Common

Library version:	RENAT 0.1.13
Library scope:	global
Named arguments:	supported

Introduction

Common library for RENAT

It loads config files and create necessary varibles. The file should be the 1st library included from any test case.

Table of Contents

Configuration file

Global configuration

There are 2 important configuration files. The global configuration files (aka master files) include device information, authentication etc that are used for all the test cases in the suite. The local configuration file `local.yaml` includes information about nodes, tester ports etc. that are used in a specific test case.

At the beginning, the module makes a local copy the master files and initialize necessary variables.

The RENAT framework utilized the YAML format for its configurations file.

The master files folder is defined by `renat-master-folder` in `$RENAT_PATH/config/config.yaml`. Usually, users do not need to modify the master files. The most common case is when new device is deployed, the `device.yaml` need to be update so that device could be used in the test cases.

1. device.yaml: contains global device information

Each device information is store under `device` block and has the following format:

```
<node_name>
   type:          <device type>
   description:     <any useful description>
   ip:            <the IPv4 address of the device
```

Where <node_name> is the name of the device. It could be the name of a switch, router or a web appliance box and should be uniq between the devices. <description> is any useful information and <ip> is the IP that RENAT uses to access the device.

<type> is important because it will be used as a key of the `access_template` in template file. Usually users do not need to invent a new type but should use the existed type. When a new platform need to be supported, a new type will be introduced with the correspon template and authentication information.

Examples:

```
device:
   apollo:
      type: ssh-host
      description: main server
      ip: 10.128.3.101
   artermis:
      type: ssh-host
      description: second server
      ip: 10.128.3.91
   vmx11:
      type: juniper
      description: r1
      ip: 10.128.64.11
   vmx12:
      type: juniper
      description: r2
      ip: 10.128.64.12
```

2. template.yaml: contains device template information

The template file contains information about how to access to the device and how it should polling information (SNMP only for now). Each template has the following format:

```
<type>:
   access:       ssh, telnet or jump
   auth:         plaint-text or public-key
   profile:      authentication profile name
   prompt:       a regular expression for the PROMPT of the CLI device> (optional)
   login_prompt:   a login PROMPT for CLI device (optional)
   password_prompt:a PROMPT for asking password of CLI device (optional)
   append:       a phrase to append automatically for every CLI command that executes> on this device (optional>
   init:         an array of command that will be executed automatically after a sucessful login of CLI device> (optional)
    target:      another type (mandatory in case of access is jump
```

Note: Becareful about the prompt field. Usually RENAT will wait until it could see the prompt in its output. A wrong prompt will halt the system until it is timed out.

Examples:

```
access-template:
   # template for an oridnary UNIX server access by SSH
   ssh-host:
      access: ssh
      auth: public-key
```

```
      profile: default
      prompt: \$
      append:
      init: unalias -a
   # template for a Juniper router
   juniper:
      access: telnet
      auth: plain-text
      profile: default
      prompt: "(#|>) "
      append: ' | no-more'
      init:
   # template for a Cisco router
   cisco:
      access: ssh
      auth: plain-text
      profile: default
      prompt: "\@.*(#|>) "
      append:
      init:
  # template for a Juniper router access through a SmartCS console server
  jump-smartcs:
      access: jump
      access_base: telnet
      auth: plain-text
      profile: default
      prompt: "tty.*> "
      password_prompt: "Password:"
      target: juniper
snmp-template:
      juniper:
         mib: ./mib-Juniper.json
         community: public
         poller: renat
      cisco:
         mib: ./mib-Cisco.json
         community: public
```

3. auth.yaml: contains authentication information

The file contains authentication information that system uses when access to a device. Each authencation type has follwing format:

```
plain-text
  <profile>
     user:      <user name>
     password:   <password>
```

or

```
public-key:
  <profile>:
     user:      <user name>
     key:       <public key path>
```

Where <profile> is the name of the authentication profile specificed in the `access template` of the device

Example:

```
auth:
   plain-text:
      default:
         user: user
         pass: xxxxxx
      flets:
         user: user
         pass: xxxxxx
      arbor:
         user: admin
         pass: xxxxxx

   public-key: # for Public Key authentication
      default:
         user: robot
         key: /home/user/.ssh/robot_id_rsa
      test:
         user: jenkins
         key:  /var/lib/jenkins/.ssh/id_rsa
```

Local Configuration

Local configuration (aka `local.yaml`) was used by a test case of its sub test cases. Test cases could includes several test cases (the sub level is not limited). The local configuration is defined by `local.yaml` in the `config` folder of each test case. If a test case does not has the `local.yaml` in its `config` folder, it will use the `local.yaml` file in its parent test case and so on. This will help users to share the test information for related test case without having the same `local.yaml` for each test case (**Note:** this feature is enabled from RENAT 0.1.4). The `local.yaml` that is really used for the test is called `active local.yaml`.

When user used the wizard `item.sh` to create a new test case, they have the ability to crete new `local.yaml` or not. `local.yaml` could be edited and inserted new information later to hold more informations for the test case.

When a test is run, it will display its current active `local.yaml`

The local configuration file of each test item is stored in the `config` folder of the item as *`local.yaml*

Usually the `local.yaml` has following parts:

- CLI node information: started by `node` keyword

- WEB node information: started by `webapp` keyword
- Tester device information: started by `tester` keyword
- Default information: automatically created and started by `default` keyword
- And other neccessary information for the test by yaml format

Example:

```
# CLI node
node:
  vmx11:
    device: vmx11
    snmp_polling: yes
  vmx12:
    device: vmx11
    snmp_polling: yes
  apollo:
    device: vmx11
    snmp_polling: yes

# web application information
webapp:
  arbor-sp-a:
    device: arbor-sp-a
    proxy:
      http:  10.128.8.210:8080
      ssl:   10.128.8.210:8080
      socks: 10.128.8.210:8080

# Tester information
tester:
  tester01:
    type: ixnet
    ip: 10.128.32.70
    config: vmx_20161129.ixncfg

# Other local information specific for this case
port-mapping:
  uplink01:
    device: vmx11
    port: ge-0/0/0
  downlink01:
    device: vmx12
    port: ge-0/0/2

# Default information
default:
  ignore_dead_node: yes
  terminal:
    width: 80
    height: 32
  result_folder: result
```

Variables

The module automatically create `GLOBAL` & `LOCAL` variable for other libraries. It also creates global list variables *GLOBAL,LOCAL and `NODE` that could be accessed from* Robot Framework` test cases.

The GLOBAL variable holds all information defined by the master files and LOCAL variable holds all variables defined by active `local.yaml`. And `NODE` is a list that hold all active nodes defined in the `local.yaml`.

Users could access to the information of a key in `local.yaml` by `${LOCAL['key']}`, information of a node by `${LOCAL['node']['vmx11']}` or simply `$NODE['vmx']`. When a keyword need a list of current node, `@{NODE}` could be used.

Notes: By default, RENAT will stop and raise an exception if connection to a node is failed. But if `ignore_dead_node` is defined as `yes` (default) is the current active `local.yaml`, RENAT will omit an warning but keep running the test and remove the node from its active node list.

Shortcuts

Change Mod · **C**leanup Result · **C**lose Display · **C**onvert Html To Pdf · **C**onvert Xml · **C**ount Keyword · **C**ount Keyword Line · **C**ount Match Regexp · **C**reate Sequence · **C**sv Add · **C**sv Concat · **C**sv Create · **C**sv Merge · **C**sv Select · **C**urrent Usergroup · **C**urrent Username · **D**iff File · **E**rr · **E**rror Line Should Not Be Bigger Than · **E**rror Should Not Be Bigger Than · **E**xplicit Run · **F**ile Md5 · **F**old Str · **F**ollow Syslog And Trap · **G**et Config Path · **G**et Config Value · **G**et File Without Error · **G**et Item Config Path · **G**et Item Name · **G**et Multi Lines · **G**et Myid · **G**et Renat Path · **G**et Result Folder · **G**et Result Path · **G**et Test Device · **I**s Stable · **K**eyword Line Should Not Be Bigger Than · **K**eyword Should Not Be Bigger Than · **L**oad Plugin · **L**og · **L**og Csv · **L**og To Console · **L**oop For Node Tag · **M**d 5 · **M**erge Files · **M**ib For Node · **N**ode With Attr · **N**ode With Tag · **N**ode Without Tag · **P**ause · **P**ing Until Ok · **R**andom Name · **R**andom Number · **R**enat Version · **S**creenshot · **S**end · **S**et Multi Item Variable · **S**et Result Folder · **S**lack · **S**tart Display · **S**tr 2 Seq · **V**ersion · **W**ait

Keywords

Keyword	Arguments	Documentation
Change Mod	*name*, *mod*, *relative=True*	Changes file mod, likes Unix chmod `mod` is a string specifying the privilege mode `relative` is `False` or `True` Examples: Common.*Change Mod* | tmp | 0775
Cleanup Result	*ignore=^(log.html|output.xml|report.html)$*	Cleans up the result folder Deletes all files in current active folder that does not match the `ignore` expression and are older than the

		time the test has started. **Note**: The keyword only removes files but not folders
Close Display		Closes the opened display
Convert Html To Pdf	*html_file*, *pdf_file*	Converts html file to pdf file
Convert Xml	*style*, *src*, *dst*	Converts XML by using XLS stylesheet Predefined stylesheets are store in *tools/xls* under current active RENAT folder Parameters: ▪ style: path to stylesheet ▪ src: path to the XML source ▪ dst: path to the output file
Count Keyword	*keyword*, **pattern_list*	Count the keyword in files. Keyword is not case-sensitive
Count Keyword Line	*keyword*, **pattern_list*	Count the number of lines contains the `keyword` **Notes:** Keyword is matched partially. For example, `error` or `errorXXX` will be matched by `error` keyword.
Count Match Regexp	*regexp*, **pattern_list*	Count the number of `regex` found in `pattern_list` Examples: `${err_num}= Count Match RegExp .*error.* result/*.csv result/*.txt`
Create Sequence	*start*, *end*, *interval*, *option=float*	Creates a list with number from `start` to `end` with `interval` Example: `@{list}= Create Sequence 10 15 0.5` will create a list of `[11.0, 11.5, 12.0, 12.5, 13.0, 13.5, 14.0, 14.5]`
Csv Add	*pathname*, **items*	Add more data define by a list *items* to a existed CSV file **Note:**: do not check the consistency between item's number and header's number

Csv Concat	*src_pattern*, *dst_name*, *input_header=None*, *result_header=True*	Concatinates CSV files vertically If the CSV files has header, set `has_header` to `${TRUE}`
		Examples:
		`Commmon.CSV Concat config/data0[3,4].csv result/result2.csv`
		`Commmon.CSV Concat config/data0[3,4].csv result/result2.csv has_header=${TRUE}`

Csv Create	*pathname*, **header*	Create a CSV file with headers defined by a list *header* The CSV file is opend with *UTF-8* encoding mode

Csv Merge	*src_pattern*, *dst_name*, *input_header=None*, *key=0*, *select_column=:*, *result_header=True*	Merges all CSV files `horizontally` by `key` key from `src_pattern`
		`input_header` defines whether the input files has header row or not. If `input_header` is `${NULL}`, the keyword assume that input files have no header and automatically define columns name. When `input_header` is not null (default is zero), the row define by `input_header` will be used as header and data is counted from the next row.
		`select_column` is a string that define the output columns and `key` is the column name that used to merge. When `input_header` is `${NULL}`, `select_column` and *key* is the index of columns. Otherwise, they are *column name*.
		The result header (column names) is decided by `result_header` (*True* or *False*)
		The keyword returns `False` if no file is found by the pattern
		Examples:
		`Common.CSV Merge config/data0[3,4].csv result/result2.csv`
		`Common.CSV Merge config/data0[3,4].csv result/result2.csv input_header=0`
		`Common.CSV Merge src_pattern=${RESULT_FOLDER}/balance*.csv input_header=0`
		`... dst_name=${RESULT_FOLDER}/result.csv result_header=${FALSE}`
		`... key=Stat Name select_column=Valid Frames Rx.`
		`Common.CSV Merge src_pattern=${RESULT_FOLDER}/balance*.csv input_header=${NULL}`
		`... dst_name=${RESULT_FOLDER}/result.csv result_header=${FALSE}`
		`... key=0 select_column=5`

Csv Select	*src_file*, *dst_file*, *str_row=:*, *str_col=:*, *has_header=None*	Select part of the CSV file and write it to other file `str_row` and `str_col` are used to specify necessary rows and columns. They are using the same format with slice for Python list. ▪ : and : means all rows and columns ▪ :2 and : means first 2 rows and all columns ▪ : and 1,2 means all rows and 2nd and 3rd columns ▪ 0:3 and 1 means 3 rows from the 1st one(0,1,2) and second column ▪ 0:5:2 and 1 means 3 rows(0,3,5) and second column **Notes:** ▪ Rows and columns are indexed from zero ▪ When ':' is used, the string has format: <start>:<stop> or <start>:<stop>:<step> For convenience, ':' means all the data, ':x' means first 'x' data Examples: `CSV Select result/data05.csv result/result3.csv 0,1,2 0,1`

		CSV Select | result/data05.csv | result/result4.csv | : | 0,1 CSV Select | result/data05.csv | result/result5.csv | :2 | : CSV Select | result/data05.csv | result/result6.csv | 0:3 | : CSV Select | result/data05.csv | result/result7.csv | 0:5:2 | :
Current Usergroup		Returns current usergroup
Current Username		Returns current username
Diff File	*path1*, *path2*, *newline=True*	Shows difference between files Returns the diff result (multi lines) `path1`, `path2` are absolute paths.
Err	*msg*	Prints error `msg` to console
Error Line Should Not Be Bigger Than	*num*, **pattern_list*	Checks whether the number of lines that contains `error` be less than a number
Error Should Not Be Bigger Than	*num*, **pattern_list*	Checks whether the number of `error` be less than a number
Explicit Run		skip the test case if global_variable RUN_ME is not defined Examples: 00. Cabling | Common.*Explicit Run* | Log To Console | cabling... `run.sh` will bypass `00. Cabling` by default. In other to run this test case *${FORCE}* needs declared globally `run.sh -X -v FORCE`
File Md5	*path*	Returns MD5 hash of a file `path` is an absolute path
Fold Str	*str*	Folds a string by adding Non-Width-Space char (0x200b) at 6th char
Follow Syslog And Trap	*pattern*, *log_file_name=syslog-trap.log*, *delay_str=1s*	Pauses the execution and wait for the pattern is matched if the file *log_file_name* located in the current result folder. By default the *log_file_name* is *./result/syslog-trap.log* which is created by *Follow Syslog and Trap* keyword. The keyword should be in tests between *Follow Syslog adn Trap Start* and *Follow Syslog and Trap Stop* keywords.
Get Config Path		Returns absolute path of RENAT config folder path
Get Config Value	*key*, *base=default*, *default=None*	Returns value of a key for renat configuration with this other LOCAL[base][key] > GLOBAL[base][key] > None
Get File Without Error	*file_path*	Get content of the file and return null string if the file does not exist
Get Item Config Path		Returns absolute path of current item config folder
Get Item Name		Returns the name of the running item
Get Multi Lines	*data*, *index*	Returns multiple lines from text data using *index* *index* uses python rule.
Get Myid		Returns ID uniq for this test case
Get Renat Path		Returns the absolute path of RENAT folder
Get Result Folder		Returns current result folder name. Default is `result` in current test case. **Note**: the keyword only returns the `name` of the result folder not its absolue path.
Get Result Path		Returns absolute path of the current result folder
Get Test Device		Return a list of all test device that is used in this test **Notes:** Device number could less than node number
Is Stable	*seq*, *threshold*, *percentile=90*	Checks if the value sequence is stable or not
Keyword Line Should Not Be Bigger Than	*num*, *keyword*, **pattern_list*	Checks whether the number of line containing the keyword be less than a number
Keyword Should Not Be Bigger Than	*num*, *keyword*, **pattern_list*	Checks whether the number of keyword be less than a number
Load Plugin		Load plugin in renat/plugin folder
Log	*msg*, *level=1*	Logs `msg` to the current log file (not console) The `msg` will logged only if the level is bigger than the global level `${DEBUG}` which could be defined at runtime. If `${DEBUG}` is not defined, it will be considered as the default `level` as 1. Examples: Common.*Log* | XXX | # this always be logged | Common.*Log* | AAA | level=2 | # this will not be logged with common run.sh Common.*Log* | BBB | level=2 | # ./run.sh -v `DEBUG:2` will log the message

		Notes: For common use ■ level 1: is default ■ level 2: is debug mode ■ level 3: is very informative mode
Log Csv	*csv_file*, *index=False*, *border=0*	Logs a content of `csv_file` into default log.html *index*, *border* are table attributes
Log To Console	*msg*, *level=1*	Logs a message to console See Common.*Print* for more details about debug level
Loop For Node Tag	*var*, *tags*, **keywords*	Repeatly executes RF `keyword` for nodes that has tag `tags` multi tags are separated by *:* keywords has same meaning with `keywords` used by *Run Keywords* of RobotFramework (keyword and its arguments are separated by `AND` with the others. Example: *Loop For Node Tag* \${node} tag1 ... *Switch* \${node} AND ... *Cmd* show system user AND ... *Cmd* show system uptime **Note:** `$` in variable name must be escaped
Md 5	*str*	Returns MD5 hash of a string
Merge Files	*path_name*, *file_name*	Merges all the text files defined by `path_name` to `file_name` Example: *Merge Files* ./result/*.csv ./result/test.csv

Mib For Node	*node*	Returns the mib file name for this `node` mib file is define by `mib` keyword under the `node` in `local.yaml`
		`...`
		`node:`
		`  vmx11:`
		`  device: vmx11`
		`  snmp_polling: yes`
		`  mib: mib11.txt`
		`...`
		Default value is defined by `mib` keyword from global `config/snmp-template.yaml` for the `type` of the node
		Example:
		${mib}= Common.*MIB For Node* vmx11

Node With Attr	*attr_name*, *value*	Returns a list of nodes which have attribute `attr_name` with value `value`

Node With Tag	**tag_list*	Returns list of `node` or `webapp` from `local.yaml` that has **ALL** tags defined by `tag_list`
		Tag was defined like this in local.yaml
		`vmx11:`
		`  device: vmx11`
		`  snmp_polling: yes`
		`  tag:`
		`  - tag1`
		`  - tag2`
		Examples:
		${test3}= Common.*Node With Tag* tag1 tag3

Node Without Tag	**tag_list*	Returns list of `node` from `local.yaml` that **does not has ANY** tags defined by `tag_list`
		Tag was defined like this in local.yaml
		`vmx11:`
		`  device: vmx11`
		`  snmp_polling: yes`
		`  tag:`
		`  - tag1`
		`  - tag2`
		Examples:
		${test3}= Common.*Node Without Tag* tag1 tag3

Pause	*msg=*, *time_out=3h*, *error_on_timeout=True*, *default_input=*	Displays the message `msg` and pauses the test execution and wait for user input In case of `error_on_timeout` is True(default), the keyword will raise an error when timeout occurs. Otherwise, it will continue the test. **Notes:** If the variable `${RENAT_BATCH}` was defined, the keyword will print out the message and keeps running without pausing. Examples: Common.*Pause* Waiting... 10s error_on_timeout=${TRUE} default input Common.*Pause* Waiting... 10s
Ping Until Ok	*node*, *wait_str=5s*, *extra=-c 3*	Ping a `node` until it gets response. Then wait for more `wait_str` Default `extra` option is `-c 3`
Random Name	*base*, *a=0*, *b=99*	Returns a random name by a *base* and a random number between [a,b] Example: ${FOLDER}= *Random Name* capture_%05d 0 99

Random Number	*a=0*, *b=99*	Returns a random number between [a,b]
Renat Version		Returns RENAT version string
Screenshot	*file_path*	Capture whole display to a file specified by `file_path` **Notes**: This keyword saves the whole virtual screen(monitor), while the familiar WebApp.*Screenshot Capture* only saves the portion of the web browser. But in contrast, the WebApp.*Screenshot Capture* could do *fullpage capture* depending on the content of the browser.
Send	*sock*, *data*, *recv_buffer_size=1024*, *encode=utf-8*	Sends bytes of *data* by socket *sock* and reicve the response When *recv_buffer_size* is zero, the function does not execpt a response from the remote.
Set Multi Item Variable	**vars*	Set multiple varibles to be *suite variable* at the same time Suite variables (or item variable) could be access anywhere in all the item scenario.
Set Result Folder	*folder*	Sets the result folder to `folder` and return the old result folder. The result folder contains all output files from the test likes tester ouput, config file ... `folder` is a folder name that under current test case folder The system will create a new folder if it does not exist and set its mode to *0775* **Note:** Result folder should be set at the begining of the test. Changing result folder only has effect on up comming connection
Slack	*msg*, *channel=#automation_dev*, *user=renat*, *host=10.128.3.103:4713*	Post a message to Slack
Start Display		Starts a virtual display
Str 2 Seq	*str_index*, *size*	Returns a sequence from string format Examples: *Str2Seq* :: 5 # (0,1,2,3,4) *Str2Seq* :2 5 # (0,1) *Str2Seq* 1:3 5 # (1,2) *Str2Seq* 0:5:2 5 # (0,2,4)
Version		Returns the current version of RENAT
Wait	*wait_time*, *size=10*	Waits for *wait-time* and display the proress bar *wait_time* used RF *DateTime* format. Examples: Common.*Wait* wait_time=30s size=10

Altogether 63 keywords.
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