# openQA Workshop – oSC13

Learning how to make tests with openQA



Alberto Planas <aplanas@suse.de> openSUSE Team

July 21, 2013

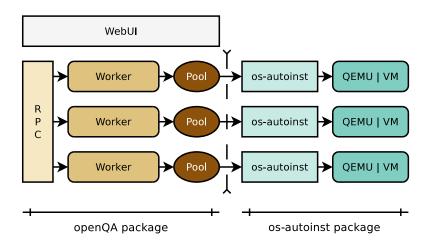
Introduction

#### Overview

With openQA we can test the installation process of a distribution.

- We provide the tests (Perl code)
- We provide the ISO image
- · A worker will launch an instance of os-autoinst
- os-autoinst create the environment
  - Environment variables
  - HDD images
- ... and run the tests

#### Architecture



Installation

#### Installation I

Add the devel:openQA repository and install openQA ...

```
OOR=http://download.opensuse.org/repositories
URI=$00R/devel:openQA/openSUSE_12.3
zypper ar $URI devel:openQA
zypper ref devel:openQA
zypper in openQA kvm OVMF
# Create the pool directory
/usr/lib/os-autoinst/tools/preparepool 2
reboot
```

... install needles ...

```
/usr/lib/os-autoinst/tools/fetchneedles
cd /var/lib/os-autoinst/needles
sudo chown -R wwwrun distri
```

#### Installation II

... and configure apache.

```
zypper in apache
cd /etc/apache2/vhosts.d
cp openqa.conf.template openqa.conf
# Edit openqa.conf
/usr/sbin/a2enmod rewrite headers
systemctl restart apache2.service
```

#### Installation III Extra

If we want to run openQA in console and interactive mode.

```
zypper in python-tk
zypper in python-imaging
```

But this is optional and a bit deprecated.

#### Test the Installation

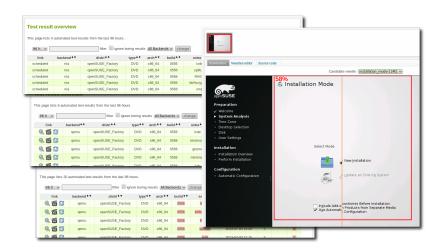
#### Register the ISO ...

```
cp $ISO /var/lib/openqa/factory/iso
export PATH=$PATH:/usr/share/openqa/tools
rpc.pl --host localhost iso_new $ISO
```

... and start the workers.

```
systemctl start openqa-worker.target
# You can control every worker manually:
# systemctl start openqa-worker@1.service
```

#### Screenshot



# openQA Usage

# Running a Test

- Go to the http://localhost/
- Cancel all the test except KDE
- · Launch in a terminal a new worker

```
worker --host localhost --instance 1
```

- · Refresh and see the test running
- You can connect via VNC

```
vncviewer localhost:91
```

# Exercise 1 – Testing an ISO

- 1. Use Build0575 to test a good ISO
- 2. Register the ISO in the system
- 3. Remove all jobs except the KDE one
- 4. Launch only one worker
- 5. Wait until fails!

## Test Failed

So... the test failed. Let see what happen.

- Go to the result view
- Select the failed test
- Use the screenshot to check the image
- A real bug in Factory?
- If not, create a needle!

#### The Needle

A needle is a PNG image and a metadata in JSON

```
"area": [
    "width": 514,
    "xpos": 255,
    "type": "match",
    "ypos": 0,
    "height": 538
"tags": [
  "inst-instmode"
```



#### Exercise 2 – Create a Needle

- 1. Go to the result page
- 2. Create a needle in the failing test
- 3. Be careful with the TAGs!
- 4. Relaunch the job and repeat the operation if needed

# openQA API

# Exercise 3 – Analyze a Test

- 1. Use rpm -ql os-autoinst to find where are the tests
- 2. Find the opensuse one and see the directories
- 3. Read the ooffice test and figure out what is doing

# Variables

Check the variables to see in what configuration are you

- DESKTOP = kde | gnome | lxde | minimalx ...
- USBBOOT | LIVETEST | NETBOOT
- BTRFS | ENCRYPT | LVM | RAIDLEVEL
- UEFI

# API for Input

#### Sending events to the VM

- sendkey "alt-n"; Send a keystroke
- sendkey \$cmd{"next"}; Use the \$cmd{} map for shortcuts
- sendautotype "string"; Send a set of keys
- sendautotype("string", 3);

#### API for Needles

#### Sending events to the VM

- waitforneedle("tag", 1); Assert for a needle that have this tag
- checkneedle("tag", 1); Return true is the needle is present
- \$self->check\_screen; Assert using a synthetic tag name (test-\$testname-\$count)
- \$self->take\_screenshot; Do not assert. Journal for the test

# Directory layout

#### Two important directories:

- Tests: /usr/lib/os-autoinst/distri/opensuse
  - o Installation tests: inst.d
  - Console tests: consoletest.d
  - Application tests: x11test.d
- Needles: /usr/lib/os-autoinst/distri/opensuse/needles

# Anatomy of a Test I

```
use base "basetest";
use strict;
use bmwqemu;

# Determine, using the $ENV variables, if the
# test can be selected for this configuration.
sub is_applicable() {
}

# Main code of the test
sub run() {
}
```

# Anatomy of a Test II

```
# Return a map of flags to decide if the fail
# of this test is important, or to decide a
# rollback of the VM status.
sub test_flags() {
}
```

# Test Flags

With the tests flags we control the behavior of the test if it fails.

- { 'fatal'=>1 } If fails, the test suite fails
- { 'important'=>1 } If fails, the overall state fails. Factory is broken
- { 'milestone'=>1 } If ok, generate a new 'lastgood' snapshot
- { } If fails, recover the 'lastgood' snapshot and continue to the next test

# Exercise 4 – A test for Okular

- 1. Create a test for okular
- 2. ... or evince

#### A test for Okular

#### This is an application test

```
use base "basetest";
   use strict;
   use bmwqemu;
   sub is_applicable() {
      return $ENV{DESKTOP} eq "kde";
   sub run() {
      my $self=shift;
      sendkey "alt-f2"; sendautotype "okular";
      sendkey "ret"; waitforneedle("okular", 5);
      sendkey "alt-f4"; sendkey "ret";
    1;
27 of 36
```

# A test for Okular – Sleeping

But is not working!! – We need to sleep.

```
[...]
sub run() {
  my $self=shift;
  sendkey "alt-f2"; sleep 2;
  sendautotype "okular"; sleep 2;
  sendkey "ret"; sleep 2;
  waitforneedle("okular", 5);
  sendkey "alt-f4"; sleep 2;
  sendkey "ret";
}
[...]
```

# API to Run Programs

We can hide the sleep command... a bit.

- script\_run("program"); Run the program from a terminal
- script\_sudo("program"); Run the program as root
- x11\_start\_program("program"); You have implemented that

#### Exercise 5 – The sudo Case

- 1. From time to time we want to run a program with sudo
- 2. sudo can ask for a password, sometimes
- 3. Figure out how to resolve this problem with the current API
- 4. If you are out of ideas, find the implementation and try to understand it

#### The sudo Case

With checkneedle we can add state into a test. This state is needed to check when the terminal is asking for the root password.

```
sendautotype("sudo_ls\n");
if (checkneedle("sudo-prompt", 2)) {
  sendautotype("p4ssw0rd");
  sendkey "ret";
}
```

# A Complex Case

How to resolve when a dialog box appears during the installation process?

# Advanced API

- qemusend "command"; Send QEMU commands directly
- makesnapshot "name"; Create a VM snapshot
- loadsnapshot "name"; Recover a VM snapshot
- mouse\_[move|set|click](x, y); Control the mouse
- mouse\_hide; Hide the mouse
- waitserial "regexp"; Result 1 if found in the serial port

Endnote

# Suse is hiring

#### Join the Geeko!

Learn more about SUSE's openings, globally:



- 1. Talk to our colleagues at the booth
- 2. Check out our careers page <a href="www.suse.com/careers">www.suse.com/careers</a>
- 3. Contact our recruiting team at jobs@suse.com



# **Thanks**

Thank you for your attention.