# RobotframeworkExtensions - v. 0.3.1

Holger Queckenstedt

16.05.2022

# Contents

1	Introduction			2
2	Collection.py			
	2.1	Class:	Collection	3
		2.1.1	Method: pretty_print	3
		2.1.2	Method: normalize_path	4
3	Apj	pendix		8
4	His	History		

# Introduction

The Robotframework Extensions Collection extends the functionality of the Robotframework by some keywords providing features, that are implemented in the Python Extensions Collection.

The goal behind these extensions is to have certain functionality available in both: pure Python applications and Robotframework.

The Robot framework Extensions Collection requires an installed Python Extensions Collection, that can be found in this repository:

# Collection.py

The Collection module is the interface between the Python Extensions Collection and the Robotframework.

This library containing the keyword definitions, can be imported in the following way:

# 2.1 Class: Collection

RobotframeworkExtensions.Collection

Module main class

## 2.1.1 Method: pretty\_print

The pretty\_print keyword logs the content of parameters of any Python data type (input: oData).

Simple data types are logged directly. Composite data types are resolved before logging.

The output contains for every parameter: the value, the type and counter values (in case of composite data types).

The trace level for output is INFO.

The output is also returned as list of strings.

## **Arguments:**

• oData

```
/ Condition: required / Type: any Python type / Data to be pretty printed
```

## Returns:

• listOutLines (list)

```
/ Type: list /
```

List of strings containing the resolved data structure of oData (same content as printed to console).

#### Example:

Variable of Python type list:

```
set_test_variable @{aItems} String
... ${25}
... ${True}
... ${None}
```

Call of pretty\_print keyword:

## Output:

```
INFO - [LIST] (4/1) > [STR] : 'String'
INFO - [LIST] (4/2) > [INT] : 25
INFO - [LIST] (4/3) > [BOOL] : True
INFO - [LIST] (4/4) > [NONE] : None
```

# 2.1.2 Method: normalize\_path

The normalize\_path keyword normalizes local paths, paths to local network resources and internet addresses

## **Arguments:**

• sPath

```
/ Condition: required / Type: str / The path to be normalized
```

• bWin

```
/ Condition: optional / Type: bool / Default: False /
```

If True then the returned path contains masked backslashes as separator, otherwise slashes

#### • sReferencePathAbs

```
/ Condition: optional / Type: str / Default: None /
```

In case of sPath is relative and sReferencePathAbs (expected to be absolute) is given, then the returned absolute path is a join of both input paths

#### • bConsiderBlanks

```
/ Condition: optional / Type: bool / Default: False /
```

If  ${\tt True}$  then the returned path is encapsulated in quotes - in case of the path contains blanks

## • bExpandEnvVars

```
/ Condition: optional / Type: bool / Default: True /
```

If True then in the returned path environment variables are resolved, otherwise not.

#### • bMask

```
/ Condition: optional / Type: bool / Default: True (requires bWin=True) /
```

If bWin is True and bMask is True then the returned path contains masked backslashes as separator.

If bWin is True and bMask is False then the returned path contains single backslashes only - this might be required for applications, that are not able to handle masked backslashes.

In case of bWin is False bMask has no effect.

## Returns:

## • sPath

```
/ Type: str /
```

The normalized path (is None in case of sPath is None)

## Example 1:

Variable containing a path with:

- different types of path separators
- redundant path separators (but backslashes have to be masked in the definition of the variable, this is *not* an unwanted redundancy)
- $\bullet\,$  up-level references

Printing the content of sPath shows how the path looks like when the masking of the backslashes is resolved:

```
C:\subfolder1//../subfolder2\\ldots./subfolder3
```

Usage of the  $normalize\_path$  keyword:

```
${sPath} rf.extensions.normalize_path ${sPath}
```

Result (content of sPath):

```
C:/subfolder3
```

In case we need the Windows version (with masked backslashes instead of slashes):

```
{\rm path}\ {\rm rf.extensions.normalize\_path}\ {\rm sPath}\ \rightarrow\ {\rm bWin=\$\{True}\ }
```

Result (content of sPath):

```
C:\\subfolder3
```

The masking of backslashes can be deactivated:

Result (content of sPath):

```
C:\subfolder3
```

# Example 2:

Variable containing a path of a local network resource:

```
set_test_variable ${sPath}

\( \triangle \triangle
```

Result of normalization:

```
//anyserver.com/part1/part2/part3/part4
```

## Example 3:

Variable containing an internet address:

```
set_test_variable ${sPath}

    http:\\\\anyserver.com\\part1//part2\\\\part3/part4
```

Result of normalization:

http://anyserver.com/part1/part2/part3/part4

# Appendix

# About this package:

Table 3.1: Package setup

Setup parameter	Value	
Name	RobotframeworkExtensions	
Version	0.3.1	
Date	16.05.2022	
Description	Additional Robot Framework keywords	
Package URL	robotframework-extensions-collection	
Author	Holger Queckenstedt	
Email	Holger.Queckenstedt@de.bosch.com	
Language	Programming Language :: Python :: 3	
License	License :: OSI Approved :: Apache Software License	
OS	Operating System :: OS Independent	
Python required	>=3.0	
Development status	Development Status :: 4 - Beta	
Intended audience	Intended Audience :: Developers	
Topic	Topic :: Software Development	

# History

**0.1.0** (01/2022)

Initial version

**0.2.0** (03/2022)

Setup maintenance

**0.3.0** (05/2022)

 $Documentation \ tool \ chain \ switched \ to \ {\tt GenPackageDoc} \\$ 

This PDF has been created at 16.05.2022 - 11:57:04