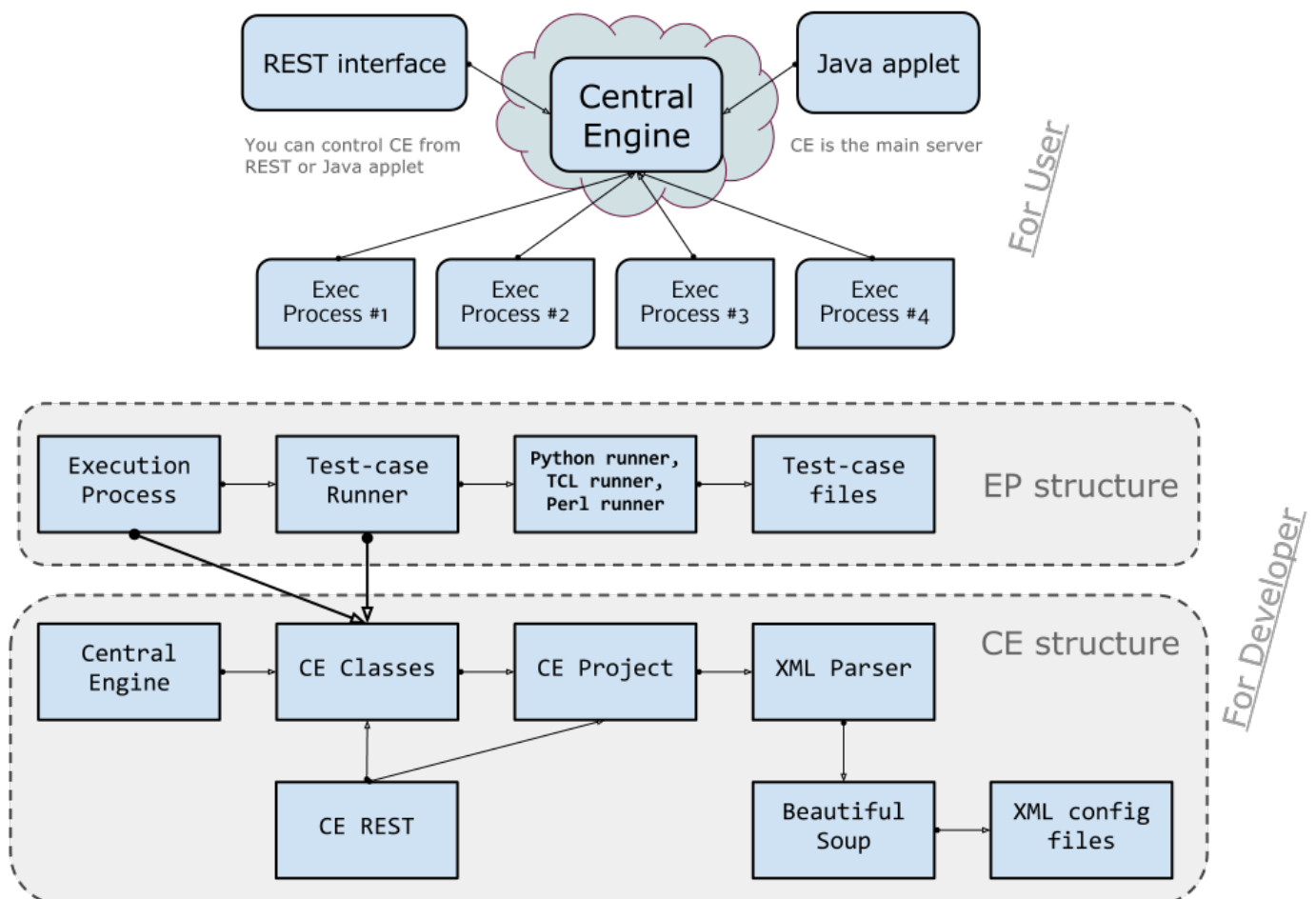


Twister framework guide

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Twister concept



1 - How to install the framework

In order to install the Twister Framework, a few requirements must be met:

- **A Linux machine.** All the services must run on Linux. Only the Execution Process can also run on Windows;
- **Python 2.7.** Python is installed by default, on most Linux systems; the framework is written and tested in Python 2.7;
- **Python Tkinter.** Required only if you need to run TCL tests. This is included by default in Python, but sometimes it doesn't come with the library ``python-tk``, so it has to be installed;
- **TCL Expect** libraries. Required only if you need to run TCL tests with Expect. To test the functionality, open a python 2.7 interpreter, then type:

```
from Tkinter import Tcl
t = Tcl()
t.eval('package require Expect')
# If this fails, you must install Expect from your package manager, or compile it from sources
exit()
```

- **Perl Inline Python.** This is required only if you need to run Perl scripts.

The Twister repository is located at: <https://github.com/luxoft/twister/>

The installer is in the folder ``installer`` and is also written in Python.

If you are installing the *Server*, you must run it as ROOT, because it will try to automatically install all the necessary Python libraries. If you are installing the *Client*, root is not necessary.

The recommended command for starting the installer:

```
python2.7 installer.py
```

If you are installing the *Twister Server*, you should be connected to internet, or else, before running the installer, you must also install ``Python-DEV`` and then ``python-mysql``.

You might need to configure the **proxy** to access the internet. In this case, edit the file ``installer.py``, locate the line `HTTP_PROXY = 'http://UserName:PassWord@http-proxy:3128'` and write your proxy, with user and password, in case they are required.

The *Twister Client* doesn't have any required dependencies. Some tests will require additional dependencies, for exemple: ``pExpect``, ``RpcLib``, ``Suds``, ``Requests``, or ``Gevent``.

The installer will guide you through all the steps:

1. Select what you wish to install (*client*, or *server*);
2. If the ``twister`` folder is already present, you are asked to backup your data in order to continue, because everything is DELETED, except for the ``config`` folder.

Twister Client will be installed in the home of your user, in the folder ``twister``.

Any dependencies that are old, or missing, will be automatically downloaded and installed.

If all the requirements are met, the client or server files are copied, nothing else is installed.

2 - Twister Framework dependencies list

The dependencies will be installed automatically, if you have a connection on the internet.

- **BeautifulSoup** : (www.crummy.com/software/BeautifulSoup/)
 - XML and HTML documents parser;
 - BeautifulSoup is included in `trd_party` folder and *should not* be installed;
- **MySQL-python** : (mysql-python.sourceforge.net/)
 - Connects to MySQL databases. It is only used by the Central Engine;
 - MySQL-python requires the python2.7-dev headers in order to compile;
- **CherryPy** : (www.cherrypy.org/)
 - High performance, minimalist Python web framework;
 - CherryPy is used to serve the reports and the Java Applet;
- **Mako** : (www.makotemplates.org/)
 - Hyperfast and lightweight templating for the Python platform;
 - Mako is used for templating the report pages;
- **Beaker** : (beaker.readthedocs.org/)
 - Library for caching and sessions, in web applications and stand-alone Python scripts;
 - **Beaker is optional**; it is used by Mako, to cache the pages for better performance;
- **pExpect** : (sourceforge.net/projects/pexpect/)
 - Spawn child applications, control them, respond to expected patterns in their output;
 - **pExpect is optional**; it is used by some Python test cases to connect to FTP/ Telnet;
- **RpcLib** : (<https://github.com/arskom/rpclib/>)
 - Create web services in Python (soap, rpc, rest servers);
 - **RpcLib is optional**; it is used by some Python test cases;
- **Suds** : (<https://fedorahosted.org/suds/>)
 - Lightweight SOAP python client for consuming Web Services;
 - **Suds is optional**; it is used by some Python test cases;
- **Requests** : (<http://docs.python-requests.org/>)
 - Elegant and simple HTTP library for Python, built for human beings;
 - **Requests is optional**; it is used by some Python test cases to connect to HTTP servers;
- **Gevent** : (<http://www.gevent.org/>)
 - Coroutine-based Python networking library that provides a high-level synchronous API;
 - **Gevent is optional**; it is used by some Python test cases to create sockets and threads;

3 - Twister services

Twister framework has 4 services:

1. the **Central Engine** = central server for script and library files. Must run as ROOT;
2. the **HTTP Server** = server for reporting framework and java applet GUI;
3. the **Resource Allocator** = server for managing devices (allocate, release, add properties);
4. the **Execution Process** = service that runs the script files (python, TCL, perl).

The executables are located in the ``bin`` folder:

- CE, Http Server and RA are located in ``/opt/twister/bin``;
- Execution Process is located in ``/home/your_user/twister/bin``.

The first 3 services should run on the same machine, because they depend on the same config files.

The Linux EP service must be configured before run. You have to edit the file ``config_ep.json`` from ``/home/your_user/twister/bin/`` folder ; it contains the name of the EP, the IP and the port of the CE instance that it will run on.

To start the services, execute one of the following commands:

```
# Central Engine (ROOT!)
/opt/twister/bin/start_ce
# HTTP Server
/opt/twister/bin/start_http
# Resource Allocator (optional)
/opt/twister/bin/start_ra

# For Linux Execution Process
python /home/your_user/twister/bin/start_ep.py
```

3.1 - Central Engine REST interface

When the Central Engine service is running, you can access a web interface that allows viewing some statistics, logs and users connected. You can also start and stop the processes.

REST interface Home ;



IP and Port	11.126.32.9:8000
Machine	tsc-server
System	Ubuntu 11.10 oneiric
Processor	---
Memory	---

Central Engine Logs ;

Home

Users

Log

Central Engine Log

Refresh

13-01-09 11:14:40

DEBUG

__init__: CE: Starting Central Engine...

13-01-09 11:14:40

DEBUG

__init__: CE: Initialization took 0.0000 seconds.

13-01-09 11:14:40

INFO

[09/Jan/2013:11:14:40] ENGINE Listening for SIGHUP.

13-01-09 11:14:40

INFO

[09/Jan/2013:11:14:40] ENGINE Listening for SIGTERM.

13-01-09 11:14:40

INFO

[09/Jan/2013:11:14:40] ENGINE Listening for SIGUSR1.

13-01-09 11:14:40

INFO

[09/Jan/2013:11:14:40] ENGINE Bus STARTING

13-01-09 11:14:40

INFO

[09/Jan/2013:11:14:40] ENGINE Started monitor thread '_TimeoutMonitor'.

13-01-09 11:14:41

INFO

[09/Jan/2013:11:14:41] ENGINE Serving on 0.0.0.0:8000

13-01-09 11:14:41

INFO

[09/Jan/2013:11:14:41] ENGINE Bus STARTED

User interface ;

Home

Processes

Logs

User `tscguest`

Status	running (▶ start ■ stop ⚠ reset!)
Master config	/home/tscguest/twister/config/fwmconfig.xml
Project config	/home/tscguest/twister/config/testsuites.xml
DB config path	/home/tscguest/twister/config/db.contivity.xml
E-mail config path	/home/tscguest/twister/config/email.xml
EPs file	/home/tscguest/twister/config/epname.txt
Logs path	/home/tscguest/twister/logs

Control the processes ;

Home

Processes

Logs

Processes for `tscguest`

EP-1001

EP-1002

EP-1003

EP-1004

EP-1005

Actions: ▶ | || ■ | ✎

Suite1

/home/tscguest/twister/demo/testsuite-python/init.py

/home/tscguest/twister/demo/testsuite-python/test002.py

/home/tscguest/twister/demo/testsuite-python/test001.py

/home/tscguest/twister/demo/testsuite-python/test003.py

Check all user logs ;



Logs for `tscquest`

- logCli EP-1001
- logCli EP-1002
- logDebug
- logRunning
- logSummary
- logTest

```
Py debug: For EP EP-1001, CE Server returned a new status: running.
EP debug: Received start signal from CE!
TC debug: TestCaseRunner started with User: tscquest ; EP: EP-1001.
TC debug: Connected to proxy, running tests!
Downloading library `/home/tscquest/twister/.twister_cache/EP-1001/ce_libs/ExposedLibraries.py` ...
Downloading library `/home/tscquest/twister/.twister_cache/EP-1001/ce_libs/TscFtp.py` ...
Downloading library `/home/tscquest/twister/.twister_cache/EP-1001/ce_libs/TscTelnet.py` ...

=====
Starting suite `100:Suite1`
=====

Downloading library `/home/tscquest/twister/.twister_cache/EP-1001/ce_libs/TscFtp.py` ...
Downloading library `/home/tscquest/twister/.twister_cache/EP-1001/ce_libs/TscTelnet.py` ...
```

This web service can be accessed in any browser, by going to :
`<http://central-engine-ip:port/rest>`, for example `<http://localhost:8000/rest>`.

4 - How to compile the Java GUI

The Java graphical user interface is located at `*client/userinterface/java*`. Some binary JAR files are already included in folders `*target*` and `*extlibs*`, respectively.

The Twister applet must be compiled and then moved so that a server can serve them.

Steps **1-2** require *Oracle JDK (Oracle Java Development Kit)*. Step **5** requires *Apache Server* and your machine must have *SSH Server* enabled.

Here are the steps:

1. generate a keystore, or import a certificate (*this is done only **the first time!***);

```
PATH_TO_JDK/bin/keytool -genkey -keyalg rsa -validity 360000 -alias Twister -keypass  
password -storepass password
```

OR

```
PATH_TO_JDK/bin/keytool -import -alias Twister -file certificate_file.cer
```

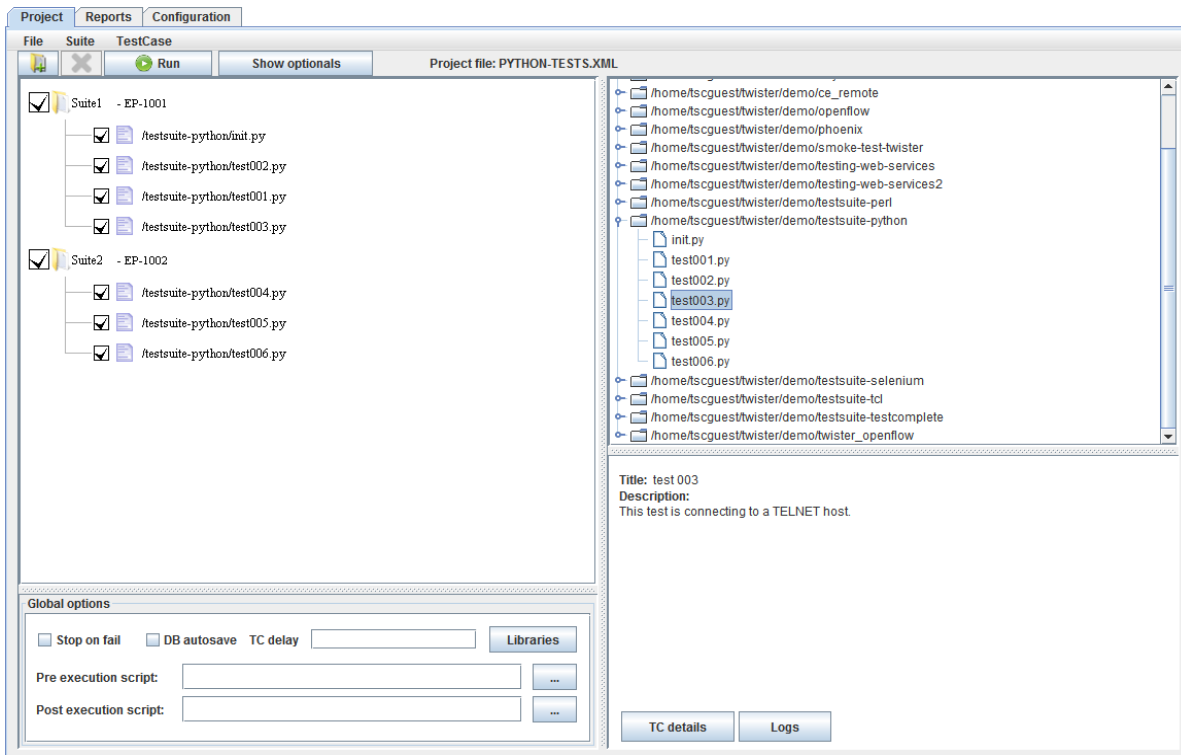
2. Go in `*client/userinterface/java*`. Then, if you are on **Windows**, run `*pack.bat*`, on **Linux** run `*./build.sh*`. You might need to edit these files, to change the path to *JDK_PATH*;
3. move all files from `*target*` and `*extlibs*` in `*/var/www/twister*` (path for Apache, or other web servers);
4. copy `*jquery.min.js*` from `*/opt/twister/server/httpserver/static/js*` also in `*/var/www/twister*`;
5. open a browser that supports Java Applets and go to `<http://localhost/twister>`.

5 - Overview of the Java GUI

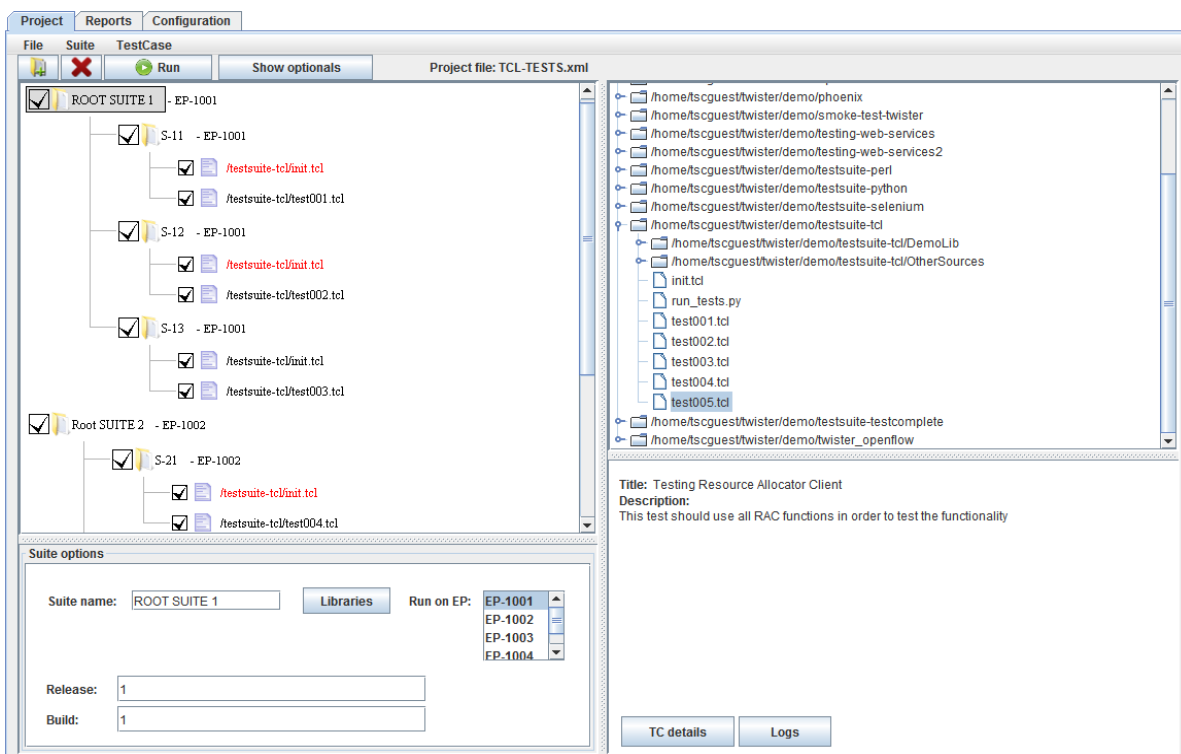
The **first tab (Suites)** is split in four panes:

- top left, is where the test suites are defined. Any file from the right can be dragged in here. The files can be checked/ unchecked; the files that are not checked will not run;
- top right, is where the test files are located. These files can be used in the suites;
- bottom left, is where the suite information is added. This information is defined in the file `DB.xml`, section name `field_section` (*more about this in the configuration section*);
- bottom right, you can see information about the currently selected test file.

A configuration, with Python scripts :



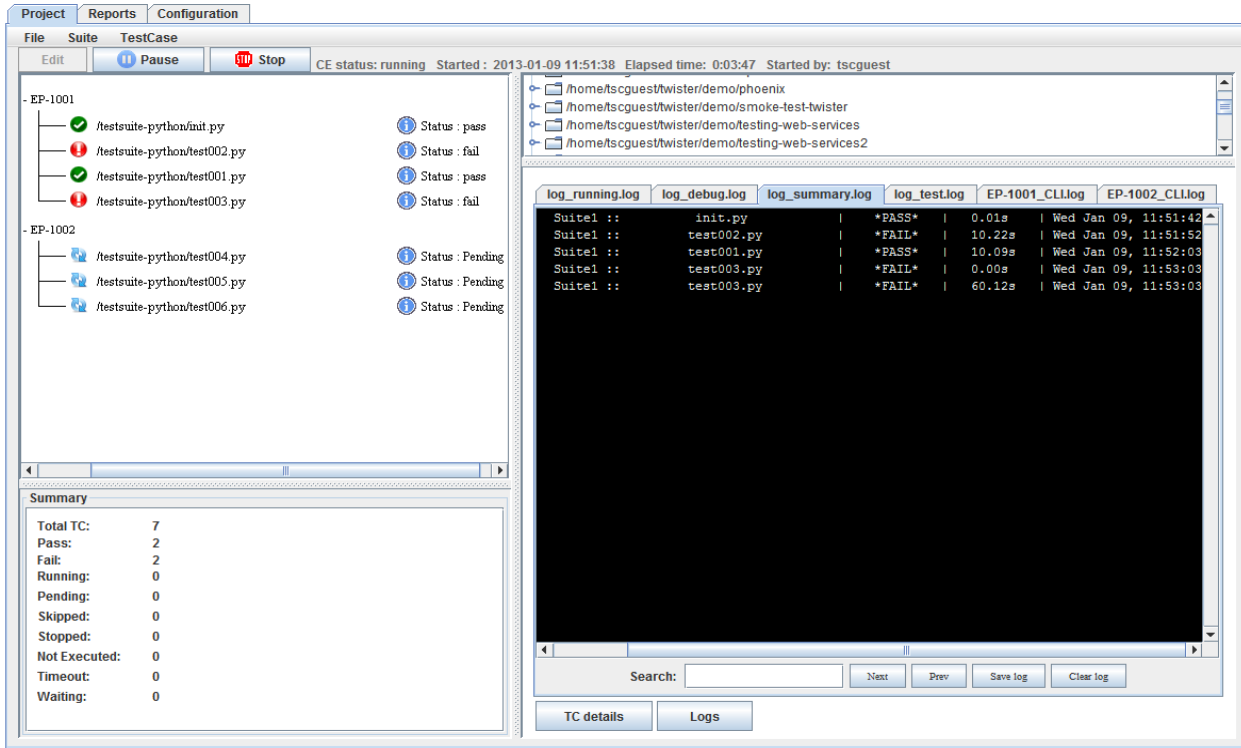
A different configuration, with TCL scripts :



While running:

- you can check test lists with their statuses. By default, all tests are in pending, unless they recently ran, in which case the most recent status is displayed;
- logs for the tests. The logs can be cleaned, exported, or searched for keywords.

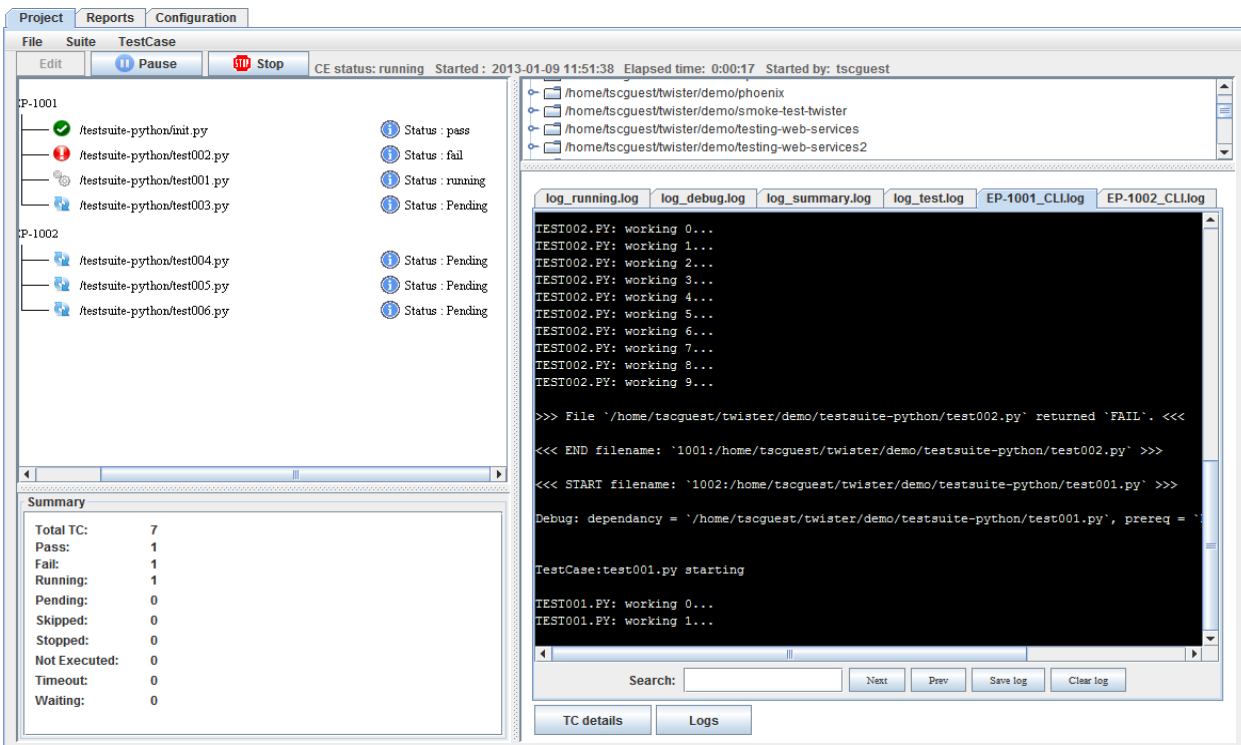
Here the Central engine is stopped ; in this case you can see the most recent statuses :



At the top, there are two buttons, that control the Central Engine: **Run/ Pause** and **Stop**.

Also at the top, is the status of the Central Engine, the time of the last start, time elapsed and the user that started it.

While the Central engine is running :



The Reports Tab

When clicking on it, the reports page will open in a new tab.

Reporting home (this will look different, depending of the configuration)

Home

Details (build)

Details (suite)

History

Summary

Pass Rate

goto Yahoo

goto Google

Help

Twister reporting

Welcome !
Please choose a report from the left.

A report with user chosen fields

Home

Details (build)

Details (suite)

History

Summary

Pass Rate

goto Yahoo

goto Google

Help

Required fields

Select build V06_05.190

Select Cancel

The same report, after the user chose the build

Home

Details (build)

Details (suite)

History

Summary

Pass Rate

goto Yahoo

goto Google

Help

Details (build) Report
for Build="V06_05.190"

10 records per page

Search:

no_regression	suite_name	test_name	status	date	build	run_no	logfilename
45999	RETRIEVE	RETRIEVE_001	PASS	2008-10-18 12:43:44	V06_05.190	1	V06_05.190_2007_10_18_12_36
46000	BO	T-001	PASS	2008-10-18 12:59:54	V06_05.190	1	V06_05.190_2007_10_18_12_36
46001	BO	T-002	PASS	2008-10-18 13:01:10	V06_05.190	1	V06_05.190_2007_10_18_12_36
46002	BO	T-003	PASS	2008-10-18 13:02:24	V06_05.190	1	V06_05.190_2007_10_18_12_36
46003	BO	T-007	PASS	2008-10-18 13:02:56	V06_05.190	1	V06_05.190_2007_10_18_12_36
46004	BO	T-008	PASS	2008-10-18 13:03:28	V06_05.190	1	V06_05.190_2007_10_18_12_36
46005	BO	T-009	PASS	2008-10-18 13:04:02	V06_05.190	1	V06_05.190_2007_10_18_12_36
46006	BO	T-012	PASS	2008-10-18 13:05:13	V06_05.190	1	V06_05.190_2007_10_18_12_36
46007	BO	T-013	PASS	2008-10-18 13:06:27	V06_05.190	1	V06_05.190_2007_10_18_12_36
46008	BO	T-014	PASS	2008-10-18 13:07:43	V06_05.190	1	V06_05.190_2007_10_18_12_36

no_regression suite_name test_name status date build run_no logfilename

Showing 1 to 10 of 739 entries

Previous

1

2

3

4

5

Next

The **configuration** tab

Here, you can configure:

- the port of Central Engine (*default 8000*), HTTP Server (*default 8080*) and Resource Allocator (*default 8001*);
- the path of the test files, logs files, user files;
- the path of the test suites xml, database xml, hardware config xml, EPs;
- the names of the log files;
- e-mail configuration;
- database configuration;
- devices configuration for resource allocator.

Print screen with the Paths configuration

The screenshot displays the 'Configuration' tab of a software interface. On the left, there is a sidebar with four buttons: 'Paths', 'Email', 'Database', and 'Device Under Test'. The 'Paths' button is currently selected. The main area of the interface is titled 'Configuration' and contains several sections for setting paths and log files:

- TestCase Source Path**: Master directory with the test cases that can be run by the framework. The path is set to `/home/tscguest/twister/demo/`.
- Master XML TestSuite**: Location of the XML that is generated from the user interface to run on Central Engine. The path is set to `/home/tscguest/twister/src/config/testsuites.xml`.
- Users Path**: Location of users XML files. The path is set to `/home/tscguest/twister/src/users/`.
- EPIDs File**: Location of the file that contains the EpiD list. The path is set to `/home/tscguest/twister/src/config/epid.txt`.
- Logs Path**: Location of the directory that stores the logs that will be monitored. The path is set to `/home/tscguest/twister/Logs`.
- Log Files**: All the log files that will be monitored. This section includes five input fields:
 - Running:** `log_running.log`
 - Debug:** `log_debug.log`
 - Summary:** `log_summary.log`
 - Info:** `log_test.log`
 - Cli:** `CLI.log`

Print screen with the E-mail configuration

Suites Monitoring Reports **Configuration**

Paths
Email
Database
Device Under Test

SMTP server
IP/Name: tsc-server
Port: 54000

Authentication
User: MyUser
Password: ●●●●●●
From: From Twister Framework

Email List
email_1@luxoft.com; email_2@luxoft.com;

Subject
Report for {release_id} {build_id} [{date}]

Message
Comments: {comments}

Enabled ☒
Save

Print screen with the Database configuration

Suites Monitoring Reports **Configuration**

Paths
Email
Database
Device Under Test

File: Browse Upload

Databa... testdb
Server: tsc-server
User: tsc
Password: ●●●
Save

Print screen with the Devices configuration

The screenshot shows the 'Configuration' tab of the Twister framework. On the left, there are buttons for 'Paths', 'Email', 'Database', and 'Device Under Test'. The main area is divided into two panes. The left pane shows a tree view of devices and modules. The right pane shows the configuration details for the selected device, 'dev#002'.

Device: Other device

- Id: dev#002
- Description: Another important device
- Vendor:
- Type:
- Family:
- Model: M002
- Module: mod1
- Module: mod2
- Module: mod3

Configuration details for dev#002:

- ID: dev#002
- Name: Other device
- Description: Another important device
- Vendor:
- Type:
- Family:
- Model: M002

Properties table:

Prop. Name	Prop. Value

Buttons: Add module, Remove device, Generate, Load, Save, Add

6 - How to define plug-ins

6.1 How to define plug-ins for Java GUI

Twister framework is designed to load user created plugins and display them in the main interface.

In order for the framework to communicate with the plugin, the plugin must implement the `TwisterPluginInterface` interface found under `com.twister.plugin.twisterinterface` in the `Twister.jar` library.

When a new plugin is downloaded from the server it is automatically initialized by JVM, so, the initialization can't be controlled by the framework, this is the reason why the plugin should have an empty constructor. Instead, the initialization should be made in the `init` method.

- `init(ArrayList<Item> suite, ArrayList<Item> suitetest, Hashtable<String, String> variables)`

`Init` method accepts 3 parameters, references to variables found in Twister framework.

- `ArrayList<Item> suite` : reference to an `ArrayList` of Items defined by the user, also found under the Suites tab
- `ArrayList<Item> suitetest` : reference to an `ArrayList` of Items generated by the user, also found under the Monitoring tab
- `Hashtable<String, String> variables` : a `Hashtable` of `String` that points to different paths defined by the user.

The keys of the Hashtable are:

- user: framework user
- password: user password
- temp: temporary folder created by the framework
- Inifile: configuration file
- remoteuserhome: user home folder found on server
- remotconfigdir: config directory found on server
- localplugindir: local directory to store plugins
- httpserverport: server port used by EP to connect to a centralengine
- centralengineport: centralengine port
- resourceallocatorport: resource allocator port
- remotedatabaseparth: directory that contains database config file
- remotedatabasefile: database config file
- remoteemailpath: path to email configuration directory
- remoteemailfile: email configuration file
- configdir: local config directory
- usersdir: local directory to store suites configuration
- masterxmlmdir: local directory to store generated suite
- testsuitepath: remote directory that contains tc's for suite definition
- logspath: directory to store logs
- masterxmlremotedir: remote directory to store generated suite
- remotehwconfdir: remote directory to store hardware config file
- remoteepdir: remote directory to store EP file
- remoteusersdir: remote directory to store suites configuration

The framework calls `terminate()` method when the user wants to discard the plugin. The plugin should override the method `terminate()` to handle the release of all the resources.

If some resources are not managed corectly, ex. threads will continue to execute after the call `terminate()`, these resources will continue to run in background.

The plugin should offer the framework a `Component` with the content that will be displayed on `getContent()` method. The framework will take that `Component` and put it under a new tab with the name provided by the plugin on the method `getName()`.

The plugin should initialize the `Component` in the `init` method and should hold a reference to it so that it will serve the framework the same component every time `getComponent()` method is called.

The `getFileName()` method should return the name of the file that contains the plugin. The plugin should be packed in a jar archive and uploaded in the `Plugins` folder found on server. The jar archive must contain a configuration file found in `META-INF/services` named `com.twister.plugin.twisterinterface.TwisterPluginInterface`.

This file contains a single line listing the concrete class name of the implementation, the plugin class name.

(More on <http://java.sun.com/developer/technicalArticles/javase/extensible/index.html>)

6.2 - Plug-in tutorial (Java)

For better understanding a brief tutorial for creating a small plugin will be presented. We will create a plugin to display the username found in the Hashmap and put it in a JLabel. First include the Twister.jar library to your favourite ide. In this library we will find, besides the interface to implement, a base plugin class that eases the initialization process.

Create the class UserName that looks like this:

```
import com.twister.Item;
import com.twister.plugin.baseplugin.BasePlugin;
import com.twister.plugin.twisterinterface.TwisterPluginInterface;

public class UserName extends BasePlugin implements TwisterPluginInterface {
}
```

The BasePlugin holds the Hashtap in a variable named variables, the suite array in a variable named suite and the generated suite in a variable named suitetest. So, in order to get the username provided by the framework we will use variables Hastable, and put it in a JLabel initialized in init.

```
import com.twister.Item;
import com.twister.plugin.baseplugin.BasePlugin;
import com.twister.plugin.twisterinterface.TwisterPluginInterface;

public class UserName extends BasePlugin implements TwisterPluginInterface {
private JPanel p;
private JLabel label;
    public void init(ArrayList<Item> suite, ArrayList<Item> suitetest,
        Hashtable<String, String> variables) {
        super.init(suite, suitetest, variables);
        p = new JPanel();
        label = new JLabel(variables.get("user"));
    }
}
```

Observe how we are holding a reference to the JPanel p because this is the component that we will serve to the framework.

```
import java.awt.Component;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Hashtable;
import javax.swing.JLabel;
import javax.swing.JPanel;
import com.twister.Item;
import com.twister.plugin.baseplugin.BasePlugin;
import com.twister.plugin.twisterinterface.TwisterPluginInterface;

public class UserName extends BasePlugin implements TwisterPluginInterface {
    private JPanel p;
    private JLabel label;

    @Override
    public void init(ArrayList<Item> suite, ArrayList<Item> suitetest,
        Hashtable<String, String> variables) {
        super.init(suite, suitetest, variables);
        p = new JPanel();
        label = new JLabel(variables.get("user"));
    }
}
```

```

@Override
public Component getContent() {
    return p;
}
}

```

Let us provide a description, filename that contains this plugin, and the title of the plugin tab.

```

@Override
public String getDescription() {
    String description = "Plugin to display user name";
    return description;
}

```

```

@Override
public String getFileName() {
    String filename = "UserName.jar";
    return filename;
}

```

```

@Override
public String getName() {
    String name = "UserName";
    return name;
}

```

Also for consistency we should release the references on the terminate() method. In case we would have Threads running, we should terminate them here.

```

@Override
public void terminate() {
    super.terminate();
    p = null;
    label = null;
}

```

The final class should look like this:

```

import java.awt.Component;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Hashtable;
import javax.swing.JLabel;
import javax.swing.JPanel;
import com.twister.Item;
import com.twister.plugin.baseplugin.BasePlugin;
import com.twister.plugin.twisterinterface.TwisterPluginInterface;

public class UserName extends BasePlugin implements TwisterPluginInterface {
    private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;
    private JPanel p;
    private JLabel label;

    @Override
    public void init(ArrayList<Item> suite, ArrayList<Item> suitetest,
        Hashtable<String, String> variables) {
        super.init(suite, suitetest, variables);
        p = new JPanel();
    }
}

```

```

        label = new JLabel(variables.get("user"));
        p.add(label);
    }

    @Override
    public Component getContent() {
        return p;
    }

    @Override
    public String getDescription() {
        String description = "Plugin to display user name";
        return description;
    }

    @Override
    public String getFileName() {
        String filename = "UserName.jar";
        return filename;
    }

    @Override
    public void terminate() {
        super.terminate();
        p = null;
        label = null;
    }
}

```

We will pack this in an archive named [UserName.jar](#). This archive must contain the following directory *META-INF/services*. In the services directory we must put a file named `com.twister.plugin.twisterinterface.TwisterPluginInterface` and, in this file we put the name of our plugin class `UserName`.

After we upload the [UserName.jar](#) file to the server Plugins directory, we should be able to download the plug-in from Twister framework and activate it in the Plugins section.

6.3 - Plug-ins for Python

Python plug-ins should implement *additional* methods necessary to communicate with the Java interface. If the default Central Engine methods are sufficient, you don't need to implement a Python plug-in.

The file(s) should be placed in the ``plugins`` folder. Typically, you should name the main Python file the same as the Java plug-in file (ex: *GitPlugin.java* and *GitPlugin.py*).

All plug-ins must import the `BasePlugin` class. All functions can be re-written.

In order to run, the plug-in must implement only the ``run`` function. It's the only function called automatically. The function receives only one argument, containing all commands sent from the Java plug-in.

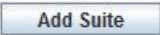
Example: For Git Plugin, ``run`` can have the argument like:

- {command: snapshot, src: /home/user/src, dst: /home/user/dst}, OR
- {command: update, overwrite: false, src: /home/user/src, dst: /home/user/dst}, OR
- {command: delete, src: /home/user/src, dst: /home/user/dst}.

In every case you should implement the methods to make it happen.

7 - How to define the suites and add tests

When starting the interface, you must first select or create a **suites file**. This file will save your suites, script files and suites configurations.

After choosing the suites file, click on . The required fields for a suite are: **the name** of the suite and **the EP** (the workstation where the tests from this suite will run).

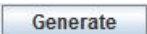
Each suite can also have other fields, like `release`, `build`, `comments`, etc. These fields are defined in `DB.xml` file (*more about this in the database configuration section*).

Each suite must contain one or more script files, that will be executed on the EP.

The script files and the suites can be removed, or re-arranged, using drag & drop.

When the *Execution Process* is run, the scripts from suites are run in order. The execution doesn't stop if one of the scripts fails.

In order to save the **suites file**, click on File > .

After all the suites and scripts are defined in the correct order, click on , to prepare for running the tests. Only the scripts that are checked will be exported for running.


8 - How to run the test files

In the second tab (*Monitoring*), you will see the files that were generated in the first tab.








There are two buttons:  and .

If the **Run** button is disabled, it means that the Central Engine service is not running, so the execution cannot start.

If the **Run** button is enabled, you can start the execution. At the same time, the **Stop** button will enable, allowing to stop the Central Engine and kill all the running processes and the **Run** button will become **Pause**, allowing to pause after the current tests finishes its execution.

If the Central Engine was started recently, by default all the files will be in state *pending* (). If a previous run was completed, the most recent status is displayed (*pass, failed, etc.*).

The states for the files and their respective icons are:

-  (running) while the file is running;
-  (pause) if the test is paused;
-  (success) if the execution is successful;
-  (failure) if the execution fails;
-  (skip) if the file is marked as skip (*runnable=false*);
-  (timeout) if the suite has timeout and the file was killed because of timeout;
-  (dependency) is the file depends on another file and the dependency didn't finish its execution, so this file is waiting.

While the tests are running, the logs from the left will update, showing the live output.

When a test is completed, the result can be seen in the `log_summary.log` and the icon of the file will also change.

The logs can be cleaned, exported, or searched for keywords, by clicking the buttons from the bottom.

9 - How to configure the framework

In the configuration tab, there are 4 things you can configure: the paths, the e-mail, the database and the devices.

9.1 - Config the paths

*All the paths below refer to the computer where the **Central Engine** is running.*

Test case source path represents the folder where all test files are located. The files here can be dragged inside suites, in the first tab (suites).

Master XML is the file generated in the first tab (suites), and used in the second tab (monitoring). Usually, this doesn't need to be changed.

Users path is the folder where the profiles are saved, in the first tab. Usually, this doesn't need to be changed.

EP Names file stores the list of EPs (the workstations where tests will run). An `EP` is just a name to identify a computer, it can be any string.

Logs path is the folder where all the logs are written. There are 5 major logs: log running, log debug, log summary, log info, log CLI. Each of the logs will be saved in the logs path, with the name defined in the configuration. Usually, the logs don't need to be changed.

E-mail XML path, *Database XML path* and *Hardware config XML* are the files that store the information for the next 3 tabs. You can have multiple files, and switch between configurations.

The *Central Engine port*, *Resource Allocator port* and *HTTP Server port* are, of course, the ports to the respective servers. By default, the values are: 8000, 8080 and 8001, respectively.

9.2 - Config the e-mail

Here you can configure the parameters required to connect to a SMTP server and send an e-mail.

The Central Engine will send the e-mail every time the execution finishes for ALL the test files.

The most important are: SMTP *IP* and *port*, *username*, *password*, *from* and the *e-mail list*.

Optionally, you can change the subject and add a few lines in the message body.

Both the subject and the message, can contain template variables from `DB.xml`, section name `field_section`.

For example, if you defined the fields with IDs `release_id`, `build_id`, `suite`, you can write the subject like :

E-mail report for R{release_id} B{build_id} - {suite} [{date}]

So if your release number is `2`, build number is `15` and suite is `Branch Test1`, the subject will be generated like :

E-mail report for R2 B15 - Branch Test1 [2012.03.23 13:24]

9.3 - Config the database

All the database information is stored in `DB.xml` file, by default. This file can be changed from the interface, in the **Paths tab**. You can have multiple configurations and switch between them.

In the root of the XML file, there are 2 sections: `db_config`, that is written by the interface and `twister_user_defined`, that has to be written manually.

The section `twister_user_defined` has 3 sub-sections: `field_section`, `insert_section` and `reports_section`.

The field_section contains all the information that was defined in the **Suites tab** for each and every suite, things like: release, build, station, comments, etc.

This information is used when saving the execution results into the database and when sending the report e-mail.

Each field must contain the following tags:

- **ID** : represents the name of the field and MUST be unique;
- **Type** : there are 3 types of fields: **UserSelect**, **DbSelect** (where you must define an SQL query that will generate a list of value in the interface; the user will select 1 value and that will be saved; the difference between them is that DbSelect will not be shown in the interface) and **UserText** (free text, you can write anything);
- **SQLQuery** : this is required for UserSelect and DbSelect fields. The query must be defined in such a way that the values will be unique (eg: by using SELECT DISTINCT id, name FROM ...) and should select 2 columns. The first column will be the ID and second will be the description of the respective ID;
- **GUIDefined** : if a field is not GUI defined, it will be visible in the **Suites tab**, when editing suites;
- **Mandatory** : if a field is mandatory, each suite from the **Suites tab** must have a value for this field. If the user doesn't choose a value, he will not be able to save the profile, or generate the Suites XML;
- **Label** : a short text that describes the field, in the interface; it's not necessary for DbSelect fields, because they are not visible in the interface.

Examples of fields:

```
<field ID="res_id" Type="DbSelect"
SQLQuery="select MAX(id)+1 from repo_test_view"
Label="-" GUIDefined="false" Mandatory="true" />

<field ID="release_id" Type="UserSelect"
SQLQuery="select DISTINCT id, release_name from t_releases"
GUIDefined="true" Mandatory="true" Label="Release:" />

<field ID="build_id" Type="UserSelect"
SQLQuery="select DISTINCT id, build_name from t_builds"
Label="Build:" GUIDefined="true" Mandatory="true" />

<field ID="comments" Type="UserText" SQLQuery=""
Label="Set comments:" GUIDefined="true" Mandatory="false" />
```

The insert_section defines a list of SQL queries that will execute every time the execution finishes for ALL the test files. All queries are executed for each and every test file.

The insert queries use the information from the fields described above. A file can only access the fields defined in his parent suite.

Other than that, the queries can access a list of variables passed from the Central Engine, that describe how the execution was completed. Here are the variables:

- `twister_ce_os` = the operating system of the computer where Central Engine runs
- `twister_ep_os` = the operating system of the computer where Execution Process runs
- `twister_ce_ip` = the IP of the Central Engine;
- `twister_ep_ip` = the IP of the Execution Process;
- `twister_ep_name` = EP name, defined in **Suites tab**;
- `twister_suite_name` = suite name, defined in **Suites tab**;
- `twister_tc_name` = the file name of the current test;
- `twister_tc_full_path` = the path + file name of the current test;
- `twister_tc_title` = the title, from the **Suites tab**;
- `twister_tc_description` = the description, from the **Suites tab**;
- `twister_tc_status` = the final status of the test: pass, fail, skip, abort, etc;
- `twister_tc_crash_detected` = if the file had a fatal error that prematurely stopped the execution;
- `twister_tc_time_elapsed` = time elapsed;
- `twister_tc_date_started` = date and time when the running started;
- `twister_tc_date_finished` = date and time when the running finished;
- `twister_tc_log` = the complete log from execution.

These variables can be used in the query like ``$variable_name``, or ``@dbselect_field_name@``. Only the fields of type DbSelect are surrounded by @.

Examples of database inserts:

```
<sql_statement>
INSERT INTO gg_regression
(suite_name, test_name, status, date_start, date_end, build, machine)
VALUES
( '$twister_suite_name', '$twister_tc_name', '$twister_tc_status', '$twister_tc_date_started',
 '$twister_tc_date_finished', '$release.$build', '$twister_ep_name' )
</sql_statement>
```

Or:

```
<sql_statement>
INSERT INTO results_table1
VALUES
( @res_id@, $release_id, $build_id, $suite_id, $station_id, '$twister_tc_date_finished',
 '$twister_tc_status', '$comments' )
</sql_statement>
```

In this last example, ``res_id`` is a DbSelect field with the query defined as: ``SELECT MAX(id)+1 FROM results_table1``.

The [reports section](#) defines all the information exposed to the reporting framework.

In this section you can define the *fields*, the *reports* and the *redirects*.

The **fields**, must have the following properties:

- **ID** : represents the name of the field and MUST be unique;
- **Type** : there are 2 types of fields: **UserSelect** (where you must define an SQL query) and **UserText** (free text, you can write anything);
- **SQLQuery** : this is required only for UserSelect fields. The query should select two columns: the first is the ID and the second is a name, or a description of the respective ID. If the table where you have the data doesn't have any description associated with the ID, you can use only the ID;
- **Label** : a short text that describes the field, when the user is asked to select a value.

Examples of report fields:

```
<field ID="Dates" Type="UserSelect" Label="Select date:"
SQLQuery="SELECT DISTINCT date FROM results_table1 ORDER BY date" />
<field ID="Statuses" Label="Select test status:" Type="UserSelect"
SQLQuery="SELECT DISTINCT status FROM results_table1 ORDER BY status" />
<field ID="Releases" Label="Select release" Type="UserSelect"
SQLQuery="SELECT DISTINCT SUBSTRING(build, 1, 6) AS R FROM results_table1 ORDER BY R" />
<field ID="Other" Type="UserText" Label="Type other filters:" SQLQuery="" />
```

The **reports**, must have the properties:

- **ID** : represents the name of the report and MUST be unique;
- **Type** : there are 4 types of reports: **Table** (an interactive table is generated; the table can be sorted and filtered dynamically), **PieChart**, **BarChart** and **LineChart** (they show both the chart and the table; for PieChart report, the SQL query must be defined in such a way that the first column is a string describing the data, and the second column is an integer or float data; BarChart and LineChart must also have the query generate 2 columns, the first is a number and the second is a label or a number);
- **SQLQuery** : all reports must define an SQL query. If the type of report is Table, it can select any number of fields (although it's recommended to use a maximum of 10, to fit on the screen without having to scroll to the right). If the report is a chart, you must select only 2 columns. The query can use any, or none of the fields described above. When a field is used in the query, the reporting framework will require the user to choose a value, before displaying the report.

Examples or reports:

```
<report ID="Details (build)" Type="Table"
SQLQuery="SELECT * FROM results_table1 WHERE build='@Build@' ORDER BY id" />

<report ID="Details (suite)" Type="Table"
SQLQuery="SELECT * FROM results_table1 WHERE build='@Build@' AND suite_name='@Suite@' " />

<report ID="Summary" Type="PieChart"
SQLQuery="SELECT status AS 'Status', COUNT(status) AS 'Count' FROM results_table1 WHERE build=
'@Build@' group by status " />

<report ID="Pass Rate" Type="LineChart"
SQLQuery="SELECT Build, COUNT(status) AS 'Pass Rate (%)' FROM results_table1 WHERE Build LIKE
'@Release@%' AND status='Pass' GROUP BY Build"
SQLTotal="SELECT Build, COUNT(status) AS 'Pass Rate (%)' FROM results_table1 WHERE Build LIKE
'@Release@%' GROUP BY Build" />
```

The **redirects**, must have the properties:

- **ID** : represents the name of the redirect and MUST be unique;
- **Path** : is the full path to a HTML page. It can be a link to a static page, to PhpMyAdmin for the current database, or a user defined report made in PHP.

Examples of redirects:

```
<redirect ID="goto PhpMyAdmin" Path="http://my-server/phpmyadmin/" />
<redirect ID="goto PHP Report" Path="http://my-server/some-report.php" />
```

9.4 - Config the devices

There are 3 levels of depth for the devices:

- level 1 is *device*;
- level 2 is *module*;
- level 3 is *port*.

Each *device*, can have any number of *modules*; each *module*, can have any number of *ports*.

Each element can be define custom *properties* and save *values* for them.

After creating the tree of device elements, you must save it. You will be asked for a file name.

10 - Performance and troubleshooting

The Central Engine and the Resource Allocator are instances of Python Cherrypy and were tested with 750+ simultaneous connections, without crashing, or losing connection.

An article concerning python web servers: <http://nichol.as/benchmark-of-python-web-servers>

Even if the Central Engine is fast enough, for a smooth experience, it's not recommended to run more than 50 Execution Processes on a CE instance. If you need more, you can simply open another instance of CE, on a different port and connect the rest of the clients on the new one.

The Execution Processes are running on different workstations and their performance depends on the hardware of the respective machine.

All services have logs that describe every operation that is being executed. If something fails, it will be easy to know where exactly the error was produced.