VChannel

Library version: RENAT 0.1.10
Library scope: test suite
Named arguments: supported

Introduction

A basic library that provides Terminal connection to routers/hosts

VChannel is a core RENAT library that maintains input/output to nodes with an attached virtual terminal. It encapsulates the SSH/Telnet connections behind and provides common usage of access and execute commands to the nodes. Each channel instance has its own log file and a virtual terminal.

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Device, Node and Channel

RENAT has 3 types of connection target. Device, Node and Channel.

Device

Each device stands for a real physical box that has its own IP address and is defined in the master file device.yaml. Users do not directly use device in keywords.

Node

Node is a logical instance of a device. It could stand for a logical instance of a router or just a virtual terminal to the router. Nodes were defined in local.yaml of the test case. Several nodes could point to a same device.

Channel

Each channel holds a session to a node. Each channel has its own log file and a virtual terminal. Any command used by <u>Cmd, Write</u> or <u>Read</u> will be logged to the log file. Each channel is identified by a name when it is created with <u>Connect</u> keyword and is released with <u>Close</u> keyword.

Notes: multi sessions to a same device could be done with predefined multi nodes to same device in the <u>local.yaml</u> file or by using multi <u>Connect</u> with different <u>name</u>.

Connections

The library provides a channel to a target node. Each channel is attached with a virtual terminal. Input and output to the node are made through this virtual terminal. This will help to provide the output looks like the output when operator is using the real terminal.

When keywords <u>Read</u>, <u>Write</u>, <u>Cmd</u> are used, if the connection is not available anymore, the system will try to reconnect to the host with the information provided in the 1st connect. It will try max_retry_for_connect times and wait for interval_between_retry seconds between retries. The values of max_retry_for_connect and interval_between_retry are defined in ./config/config.yaml

Usually when RENAT could not make the connections to the target, the system will raise an exception. But if the ignore_dead_node is defined as yes in the current active local.yaml, the system will ignore the dead node, remove it from the global variable LOCAL[node] and NODE and keep running the test.

Shortcuts

Change Log · Change Prompt · Close · C

Keywords

Keyword	Arguments	Documentation		
Change Log	log_file, mode=w	Stops current log file and create a new log file.		
		Every log from that point will be saved to the new log file Return old log filename		
Change Prompt	str_prompt	Changes the current prompt of the channel		
		Returns previous prompt. User should change the prompt before execute the new command that expects to see new prompt. Example:		
		Router. <u>Switch</u> vmx11		
		\${prompt}= VChannel. <u>Change Prompt</u> %		
		VChannel. <u>Cmd</u> start shell		
		VChannel. <u>Cmd</u> Is		

		VChannel. <u>Change Prompt</u> \${prompt}
		Vchannel. <u>Cmd</u> exit
Close		Closes current connection and returns the active channel name
Close All		Closes all current sessions and flush out all log files.
		Current node name was reset to None
Cmd	command=, prompt=, match_err=	Executes a command and wait until for the prompt.
	(unknown command. syntax error, expecting <command/> .)	This is a blocking keyword. Execution of the test case will be postponed until the prompt appears. If prompt is a null string (default), its value is defined in the ./config/template.yaml Output will be automatically logged to the channel current log file.
		See Common for details about the config files.
Cmd And Wait For	command, keyword, interval=30s, max_num=10, error_with_max_num=True	Execute a command and expect keyword occurs in the output. If not wait for interval and repeat the process again After max_num, if error_with_max_num is True then the keyword will fail. Ortherwise the test
		continues.
Cmd And Wait For Regex	command, pattern, interval=30s, max_num=10, error with max num=True	Execute a command and expect pattern occurs in the output. If not wait for interval and repeat the process again
	enor_witir_max_num= ride	After max_num, if error_with_max_num is True then the keyword will fail. Ortherwise the test continues.
Cmd Yesno	cmd, ans=yes, question=? [yes,no]	Executes a cmd, waits for question and answers that by ans
Connect	node, name, log_file, timeout=20m, w=80, h=32,	Connects to the node and create a VChannel instance
	mode=w	Login information is automatically extracted from yaml configuration. By defaullt a virtual terminal (vty100) with size 80x64 is attachted to this channel.
		If a login was successful, VChannel will create a log file name log_file for the connection in the current result folder of the test case. This log file will contain any command input/output executed on this channel.
		Multi sessions to the same node could be open with different names. Use <u>Switch</u> to change the current active session by its name
		Examples:
		Connect vmx11 vmx11.log Connect vmx11 vmx11.log 80 64
		See Common for more detail about the yaml config files.
Connect All	prefix=	Connects to all nodes that are defined in active local.yaml.
		A prefix prefix was appended to the alias name of the connection. A new log file by <alias>.log was automatiocally created.</alias>
		See Common for more detail about active local.yaml
Current Prompt		Return current prompt
Exec File	file_name, vars=, comment=#, step=False, str_error=syntax,rror	Executes commands listed in file_name Lines started with comment character is considered as comments
		file_name is a file located inside the config folder of the test case.
		This command file could be written in Jinja2 format. Default usable variables are LOCAL and GLOBAL which are identical to Common.LOCAL and Common.GLOBAL. More variables could be supplied to the template by vars.
		vars has the format: var1=value1,var2=value2
		If step is True, after very command the output is check agains an error list. And if a match is found, execution will be stopped. Error list is define by str_err, that contains multi regular expression separated by a comma. Default value of str_err is error
		A sample for command list with Jinja2 template:
		show interface {{ LOCAL['extra']['line1'] }}
		show interface {{ LOCAL[extra][line1]}}
		{% for i in range(2) %} show interface et-0/0/{{ i }} {% endfor %}
		Examples:
		Router. <u>Exec File</u> cmd.lst Router. <u>Exec File</u> step=\${TRUE} str_error=syntax,error
		Note: Comment in the middle of the line is not supported For example if comment is "#"
		# this is comment line < this line will be ignored
		" and to commontante a " and mile will be tyricled

		## this is not an comment line, and will be enterd to the router cli,
Flush All		but the router might ignore this Flushes all remain data into the logger
Get Channel	name	Returns a channel by its name
Get Channels		Returns all current vchannel instances
Get Current Channel		Returns the current active channel
Get Current Name		Returns the current active channel's name
Get Ip		Returns the IP address of current node Examples:
		\${router_ip}= Router. <u>Get IP</u>
Log	msg	Writes the log message msg to current log file of the channel
Read	silence=False	Returns the current output of the virtual terminal and automatically logs to file.
		In normal mode this will return the unread output only, not all the content of the screen.
Reconnect	name	Reconnects to the name node using existed information
		The only difference is that the mode of the log file is set to `a+` by default
Set Log Separator	sep=	Set a separator between the log of read, write or cmd keywords
Snap	name, *cmd_list	Remembers the result of a list of command defined by cmd_list
		Use this keyword with <u>Snap Diff</u> to get the difference between the command's result. The a new snapshot will overrride the previous result.
		Each snap is identified by its name
Snap Diff	name	Executes the comman that have been executed before by name snapshot and return the difference.
		Difference is in context diff format
Start Screen		Starts the screen mode.
Mode		In the screen mode, the output is just the same with the real terminal. It means that any real-time application likes top will be captured as-is. Consecutive <u>read</u> from this VChannel instance may produce redundancy ouput.
Stop Screen		Stops the screen mode and returns to normal mode
Mode		In screen mode, <u>Write</u> does not return any thing and no output is logged. In normal mode, escape sequences are not processed by the virtual terminal.
Switch	name	Switches the current active channel to name. There only one active channel at any time
		Examples:
		VChannel. Switch vmx12
Write	str_cmd=, str_wait=0s,	Sends str_cmd to the target node and return after str_wait time.
	start_screen_mode=False	If start_screen_mode is True, the channel will be shifted to Screen Mode. Default value of screen_mode is False.
		In normal mode, a new line char will be added automatically to the str_cmd and the command return the output it could get at that time from the terminal and also logs that to the log file.
		In screen Mode, if it is necessary you need to add the new line char by your own and the ouput is not be logged or returned from the keyword.
		Parameters:
		 str_cmd: the command str_wait: time to wait after apply the command start_screen_mode: whether start the screen mode right after writes the command
		Special input likes Ctrl-C etc. could be used with global variable \${CTRL- <char>}</char>
		Returns the output after writing the command the the channel.
		When <i>str_wait</i> is not <i>0s</i> , the keyword read and return the output after waiting <i>str_wait</i> . Otherwise, the keyword return without any output.
		Notes: This is a non-blocking command.
		Examples:
		VChannel. Write wonitor interface traffic start_screen_mode=\${TRUE} VChannel. Write \${CTRL_C} # simulates Ctrl-C