '100'
  Target: ''

```

## 174. Frontend → External → PrivacyNotice

### ExternalFrontend::PrivacyNotice

Defines privacy notice configuration for the external interface. The notice will be shown to all users until they accept the privacy policy.

Standardwert:

```

---
de:
  ButtonText: Ok
  Link: https://www.example.com/your-cookie-consent
  LinkTarget: _blank
  LinkText: Datenschutz-Vereinbarung
  Text: Diese Website verwendet Cookies. Mit der Nutzung dieser Website akzeptieren Sie unsere %s.
en:
  ButtonText: Ok
  Link: https://www.example.com/your-cookie-consent
  LinkTarget: _blank
  LinkText: data protection
  Text: This site uses cookies. By using this site you accept our %s agreement.
en_CA:
  ButtonText: Ok
  Link: https://www.example.com/your-cookie-consent
  LinkTarget: _blank
  LinkText: data protection
  Text: This site uses cookies. By using this site you accept our %s agreement.
en_GB:
  ButtonText: Ok
  Link: https://www.example.com/your-cookie-consent
  LinkTarget: _blank
  LinkText: data protection
  Text: This site uses cookies. By using this site you accept our %s agreement.
es:
  ButtonText: Ok
  Link: https://www.example.com/your-cookie-consent
  LinkTarget: _blank
  LinkText: protección de datos
  Text: Este sitio utiliza cookies. Al continuar navegando, usted acepta nuestro acuerdo de %s.
es_MX:
  ButtonText: Ok
  Link: https://www.example.com/your-cookie-consent
  LinkTarget: _blank
  LinkText: protección de datos
  Text: Este sitio utiliza cookies. Al continuar navegando, usted acepta nuestro acuerdo de %s.
fr:

```

```

ButtonText: Ok
Link: https://www.example.com/your-cookie-consent
LinkTarget: _blank
LinkText: de protection des données
Text: Ce site utilise des cookies. En utilisant ce site, vous acceptez notre accord
    %s.
hu:
ButtonText: Rendben
Link: https://www.example.com/your-cookie-consent
LinkTarget: _blank
LinkText: adatvédelmi
Text: Ez az oldal sütiket használ. Az oldal használatával elfogadja az %s
    irányelveinket.
pt_BR:
ButtonText: Ok
Link: https://www.example.com/your-cookie-consent
LinkTarget: _blank
LinkText: proteção de dados
Text: Este site utiliza cookies. Ao usar este site, aceita o nosso acordo de %s.
zh_CN:
ButtonText: 好的
Link: https://www.example.com/your-cookie-consent
LinkTarget: _blank
LinkText: 数据保护
Text: 该网站使用cookies。使用本网站表示您接受我们的%s条款。
  
```

## 175. Frontend → External → Route

### ExternalFrontend::Route###001-Framework

Defines the application routes for the external interface. Additional routes are defined by adding new items and specifying their parameters. 'Group' and 'GroupRo' arrays can be used to limit access of the route to members of certain groups with RW and RO permissions respectively. 'Path' defines the relative path of the route, and 'Alias' can be used for specifying an alternative path. 'Component' is the path of the Vue component responsible for displaying the route content, relative to the Components/Route folder in the app. 'IsPublic' defines if the route will be accessible for unauthenticated users and in case this is set to '1', 'Group' and 'GroupRo' parameters will be ignored. 'Props' can be used to signal that the path contain dynamic segments, and that their values should be bound to the component as props (use '1' to turn on this feature).

Standardwert:

```

---
- Alias: /home
  Component: HomePage
  Group: []
  GroupRo: []
  IsPublic: '1'
  Path: /
  Props: ''
- Alias: /c/:slug
  Component: CustomPage
  Group: []
  GroupRo: []
  IsPublic: '1'
  Path: /content/:slug
  Props: '1'
- Alias: '*'
  Component: ErrorPage
  Group: []
  GroupRo: []
  IsPublic: '1'
  Path: /error
  Props: '1'
- Alias: ''
  Component: AccountResetPage
  Group: []
  
```



```

GroupRo: []
IsPublic: '1'
Path: /account/reset/:token
Props: '1'
- Alias: ''
Component: TicketOverview
Group: []
GroupRo: []
IsPublic: '0'
Path: /ticket/overview/:filter?
Props: '1'
- Alias: ''
Component: Search
Group: []
GroupRo: []
IsPublic: '1'
Path: /search/:searchQuery?
Props: '1'
- Alias: ''
Component: PersonalPreferences
Group: []
GroupRo: []
IsPublic: '0'
Path: /account/personal-preferences/:category?
Props: '1'
- Alias: ''
Component: TicketCreate
Group: []
GroupRo: []
IsPublic: '0'
Path: /ticket/create/:mode?
Props: '1'
- Alias: ''
Component: TicketDetailView
Group: []
GroupRo: []
IsPublic: '0'
Path: /ticket/number/:ticketNumber
Props: '1'
- Alias: ''
Component: ServiceCatalogue
Group: []
GroupRo: []
IsPublic: '0'
Path: /service-catalogue/:categoryId?
Props: '1'
- Alias: /knowledge-base/
Component: KnowledgeBaseOverview
Group: []
GroupRo: []
IsPublic: '1'
Path: /knowledge-base/category/:categoryId?
Props: '1'
- Alias: ''
Component: KnowledgeBaseDetailView
Group: []
GroupRo: []
IsPublic: '1'
Path: /knowledge-base/article/:articleId
Props: '1'
- Alias: ''
Component: PersonalNotifications
Group: []
GroupRo: []
IsPublic: '0'
Path: /personal-notifications
Props: '1'

```

### ExternalFrontend::Route###999-Development

Defines the application routes for the external interface. Additional routes are defined by adding new items and specifying their parameters. 'Group' and 'GroupRo' arrays

can be used to limit access of the route to members of certain groups with RW and RO permissions respectively. 'Path' defines the relative path of the route, and 'Alias' can be used for specifying an alternative path. 'Component' is the path of the Vue component responsible for displaying the route content, relative to the Components/Route folder in the app. 'IsPublic' defines if the route will be accessible for unauthenticated users and in case this is set to '1', 'Group' and 'GroupRo' parameters will be ignored. 'Props' can be used to signal that the path contain dynamic segments, and that their values should be bound to the component as props (use '1' to turn on this feature).

Standardwert:

```

---
- Alias: ''
  Component: DesignSandbox
  Group: []
  GroupRo: []
  IsPublic: '1'
  Path: /sandbox
  Props: ''

```

## 176. Frontend → External → View → KnowledgeBaseDetail

### ExternalFrontend::KnowledgeBaseDetailView###DynamicField

Dynamische Felder, welche in der Wissensbasis-Detailansicht im externen Interface angezeigt werden.

Standardwert:

```

--- {}

```

## 177. Frontend → External → View → Preferences

### CustomerPersonalPreference###Avatar

Definiert alle Parameter für Kunden-Einstellungen.

Standardwert:

```

---
Active: '1'
Desc: Upload your avatar image.
Key: Avatar
Label: Avatar
Module: Kernel::WebApp::Util::UserPreferenceType::Avatar
PrefKey: UserAvatar
PreferenceGroup: General
Prio: '0100'

```

### CustomerPersonalPreference###GoogleAuthenticatorSecretKey

Definiert die Konfigurationsparameter des Items, die in der Benutzereinstellung angezeigt wird.

Standardwert:

```

---
Active: '1'
Block: Input

```

```

Desc: Enter your shared secret to enable two factor authentication.
Key: Shared Secret
Label: Google Authenticator
Module: Kernel::WebApp::Util::UserPreferenceType::Generic
PrefKey: UserGoogleAuthenticatorSecretKey
PreferenceGroup: Security
Prio: '1100'
ValidateRegex: ^([A-Z2-7]{16})$
ValidateRegexMessage: The secret you supplied is invalid. The secret must only contain
  letters (A-Z, uppercase) and numbers (2-7) and must consist of 16 characters.
  
```

### CustomerPersonalPreference###Language

Definiert alle Parameter für Kunden-Einstellungen.

Standardwert:

```

---
Active: '1'
Desc: Select the main interface language.
Key: Language
Label: Language
Module: Kernel::WebApp::Util::UserPreferenceType::Select::Language
PrefKey: UserLanguage
PreferenceGroup: General
Prio: '2000'
  
```

### CustomerPersonalPreference###PGP

Definiert alle Parameter für Kunden-Einstellungen.

Standardwert:

```

---
Active: '1'
Desc: Upload your PGP key.
Key: PGP Key
Label: PGP Key
Module: Kernel::WebApp::Util::UserPreferenceType::File::PGP
PrefKey: UserPGPKey
PreferenceGroup: Security
Prio: '10000'
  
```

### CustomerPersonalPreference###Password

Legt alle Parameter für diesen Eintrag in den Kunden-Einstellungen fest. 'PasswordRegExp' erlaubt das prüfen von Passwörtern gegen einen regulären Ausdruck. Legen Sie Mindestlänge für Passwörter mit 'PasswordMinSize' fest. Legen Sie fest, ob das Passwort mindestens zwei Kleinbuchstaben und zwei Großbuchstaben enthalten muss, indem Sie die entsprechende Option auf '1' setzen. 'PasswordMin2Characters' legt fest, ob mindestens zwei Buchstaben-Zeichen erforderlich sind. 'PasswordNeedDigit' legt fest, ob das Passwort mindestens eine Zahl enthalten muss.

Standardwert:

```

---
Active: '1'
Area: Customer
Desc: Set a new password by filling in your current password and a new one.
Label: Change password
Module: Kernel::WebApp::Util::UserPreferenceType::Password
PasswordMin2Characters: '0'
PasswordMin2Lower2UpperCharacters: '0'
PasswordMinSize: '0'
PasswordNeedDigit: '0'
PasswordRegExp: ''
PreferenceGroup: Security
Prio: '1000'
  
```

### CustomerPersonalPreference###SMIME

Definiert alle Parameter für Kunden-Einstellungen.

Standardwert:

```

---
Active: '1'
Desc: Upload your S/MIME certificate.
Key: S/MIME Certificate
Label: S/MIME Certificate
Module: Kernel::WebApp::Util::UserPreferenceType::File::SMIME
PrefKey: UserSMIMEKey
PreferenceGroup: Security
Prio: '11000'

```

### CustomerPersonalPreference###TimeZone

Definiert alle Parameter für Kunden-Einstellungen.

Standardwert:

```

---
Active: '1'
Desc: Select your personal time zone. All times will be displayed relative to this
      time zone.
Key: Time Zone
Label: Time Zone
Module: Kernel::WebApp::Util::UserPreferenceType::Select::TimeZone
PrefKey: UserTimeZone
PreferenceGroup: General
Prio: '2500'

```

### CustomerPersonalPreference::Groups###0001-Framework

Customer preferences categories.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```

---
- Description: ''
  Label: General
  Name: General
  Order: '1000'
  Title: ''
- Description: ''
  Label: Security
  Name: Security
  Order: '2000'
  Title: ''

```

## 178. Frontend → External → View → TicketCreate

### ExternalFrontend::TicketCreate###DynamicField

Optionen der dynamischen Felder, welche in der Ticket-Nachrichten-Maske des Kunden-Interfaces angezeigt werden. Hinweis: Wenn Sie diese Felder auch in der Ticket-Detail-Ansicht im externen Interface angezeigt bekommen möchten, so müssen Sie diese in ExternalFrontend::TicketDetailView###DynamicField aktivieren.

Standardwert:

```

--- {}

```

---

**ExternalFrontend::TicketCreate###HistoryComment**

Kommentar für neue Historieneinträge im Kunden-Interface.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- ''

**ExternalFrontend::TicketCreate###HistoryType**

Definiert den Standard-Historientyp im Kunden-Interface.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- WebRequestCustomer

**ExternalFrontend::TicketCreate###KnowledgeBase::RelatedArticles::Default-Languages**

Standard-Sprache für zugehörigen Wissensdatenbank-Artikel.

Standardwert:

---  
- en

**ExternalFrontend::TicketCreate###KnowledgeBase::RelatedArticles::Enabled**

Aktivieren Sie diese Funktion um relevante Wissensdatenbank-Artikel im externen Interface anzuzeigen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

**ExternalFrontend::TicketCreate###KnowledgeBase::RelatedArticles::Queue-Enabled**

Liste der Queue-Namen für welche die zugehörigen Wissensdatenbank-Artikel-Feature aktiviert wurden.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

---  
- Raw

**ExternalFrontend::TicketCreate###KnowledgeBase::RelatedArticles::ShowLimit**

Ausgabe-Limit der zugehörigen Wissensdatenbank-Artikel.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '5'

---

**ExternalFrontend::TicketCreate###NextScreenAfterNewTicket**

Definiert den nächsten Bildschirm nach einem Kundenticket im Kunden-Interface.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- TicketOverview

**ExternalFrontend::TicketCreate###Priority**

Erlaubt Kunden das Setzen der Ticketpriorität im Kunden-Interface zu ändern.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

**ExternalFrontend::TicketCreate###PriorityDefault**

Definiert die Standard-Priorität von neuen Kundentickets in der Kundenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

--- 3 normal

**ExternalFrontend::TicketCreate###Queue**

Ermöglicht es Kunden, die Ticket-Queue in der Kunden-Oberfläche zu setzen. Wenn dies nicht aktiviert ist, so sollte die QueueDefault konfiguriert sein.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

**ExternalFrontend::TicketCreate###QueueDefault**

Definiert die Standard-Queue von neuen Kundentickets in der Kundenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

--- Postmaster

**ExternalFrontend::TicketCreate###SLA**

Erlaubt Kunden das setzen von SLAst im Kunden-Interface zu ändern.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

**ExternalFrontend::TicketCreate###SLAMandatory**

Gibt an, ob ein SLA durch einen Kundenbenutzer ausgewählt sein muss.

Standardwert:

--- 0

---

### **ExternalFrontend::TicketCreate###SenderType**

Absender Typ für neue Tickets aus der Kunden-Oberfläche.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- customer

### **ExternalFrontend::TicketCreate###Service**

Ermöglicht es Kunden den Ticket-Service im Kunden-Interface einzustellen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **ExternalFrontend::TicketCreate###ServiceMandatory**

Gibt an, ob ein Service durch einen Kundenbenutzer ausgewählt sein muss.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **ExternalFrontend::TicketCreate###StateDefault**

Definiert den Standard-Status von neuen Kundentickets in der Kundenoberfläche.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- new

### **ExternalFrontend::TicketCreate###TicketType**

Allows customers to set the ticket type in the customer interface. Wenn dies nicht aktiviert ist, so sollte TicketTypeDefault konfiguriert sein.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **ExternalFrontend::TicketCreate###TicketTypeDefault**

Definiert den Standard-Ticket-Typ für neue Kundentickets in der Kundenoberfläche.

Standardwert:

--- Unclassified

## **179. Frontend → External → View → TicketDetail**

### **ExternalFrontend::TicketDetailView###AccountedTimeDisplay**

Zeigt die erfasste Zeit eines Artikels in der Ticket-Detail-Ansicht des externen Interfaces an.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 0

### **ExternalFrontend::TicketDetailView###AttributesView**

Zeigt die freigegebenen Ticketattribute im externen Interface (0 = deaktiviert und 1 = verfügbar).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
Owner: '0'  
Priority: '1'  
Queue: '1'  
Responsible: '0'  
SLA: '0'  
Service: '0'  
State: '1'  
Type: '0'
```

### **ExternalFrontend::TicketDetailView###DynamicField**

Dynamische Felder, welche in der Ticket-Detail-Ansicht im externen Interface angezeigt werden.

Standardwert:

--- {}

### **ExternalFrontend::TicketDetailView###FollowUpDynamicField**

Optionen der dynamischen Felder, welche im Ticket-Antworten-Bereich der Ticket-Detail-Ansicht des Kunden-Interfaces angezeigt werden.

Standardwert:

--- {}

### **ExternalFrontend::TicketDetailView###HistoryComment**

Definiert den Historienkommentar der Ticket-Detail-Ansicht, welches bei der Ticket-Historie im externen Interface angewendet wird.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- ''

### **ExternalFrontend::TicketDetailView###HistoryType**

Definiert den Historientyp der Ticket-Detail-Ansicht, welches bei der Ticket-Historie im externen Interface angewendet wird.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- FollowUp



---

**ExternalFrontend::TicketDetailView###NextScreenAfterFollowUp**

Definiert die nächste Maske nach der Folgeaktion aus der Ticket-Detail-Ansicht im externen Interface.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- TicketOverview

**ExternalFrontend::TicketDetailView###Priority**

Erlaubt es Kunden die Priorität eines Ticket im externen Interface zu ändern.

Standardwert:

--- 0

**ExternalFrontend::TicketDetailView###PriorityDefault**

Diese Option definiert die vorausgewählte Priorität im externen Interface bei einer Rückmeldung durch den Kundenbenutzer.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- 3 normal

**ExternalFrontend::TicketDetailView###SenderType**

Definiert den Standard-Sendertyp für Tickets in der Ticket-Detail-Ansicht des externen Interfaces.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- customer

**ExternalFrontend::TicketDetailView###State**

Ermöglicht die Wahl des Folgestatus im Antworten-Bildschirm für Kundenticket im externen Interface.

Standardwert:

--- 0

**ExternalFrontend::TicketDetailView###StateDefault**

Definiert den standardmäßigen nächsten Ticket-Status bei einer Folgeaktion eines Kunden aus dem externen Interface.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- open

**ExternalFrontend::TicketDetailView###StateType**

Definiert die möglichen nächsten Status für Kunden-Tickets im externen Interface.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
---  
- open  
- closed
```

## 180. Frontend → External → View → TicketOverview

### ExternalFrontend::TicketOverview###ColumnHeader

Zeigt entweder den Betreff des letzten Kundenartikels oder den Tickettitel in dem externen Interface.

Standardwert:

```
--- TicketTitle
```

### ExternalFrontend::TicketOverview###DynamicField

Dynamische Felder, welche in der Ticket-Overview-Maske im externen Interface angezeigt werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- {}
```

### ExternalFrontend::TicketOverview###Owner

Zeige den aktuellen Besitzer im externen Interface.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### ExternalFrontend::TicketOverview###Queue

Zeige den aktuellen Queue im externen Interface.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### ExternalFrontend::TicketOverview###State

Zeige den aktuellen Status im externen Interface.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

## 181. GenericInterface

### GenericInterface::WebserviceConfig::CacheTTL

Cache-Zeit in Sekunden für das Webservice-Konfigurations-Backend.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '86400'
```

## 182. GenericInterface → ErrorHandler → ModuleRegistration

### GenericInterface::ErrorHandler::Module###RequestRetry

Modulregistrierung für ein Fehlerbehandlungs-Modul des GenericInterface.

Standardwert:

```
---  
CommunicationTypeFilter: Requester  
ConfigDialog: AdminGenericInterfaceErrorHandlerRequestRetry  
Name: RequestRetry
```

## 183. GenericInterface → Invoker → ModuleRegistration

### GenericInterface::Invoker::Module###Test::Test

Modulregistrierung für Invoker-Layer des GenericInterface

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
ConfigDialog: AdminGenericInterfaceInvokerDefault  
Controller: Test  
Name: Test
```

### GenericInterface::Invoker::Module###Test::TestSimple

Modulregistrierung für Invoker-Layer des GenericInterface

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
ConfigDialog: AdminGenericInterfaceInvokerDefault  
Controller: Test  
Name: TestSimple
```

## 184. GenericInterface → Mapping → ModuleRegistration

### GenericInterface::Mapping::Module###Simple

Modulregistrierung für Mapping-Layer des GenericInterface

Standardwert:

```
---
```

---

```
ConfigDialog: AdminGenericInterfaceMappingSimple
```

### **GenericInterface::Mapping::Module###Test**

Modulregistrierung für Mapping-Layer des GenericInterface

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
ConfigDialog: ''
```

### **GenericInterface::Mapping::Module###XSLT**

Modulregistrierung für Mapping-Layer des GenericInterface

Standardwert:

```
---  
ConfigDialog: AdminGenericInterfaceMappingXSLT
```

## **185. GenericInterface → Operation**

### **GenericInterface::Operation::Common::CachedAuth::AgentCacheTTL**

Cache-Zeit in Sekunden für Agent-Authentifizierungen im GenericInterface.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '300'
```

### **GenericInterface::Operation::Common::CachedAuth::CustomerCacheTTL**

Cache-Zeit in Sekunden für Kunden-Authentifizierungen im GenericInterface.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '300'
```

### **GenericInterface::Operation::ResponseLoggingMaxSize**

Legt die maximale Größe von Antworten des GenericInterfaces fest, die in der gi\_debugger\_entry\_content-Tabelle gespeichert werden (in Kilobyte).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '200'
```

## **186. GenericInterface → Operation → Generic → RPC**

### **GenericInterface::Operation::Generic::RPC**

Ermöglicht die Nutzung der Operation Generic::RPC.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### **GenericInterface::Operation::Generic::RPC::Modules###001-Default**

Registrierung von zugelassenen Modulen, welche von der Operation Generic::RPC genutzt werden. Nur Module unterhalb von Kernel::System and Custom::Kernel::System (and Kernel::Config) sind zugelassen für die Ausführung.

Standardwert:

```
---
- Kernel::Config
- Kernel::System::CustomerCompany
- Kernel::System::CustomerUser
- Kernel::System::Encode
- Kernel::System::Group
- Kernel::System::LinkObject
- Kernel::System::Log
- Kernel::System::Main
- Kernel::System::PID
- Kernel::System::Queue
- Kernel::System::AuthSession
- Kernel::System::Ticket
```

## **187. GenericInterface → Operation → ModuleRegistration**

### **GenericInterface::Operation::Module###FAQ::LanguageList**

Modulregistrierung für Operation-Layer des GenericInterface

Standardwert:

```
---
ConfigDialog: AdminGenericInterfaceOperationDefault
Controller: FAQ
Name: LanguageList
```

### **GenericInterface::Operation::Module###FAQ::PublicCategoryList**

Modulregistrierung für Operation-Layer des GenericInterface

Standardwert:

```
---
ConfigDialog: AdminGenericInterfaceOperationDefault
Controller: FAQ
Name: PublicCategoryList
```

### **GenericInterface::Operation::Module###FAQ::PublicFAQGet**

Modulregistrierung für Operation-Layer des GenericInterface

Standardwert:

```
---
ConfigDialog: AdminGenericInterfaceOperationDefault
Controller: FAQ
Name: PublicFAQGet
```

### **GenericInterface::Operation::Module###FAQ::PublicFAQSearch**

Modulregistrierung für Operation-Layer des GenericInterface

Standardwert:

```
---  
ConfigDialog: AdminGenericInterfaceOperationDefault  
Controller: FAQ  
Name: PublicFAQSearch
```

### **GenericInterface::Operation::Module###Generic::RPC**

Modulregistrierung für Operation-Layer des GenericInterface

Standardwert:

```
---  
ConfigDialog: AdminGenericInterfaceOperationRPC  
Controller: Generic  
Name: RPC
```

### **GenericInterface::Operation::Module###Session::SessionCreate**

Modulregistrierung für Operation-Layer des GenericInterface

Standardwert:

```
---  
ConfigDialog: AdminGenericInterfaceOperationDefault  
Controller: Session  
Name: SessionCreate
```

### **GenericInterface::Operation::Module###Session::SessionGet**

Modulregistrierung für Operation-Layer des GenericInterface

Standardwert:

```
---  
ConfigDialog: AdminGenericInterfaceOperationDefault  
Controller: Session  
Name: SessionGet
```

### **GenericInterface::Operation::Module###Test::Test**

Modulregistrierung für Operation-Layer des GenericInterface

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
ConfigDialog: AdminGenericInterfaceOperationDefault  
Controller: Test  
Name: Test
```

### **GenericInterface::Operation::Module###Ticket::TicketCreate**

Modulregistrierung für Operation-Layer des GenericInterface

Standardwert:

```
---  
ConfigDialog: AdminGenericInterfaceOperationDefault  
Controller: Ticket  
Name: TicketCreate
```

### **GenericInterface::Operation::Module###Ticket::TicketGet**

Modulregistrierung für Operation-Layer des GenericInterface

Standardwert:

```
---  
ConfigDialog: AdminGenericInterfaceOperationDefault  
Controller: Ticket  
Name: TicketGet
```

### **GenericInterface::Operation::Module###Ticket::TicketHistoryGet**

Modulregistrierung für Operation-Layer des GenericInterface

Standardwert:

```
---  
ConfigDialog: AdminGenericInterfaceOperationDefault  
Controller: Ticket  
Name: TicketHistoryGet
```

### **GenericInterface::Operation::Module###Ticket::TicketSearch**

Modulregistrierung für Operation-Layer des GenericInterface

Standardwert:

```
---  
ConfigDialog: AdminGenericInterfaceOperationDefault  
Controller: Ticket  
Name: TicketGet
```

### **GenericInterface::Operation::Module###Ticket::TicketUpdate**

Modulregistrierung für Operation-Layer des GenericInterface

Standardwert:

```
---  
ConfigDialog: AdminGenericInterfaceOperationDefault  
Controller: Ticket  
Name: TicketUpdate
```

## **188. GenericInterface → Operation → TicketCreate**

### **GenericInterface::Operation::TicketCreate###AutoResponseType**

Definiert den Standard-Auto-Antwort-Typ des Artikels für diese Operation.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- auto reply
```

### **GenericInterface::Operation::TicketCreate###HistoryComment**

Definiert den Verlauf-Kommentar für diese Operation, der für den Ticket-Verlauf in der Agenten-Schnittstelle verwendet wird.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '%GenericInterface Create'
```

### **GenericInterface::Operation::TicketCreate###HistoryType**

Definiert den Verlaufstyp für diese Operation, der für den Ticket-Verlauf in der Agenten-Schnittstelle verwendet wird.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- NewTicket

### **GenericInterface::Operation::TicketCreate###IsVisibleForCustomer**

Legt die Standardsichtbarkeit des Artikels für Kunden für diese Operation fest.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1'

## **189. GenericInterface → Operation → TicketSearch**

### **GenericInterface::Operation::TicketSearch###Order::Default**

Steuert die Ticket-Sortierung für die Suchergebnis-Ansicht dieser Operation. Auf: Älteste oben. Ab: Neuste oben.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- Down

### **GenericInterface::Operation::TicketSearch###SearchLimit**

Maximale Anzahl von Tickets, die als Ergebnis dieser Aktion angezeigt werden sollen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '500'

### **GenericInterface::Operation::TicketSearch###SortBy::Default**

Bestimmt das Standard-Ticket-Attribut für das Sortieren der Tickets im Ticket-Suchergebnis von dieser Operation.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- Age

## **190. GenericInterface → Operation → TicketUpdate**

### **GenericInterface::Operation::TicketUpdate###AutoResponseType**

Definiert den Standard-Auto-Antwort-Typ des Artikels für diese Operation.



Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- auto follow up
```

### **GenericInterface::Operation::TicketUpdate###HistoryComment**

Definiert den Verlauf-Kommentar für diese Operation, der für den Ticket-Verlauf in der Agenten-Schnittstelle verwendet wird.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '%GenericInterface Note'
```

### **GenericInterface::Operation::TicketUpdate###HistoryType**

Definiert den Verlaufstyp für diese Operation, der für den Ticket-Verlauf in der Agenten-Schnittstelle verwendet wird.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- AddNote
```

### **GenericInterface::Operation::TicketUpdate###IsVisibleForCustomer**

Legt die Standardsichtbarkeit des Artikels für Kunden für diese Operation fest.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

## **191. GenericInterface → Transport → ModuleRegistration**

### **GenericInterface::Transport::Module###HTTP::REST**

Modulregistrierung für Transport-Layer des GenericInterface

Standardwert:

```
---  
ConfigDialog: AdminGenericInterfaceTransportHTTPREST  
Name: REST  
Protocol: HTTP
```

### **GenericInterface::Transport::Module###HTTP::SOAP**

Modulregistrierung für Transport-Layer des GenericInterface

Standardwert:

```
---  
ConfigDialog: AdminGenericInterfaceTransportHTTPSAP  
Name: SOAP  
Protocol: HTTP
```

### **GenericInterface::Transport::Module###HTTP::Test**

Modulregistrierung für Transport-Layer des GenericInterface

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---  
ConfigDialog: AdminGenericInterfaceTransportHTTPTest  
Name: Test  
Protocol: HTTP
```

## **192. WebApp**

### **WebApp::DefaultRedirect**

Definiert die Standard-Umleitung. Benutzen Sie '/external' für das externe Interface und '/otrs/index.pl' für die Agenten-Oberfläche oder eine absolute URL, wenn Sie zu einer externen Seite umleiten möchten.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- /external
```

### **WebApp::SSO::RemoteUserSecret**

Shared secret for SSO. Reverse proxies must pass a REMOTE\_USER and a REMOTE\_USER\_SECRET header with the value of this setting, only then REMOTE\_USER will be accepted and usable for HTTPBasicAuth.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
--- ''
```

### **WebApp::Server::AutomaticReloadFile**

Defines the path to a file that should signal the need to reload the web server. It will only work correctly with the default value; change this only if you intend to use this file for other purposes (like triggering a cluster-wide web server reload - in this case you have to handle the actual reloads on your own).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- <OTRS_CONFIG_Home>/var/run/otrs.WebServer.pid.needs-reload
```

### **WebApp::Server::TriggerAutomaticReloads**

Wenn aktiv, werden verschiedene Operationen wie Paket-Änderungen und Einstellungsänderungen am externen Interface ein Hot-Reload des produktiven Webservers auf dem aktuellen Knoten auslösen. Dies kann ausgeschaltet werden, wenn Sie planen, den Webserver manuell zu starten oder wenn ein anderer Mechanismus genutzt wird, um den notwendigen Neustart durchzuführen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

## 193. WebApp → API → Customer → Account

### WebApp::API::Customer::Account::EmailBlacklist

Wenn aktiviert, darf keiner der hier definierten regulären Ausdrücke auf die E-Mail-Adresse des Benutzers, der sich registrieren möchte, matchen.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---
- \@your\.domain\.example$
```

### WebApp::API::Customer::Account::EmailWhitelist

Wenn aktiviert, muss mindestens einer der hier definierten regulären Ausdrücke auf die E-Mail-Adresse des Benutzers, der sich registrieren möchte, matchen.

Diese Einstellung ist standardmäßig nicht aktiv.

Standardwert:

```
---
- \@your\.domain\.example$
```

### WebApp::API::Customer::Account::Recover

Ermöglicht Kunden, ihren eigenen Account mittels des externen Interfaces wiederherzustellen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### WebApp::API::Customer::Account::RecoverBody

Definiert den E-Mail-Fließtext der E-Mail zur Passwortwiederherstellungsanweisung für Kundenbenutzer, welches einen Link zur Anforderung eines neues Passworts beinhaltet.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- "Hi <OTRS_USERFIRSTNAME>,\n\nYou or someone impersonating you has requested to
change your OTRS password.\n\nIf you want to do this, click on this link. You will
receive another email containing the password.\n\n<OTRS_CONFIG_ContentType>://
<OTRS_CONFIG_FQDN><OTRS_CONFIG_Frontend::PrefixPath>/external/account/reset/<OTRS_TOKEN>
\n\nIf
you did not request a new password, please ignore this email.\n"
```

### WebApp::API::Customer::Account::RecoverSubject

Definiert den E-Mail-Betreff der E-Mail zur Passwortwiederherstellungsanweisung für Kundenbenutzer.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- New OTRS password request
```

### **WebApp::API::Customer::Account::Register**

Ermöglicht Kunden, ihren eigenen Account mittels des externen Interfaces anzulegen.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '1'
```

### **WebApp::API::Customer::Account::RegisterBody**

Definiert den Text im Hauptteil für Benachrichtigungs-E-mails, die wegen eines neuen Accounts an Kunden geschickt wird.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- "Hi <OTRS_USERFIRSTNAME>,\n\nYou or someone impersonating you has created a new
OTRS account for you.\n\nFull name: <OTRS_USERFIRSTNAME> <OTRS_USERLASTNAME>\nUser
name: <OTRS_USERLOGIN>\nPassword: <OTRS_USERPASSWORD>\n\nYou can log in via the
following URL. We encourage you to change your password in the user preferences
after logging in.\n\n<OTRS_CONFIG_ContentType>://
<OTRS_CONFIG_FQDN><OTRS_CONFIG_Frontend::PrefixPath>/external\n
"
```

### **WebApp::API::Customer::Account::RegisterSubject**

Definiert den Betreff für Benachrichtigungs-E-mails, die wegen eines neuen Accounts an Kunden geschickt wird.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- New OTRS Account!
```

### **WebApp::API::Customer::Account::ResetBody**

Definiert den E-Mail-Fließtext der E-Mail für ein neues Passwort für Kundenbenutzer.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- "Hi <OTRS_USERFIRSTNAME>,\n\nYour new password is: <OTRS_NEWPW>\n\nYou can log
in via the following URL. We encourage you to change your password in the user
preferences
after logging in.\n\n<OTRS_CONFIG_ContentType>://
<OTRS_CONFIG_FQDN><OTRS_CONFIG_Frontend::PrefixPath>/external\n
"
```

### **WebApp::API::Customer::Account::ResetSubject**

Definiert den E-Mail-Betreff der E-Mail für ein neues Passwort für Kundenbenutzer.

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- New OTRS password
```

## 194. WebApp → APIClient

### WebApp::APIClient###CloseTimeout

Definiert den Timeout in Millisekunden für das Schließen einer WebSocket-Verbindung in den Frontend-Applikationen. Der Wert '0' wird den Timeout deaktivieren. Bitte beachte, dass Änderungen an dieser Einstellung erst nach einem Neustart des Web-servers angewendet werden (bin/otrs.WebServer.pl --deploy-assets).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### WebApp::APIClient###MaxReconnectionDelay

Definiert die maximale Verzögerung in Millisekunden, beim Versuch die WebSo-cket-Verbindung in den Frontemd-Applikationen wiederherzustellen. Bitte beachte, dass Änderungen an dieser Einstellung erst nach einem Neustart des Web-servers angewendet werden (bin/otrs.WebServer.pl --deploy-assets).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- '10000'
```

### WebApp::APIClient###OpenTimeout

Definiert den Timeout in Millisekunden für das Öffnen einer WebSocket-Verbindung in den Frontend-Applikationen. Der Wert '0' wird den Timeout deaktivieren. Bitte beachte, dass Änderungen an dieser Einstellung erst nach einem Neustart des Web-servers angewendet werden (bin/otrs.WebServer.pl --deploy-assets).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- 0
```

### WebApp::APIClient###PrimaryProtocol

Definiert das primäre API-Client-Kommunikationsprotokoll in den Frontend-Applikatio-nen. Bitte beachte, dass die WebSocket-Optionen in bestimmten Situationen automa-tisch auf XHR zurückgesetzt werden. Bitte beachte, dass Änderungen an dieser Ein-stellung erst nach einem Neustart des Web-servers angewendet werden (bin/otrs.We-bServer.pl --deploy-assets).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

```
--- ws
```

### WebApp::APIClient###ReconnectionDelayIncrement

Definiert das Verzögerungsinkrement in Millisekunden, beim jedem Versuch die WebSocket-Verbindung in den Frontemd-Applikationen wiederherzustellen. Bitte beachte, dass Änderungen an dieser Einstellung erst nach einem Neustart des Web-servers angewendet werden (bin/otrs.WebServer.pl --deploy-assets).

---

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '1000'

### **WebApp::APIClient###ResponseTimeout**

Definiert den Timeout in Millisekunden für die Antworten auf eine WebSocket-Anfrage in den Frontend-Applikationen. Der Wert '0' wird den Timeout deaktivieren. Bitte beachte, dass Änderungen an dieser Einstellung erst nach einem Neustart des Web-servers angewendet werden (bin/otrs.WebServer.pl --deploy-assets).

Diese Einstellung kann nicht deaktiviert werden.

Standardwert:

--- '30000'



---

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