



The Neurospaces Workflow Automation Engine

Automatically generated draft document

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18 December, 2023

Summary

The Neurospaces Workflow Automation Engine assists in the development and automation of project specific workflows based on system shell commands. Its main features are:

- Simple to use through bash completion: Use Bash completion to find your way through a hierarchy of project specific command workflows.
- Modularity: Compose complex workflows from simple ones and separate commands and configuration.
- Roles: Implement workflows on different physical and virtual machines, tmux sessions and other accounts, then integrate them.
- Export: Export your sophisticated workflows as a single shell script to be used by others.
- Colors: Explore role diagrams of your workflows color coded according to your project specific settings.
- Collaboration: Use a common git repository to share project workflows between colleagues.
- Coherence: Your documented developer workflows are the workflows you use for development.

The benefits of using the Neurospaces Workflow Engine:

- Reduced ramp up time: New colleagues have immediate access to hierarchically organized workflows and their configuration.
- Persistence: Never forget about that complicated command that you used to 'flash your device'.
- Structure: Group related workflows in workflow modules and namespaces.
- Auto-exploration: The workflows of your projects become self-documenting.

Enjoy your workflows.

1 Testing of the workflow automation engine

The file `10_help-pages.t` defines the tests that are explained in this section.

This module tests the workflow automation engine.

The workflow script enables the automation of customizable modular project-specific workflows that use system shell commands.

1.1 The main help page: Do we get the main help page ?

The test is started with the system shell command: `../bin/workflow --help`

Expected application output:

```
../bin/workflow: support for workflow design for embedded software engineers.
```

SYNOPSIS

```
../bin/workflow <options> <target> <command> -- < ... command specific options and arguments ... >
```

EXAMPLES -- first try these with the `--dry-run` to understand what they do:

```
$ ../bin/workflow --help-targets           # display the available targets that are found in the configuration file.
$ ../bin/workflow --help-commands         # display the available commands that are found in the configuration file.
$ ../bin/workflow ssp build                # 'build' the 'ssp' target (if it exists for your local configuration).
$ ../bin/workflow --dry-run ssp build      # display the shell commands that would be executed to 'build' the 'ssp' target.
```

options:

<code>--bash-completion</code>	compute bash completion for the given command line. hint: the bash completion script implements completion for options, targets and commands.
<code>--branch</code>	git branch to work with.
<code>--build-server</code>	the build server profile to work with.
<code>--built-image-directory</code>	the directory on the build server where the built images are to be found.
<code>--command</code>	commands to execute, hyphens (-) in the command will be replaced with underscores (_).
<code>--dry-run</code>	if set, do not execute system shell commands but print them to STDOUT.
<code>--dump-all-interaction-roles</code>	dump all the interaction roles found in the configuration.
<code>--dump-interaction-roles</code>	dump the found interaction roles (note that they depend on the scheduled commands).
<code>--dump-module-interaction-roles</code>	dump all the interaction roles found in the module of the given command.
<code>--dump-schedule</code>	dump the constructed schedule to standard output without executing the scheduled commands.
<code>--export-remote</code>	include the remote access part of exported commands. this option takes a number: 0 means all roles are exported, any other number exports only that respective role.
<code>--export-sh</code>	export the commands to a file with the given name.
<code>--export-sudo</code>	include the sudo commands when exporting commands to a file.
<code>--export-times</code>	export the times when commands are started and ended to a file with the given name.
<code>--export-verbose</code>	when exporting the commands to a file, interleave them with echo commands.
<code>--force-rebuild</code>	force a rebuild regardless of the existence and build date of previously built artefacts.
<code>--forward-destination</code>	the target file forward destination to copy to.
<code>--forward-source</code>	the target file forward source to copy from.

```

--help                display usage information and stop execution.
--help-build-servers  display the known build servers.
--help-commands       display the available commands, add a target name for restricted output.
--help-module         display all the available help information about the commands of the module.
--help-field-project-name print the field project name and exit.
--help-options        print the option values.
--help-packages       display known package and overridden package information and stop execution.
--help-projects       display known project information and stop execution.
--help-targets        display known targets and stop execution.
--incremental         assume an incremental build (default is yes)
--interactions        show the interaction diagram of the commands.
--interactions-all   show a diagram with all the commands and all the interaction roles.
--interactions-module show the interaction diagram of all the commands in the module.
--interactions-module-all-roles show the interaction diagram of the commands using all the found interaction roles in the configuration.
--packages            packages to operate on, can be given multiple times.
--ssh-port            the ssh port.
--ssh-server          the used ssh build server.
--ssh-user            ssh-user on the build server (please configure your public key).
--target             the target to apply the given commands to.
--tftp-directory      the target tftp directory (eg. where your device will find its kernel and rootfs).
--verbose            set verbosity level.

```

NOTES

OVERRIDE_SRCDIR delivered packages for Buildroot targets are recognized.

1.2 Default builtin commands: Do we get the builtin commands help page ?

The test is started with the system shell command: `../bin/workflow --help-commands`

Expected application output:

```

'available\_commands (copy-paste the one you would like to execute, try it with the --help or the --dry-run option, or execute it without these options)':
- workflow builtin add\_target --help
- workflow builtin install\_scripts --help
- workflow builtin print\_configuration\_directory --help
- workflow builtin start\_project --help

```

1.3 Default builtin targets: Do we get the builtin targets help page ?

The test is started with the system shell command: `../bin/workflow --help-targets`

Expected application output:

```

targets:
builtin:
description: the builtin target allows to start a new project and upgrade existing projects

```

1.4 Default builtin targets: Do we see the help page for starting a new project ?

The test is started with the system shell command: `../bin/workflow builtin start_project -help`

Expected application output:

```
builtin start\_project: start a new project with a given name in the current directory.
```

```
This will install a project descriptor, a configuration file and an  
empty command file.
```

```
arguments:
```

```
name: name of the new project.
```

2 Testing of the workflow automation engine

The file `40_workflow-automator/25_new-project-docker.t` defines the tests that are explained in this section.

This module tests the workflow automation engine.

The workflow script enables the automation of customizable modular project-specific workflows that use shell commands.

2.1 Showing that the container works: working directory: Are we in the correct working directory in the Docker container ?

The test is started with the system shell command: `pwd`

Expected application output:

```
/home/neurospaces
```

2.2 Showing that the container works: current directory contents: Can we list the current directory in the Docker container ?

The test is started with the system shell command: `ls -l`

Expected application output:

```
projects
```

2.3 Showing that the container works: generation of configure scripts: Can generate configure scripts in the Docker container ?

The test is started with the system shell command: `cd projects/workflow-automation-engine/source/snapshots/master/ && ./autogen.sh`

2.4 Showing that the container works: configuration of the workflow automation engine: Can we configure the workflow automation engine in the Docker container ?

The test is started with the system shell command: `cd projects/workflow-automation-engine/source/snapshots/master/ && ./configure`

Expected application output:

```
checking for a BSD-compatible install... /usr/bin/install -c
checking whether build environment is sane... yes
checking for a race-free mkdir -p... /usr/bin/mkdir -p
checking for gawk... gawk
checking whether make sets $(MAKE)... yes
checking whether make supports nested variables... yes
checking whether we build universal binaries.... no
checking OS specifics..... Host is running .
checking for perl5... no
checking for perl... perl
checking Checking the perl module installation path... ${prefix}/share/perl/5.36.0
./configure: line 2663: cd: perl: No such file or directory
./configure: line 2666: cd: perl: No such file or directory
checking for mtn... no
checking for monotone... no
checking for dpkg-buildpackage... dpkg-buildpackage
checking for dh... no
checking for rpmbuild... no
checking for python... no
checking for python2... no
checking for python3... /usr/bin/python3
checking for python version... 3.11
checking for python platform... linux
checking for GNU default python prefix... ${prefix}
checking for GNU default python exec_prefix... ${exec_prefix}
checking for python script directory (pythondir)... ${PYTHON_PREFIX}/lib/python3.11/site-packages
checking for python extension module directory (pyexecdir)... ${PYTHON_EXEC_PREFIX}/lib/python3.11/site-packages
checking Python prefix is ... '${prefix}'
find: 'tests/data': No such file or directory
checking that generated files are newer than configure... done
: creating ./config.status
config.status: creating Makefile
```

2.5 Showing that the container works: build of the workflow automation engine: Can we build the workflow automation engine in the Docker container ?

The test is started with the system shell command: `cd projects/workflow-automation-engine/source/snapshots/master/ && make`

Expected application output:

```
make[1]: Entering directory '/home/neurospaces/projects/workflow-automation-engine/source/snapshots/master'
make[1]: Nothing to be done for 'all-am'.
make[1]: Leaving directory '/home/neurospaces/projects/workflow-automation-engine/source/snapshots/master'
```

2.6 Showing that the container works: installation of the workflow automation engine: Can we install the workflow automation engine in the Docker container ?

The test is started with the system shell command: `cd projects/workflow-automation-engine/source/snapshots/master/ && sudo make install`

Expected application output:

```
make[1]: Entering directory '/home/neurospaces/projects/workflow-automation-engine/source/snapshots/master'
make[2]: Entering directory '/home/neurospaces/projects/workflow-automation-engine/source/snapshots/master'
/usr/bin/mkdir -p '/usr/local/bin'
/usr/bin/install -c bin/workflow '/usr/local/bin'
===== Installing CPAN modules
( cd cpan ; ./cpan\_install [0-9][0-9]*.gz )
Installing CPAN modules
$VAR1 = [
    '13-Data-Utilities-0.04.tar.gz'
];
checking for perl -e 'use Data::Utilities 0.04'
Can't locate Data/Utilities.pm in @INC (you may need to install the Data::Utilities module) (@INC contains: /etc/perl /usr/local/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/perl/5.36.0 /usr/local/share/perl/5.36.0 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/perl/5.36.0 /usr/share/perl/5.36.0 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/perl-modules/5.36.0 /usr/local/lib/site_perl)
BEGIN failed--compilation aborted at -e line 1.
Installing Data-Utilities-0.04 (13-Data-Utilities-0.04.tar.gz)
/home/neurospaces/projects/workflow-automation-engine/source/snapshots/master/cpan
/home/neurospaces/projects/workflow-automation-engine/source/snapshots/master/cpan/Data-Utilities-0.04
Checking if your kit is complete...
Looks good
Generating a Unix-style Makefile
Writing Makefile for Data::Utilities
Writing MYMETA.yml and MYMETA.json
make[3]: Entering directory '/home/neurospaces/projects/workflow-automation-engine/source/snapshots/master/cpan/Data-Utilities-0.04'
```

2.7 Showing that the container works: help page of the workflow engine: Can we get the help page of the workflow engine in the Docker container ?

The test is started with the system shell command: `workflow --help`

Expected application output:

```
/usr/local/bin/workflow: support for workflow design for embedded software engineers.

SYNOPSIS

/usr/local/bin/workflow <options> <target> <command> -- < ... command specific options and arguments ... >

EXAMPLES -- first try these with the --dry-run to understand what they do:

$ /usr/local/bin/workflow --help-targets                # display the available targets that are found in the configuration file.
$ /usr/local/bin/workflow --help-commands              # display the available commands that are found in the configuration file.
$ /usr/local/bin/workflow ssp build                    # 'build' the 'ssp' target (if it exists for your local configuration).
```

```
$ /usr/local/bin/workflow --dry-run ssp build # display the shell commands that would be executed to 'build' the 'ssp' target.
```

options:

--bash-completion	compute bash completion for the given command line.
--branch	hint: the bash completion script implements completion for options, targets and commands. git branch to work with.
--build-server	the build server profile to work with.
--built-image-directory	the directory on the build server where the built images are to be found.
--command	commands to execute, hyphens (-) in the command will be replaced with underscores (_).
--dry-run	if set, do not execute system shell commands but print them to STDOUT.
--dump-all-interaction-roles	dump all the interaction roles found in the configuration.
--dump-interaction-roles	dump the found interaction roles (note that they depend on the scheduled commands).
--dump-module-interaction-roles	dump all the interaction roles found in the module of the given command.
--dump-schedule	dump the constructed schedule to standard output without executing the scheduled commands.
--export-remote	include the remote access part of exported commands. this option takes a number: 0 means all roles are exported, any other number exports only that respective role.
--export-sh	export the commands to a file with the given name.
--export-sudo	include the sudo commands when exporting commands to a file.
--export-times	export the times when commands are started and ended to a file with the given name.
--export-verbose	when exporting the commands to a file, interleave them with echo commands.
--force-rebuild	force a rebuild regardless of the existence and build date of previously built artefacts.
--forward-destination	the target file forward destination to copy to.
--forward-source	the target file forward source to copy from.
--help	display usage information and stop execution.
--help-build-servers	display the known build servers.
--help-commands	display the available commands, add a target name for restricted output.
--help-module	display all the available help information about the commands of the module.
--help-field-project-name	print the field project name and exit.
--help-options	print the option values.
--help-packages	display known package and overridden package information and stop execution.
--help-projects	display known project information and stop execution.
--help-targets	display known targets and stop execution.
--incremental	assume an incremental build (default is yes)
--interactions	show the interaction diagram of the commands.
--interactions-all	show a diagram with all the commands and all the interaction roles.
--interactions-module	show the interaction diagram of all the commands in the module.
--interactions-module-all-roles	show the interaction diagram of the commands using all the found interaction roles in the configuration.
--packages	packages to operate on, can be given multiple times.
--ssh-port	the ssh port.
--ssh-server	the used ssh build server.
--ssh-user	ssh-user on the build server (please configure your public key).
--target	the target to apply the given commands to.
--tftp-directory	the target tftp directory (eg. where your device will find its kernel and rootfs).
--verbose	set verbosity level.

NOTES

OVERRIDE_SRCDIR delivered packages for Buildroot targets are recognized.

2.8 Showing that the container works: start of a new project: Can we start a new project in the Docker container ?

The test is started with the system shell command: `mkdir workflow-test && cd workflow-test && workflow builtin start_project workflow-tests`

Expected application output:

```
Using 'workflow-tests' as name for your project.
Created a template configuration file for project 'workflow-tests'
Created a template workflow-project in 'workflow-project-template.pl' with contents:
---
```

```
#!/usr/bin/perl -w
```

```
use strict;
```

```
use warnings;
```

```
my $configuration
```

```
= {
    field\_project\_name => 'workflow-tests',
};
```

```
return $configuration;
```

```
---
```

If this looks good, please rename it to 'workflow-project.pl' using the command:

```
mv 'workflow-project-template.pl' 'workflow-project.pl'
```

And test it with the command:

```
workflow --help-field-project-name
```

Afterwards install the scripts on your system using the command:

```
workflow builtin install\_scripts -- --engine --commands --git
```

Then check if they work by inspecting the examples they provide (with various options):

```
workflow-tests-workflow examples array\_of\_commands\_remote\_execution --interactions
```

```
workflow-tests-workflow examples sequencing\_and\_composition --interactions-module
```

```
workflow-tests-workflow examples single\_command --dry-run
```

```
workflow-tests-workflow examples array\_of\_commands --help
```

2.9 Showing that the container works: correct creation of the field project file: Have the project files been created inside the Docker container?

The test is started with the system shell command: `cd workflow-test && find .`

Expected application output:


```

./workflow-project-template.pl
./workflow-tests-bash-completion.sh
./workflow-tests-configuration-data
./workflow-tests-configuration-data/targets.yml
./workflow-tests-configuration-data/command\_filenames.yml
./workflow-tests-configuration-data/target\_servers.yml
./workflow-tests-configuration-data/build\_servers.yml
./workflow-tests-configuration-data/node\_configuration.yml
./conf.workflow-tests-workflow
./conf.workflow-tests-configuration
./workflow-tests-commands-data
./workflow-tests-commands-data/examples\_sh
./workflow-tests-commands-data/examples\_sh/sh\_array\_of\_commands.sh
./workflow-tests-commands-data/examples\_sh/sh\_single\_command.sh
./workflow-tests-commands-data/examples\_sh/sh\_remote\_execution.sh
./workflow-tests-commands-data/examples\_yaml
./workflow-tests-commands-data/examples\_yaml/remote\_execution.yml
./workflow-tests-commands-data/examples\_yaml/array\_of\_commands.yml
./workflow-tests-commands-data/examples\_yaml/single\_command.yml
./workflow-tests-configuration
./workflow-tests-commands

```

2.10 Showing that the container works: rename the field project file to its final name: Can we rename the project configuration files to activate the project inside the container ?

The test is started with the system shell command: `cd workflow-test && mv --verbose workflow-project-template.pl workflow-project.pl`

Expected application output:

```
renamed 'workflow-project-template.pl' -> 'workflow-project.pl'
```

2.11 Showing that the container works: correct creation of the field project file: Has the project been correctly initialized inside the container?

The test is started with the system shell command: `cd workflow-test && workflow --help-field-project-name`

Expected application output:

```

global\_field\_project\_configuration:
  field\_project\_configuration\_filename: workflow-project.pl
  field\_project\_name: workflow-tests
  from\_directory: .
  from\_executable: workflow on the command line
  technical\_project\_configuration\_directory: .
  true\_technical\_project\_configuration\_directory: /home/neurospaces/workflow-test
  true\_technical\_project\_configuration\_filename: /home/neurospaces/workflow-test/workflow-project.pl
  true\_technical\_project\_data\_commands\_directory: /home/neurospaces/workflow-test/workflow-tests-commands-data
  true\_technical\_project\_data\_configuration\_directory: /home/neurospaces/workflow-test/workflow-tests-configuration-data

```

2.12 Showing that the container works: correct installation of the new project files: Have the project files been correctly installed inside the container ?

The test is started with the system shell command: `cd workflow-test && workflow builtin install_scripts --engine --commands`
Expected application output:

```
# ln -sf /usr/local/bin/workflow /home/neurospaces/bin/workflow-tests-workflow
#
# ln -sf /home/neurospaces/workflow-test/workflow-tests-configuration /home/neurospaces/bin/./workflow-tests-configuration
#
# ln -sf /home/neurospaces/workflow-test/workflow-tests-commands /home/neurospaces/bin/./workflow-tests-commands
#
# bash -c "echo '# workflow-tests-workflow'

alias workflow-tests-workflow='grc workflow-tests-workflow'
alias workflow-tests-configuration='grc workflow-tests-configuration'
' | cat >>/home/neurospaces/.bashrc"
#
# bash -c "echo '. /home/neurospaces/workflow-test/workflow-tests-bash-completion.sh
' | cat >>/home/neurospaces/.bashrc"
#
# sudo bash -c "echo '
# workflow-tests-workflow
(^|[/\w\.]*)workflow-tests-workflow\s?
conf.workflow-tests-workflow

# workflow-tests-configuration
(^|[/\w\.]*)workflow-tests-configuration\s?
conf.workflow-tests-configuration

' | cat >>/etc/grc.conf"
#
# sudo ln -sf /home/neurospaces/workflow-test/conf.workflow-tests-configuration /usr/share/grc/conf.workflow-tests-configuration
#
# sudo ln -sf /home/neurospaces/workflow-test/conf.workflow-tests-workflow /usr/share/grc/conf.workflow-tests-workflow
#
```

2.13 Showing that the container works: update .bashrc to make sure that the project specific workflow engine is found: Can we update .bashrc to make sure that the project specific workflow engine is found inside the container ?

The test is started with the system shell command: `echo "export PATH=/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin:/home/neurospaces/bin" > /.bashrc`

2.14 Showing that the container works: correct installation of the new project commands: Have the project specific commands been correctly installed inside the container ?

The test is started with the system shell command: `cd workflow-test && workflow-tests-workflow --help-commands`

Expected application output:

```
'available\_commands (copy-paste the one you would like to execute, try it with the --help or the --dry-run option, or execute it without these options)':  
- workflow-tests-workflow builtin add\_target --help  
- workflow-tests-workflow builtin install\_scripts --help  
- workflow-tests-workflow builtin print\_configuration\_directory --help  
- workflow-tests-workflow builtin start\_project --help  
- workflow-tests-workflow examples array\_of\_commands --help  
- workflow-tests-workflow examples array\_of\_commands\_remote\_execution --help  
- workflow-tests-workflow examples sequencing\_and\_composition --help  
- workflow-tests-workflow examples single\_command --help  
- workflow-tests-workflow examples\_sh sh\_array\_of\_commands --help  
- workflow-tests-workflow examples\_sh sh\_remote\_execution --help  
- workflow-tests-workflow examples\_sh sh\_single\_command --help  
- workflow-tests-workflow examples\_yaml array\_of\_commands --help  
- workflow-tests-workflow examples\_yaml remote\_execution --help  
- workflow-tests-workflow examples\_yaml single\_command --help
```

2.15 Showing that the container works: are the shell command templates installed and executed, `--dry-run`?: Have the project specific commands been correctly installed inside the container ?

The test is started with the system shell command: `workflow-tests-workflow examples_sh sh_single_command --dry-run`

Expected application output:

```
/home/neurospaces/bin/workflow-tests-workflow: *** Running in dry\_run 1 mode, not executing: '/home/neurospaces/workflow-test/workflow-tests-commands-data/examples\_sh/sh\_single\_command.sh'
```

2.16 Showing that the container works: are the shell command templates installed and executed?: Have the project specific commands been correctly installed inside the container ?

The test is started with the system shell command: `workflow-tests-workflow examples_sh sh_single_command`

Expected application output:

```
# /home/neurospaces/workflow-test/workflow-tests-commands-data/examples\_sh/sh\_single\_command.sh  
#  
an example of the invocation of a single command
```

2.17 Showing that the container works: are the shell command templates installed and executed from a different directory?: Have the project specific commands been correctly installed and are they executed when invoked from a different directory, inside the container ?

The test is started with the system shell command: `cd .. && workflow-tests-workflow examples_sh sh_single_command`

Expected application output:

```
# /home/neurospaces/workflow-test/workflow-tests-commands-data/examples\_sh/sh\_single\_command.sh  
#  
an example of the invocation of a single command
```

2.18 Showing that the container works: can we add new targets with a shell template file for their commands?: Can we add a new target and a template for new shell commands for this target inside the container?

The test is started with the system shell command: `workflow-tests-workflow builtin add_target -- new_target "Add commands to this new target that do new things" --install-commands-sh`
Expected application output:

```
workflow-tests-workflow: added target new\_target to /home/neurospaces/workflow-test/workflow-tests-configuration-data/targets.yml
workflow-tests-workflow: created the shell command file for target new\_target
```

2.19 Showing that the container works: can we add new targets2 with a shell template file for their commands?

The tests are started with the system shell command: `workflow-tests-workflow builtin add_target -- new_target2 "Add commands to this new target2 that do new things2" --install-commands-sh`

2.20 Showing that the container works: can we add new targets2 with a shell template file for their commands?: Can we list the known workflow projects using the regular workflow executable, inside the container?

The test is started with the system shell command: `workflow --help-projects`
Expected application output:

```
available\_workflow automation projects (copy-paste the one you would like to get help for):
- workflow-tests-workflow --help-commands
```