Robotframework Extensions Collection

Queckenstedt Holger (XC-CT/ECA3)

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CHAPTER

ONE

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.

CHAPTER

TWO

PRECONDITION

The *Robotframework Extensions Collection* requires an installed *Python Extensions Collection*

https://github.com/test-fullautomation/python-extensions-collection

(*Last update: 08.03.2022*)

CHAPTER

THREE

ROBOTFRAMEWORK EXTENSIONS COLLECTION

class Collection.**Collection**(*sThisModule='Collection.py v. 0.2.1 / 05.01.2022'*)

Bases: `object`

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

ROBOT_AUTO_KEYWORDS = False

ROBOT_LIBRARY_SCOPE = 'GLOBAL'

ROBOT_LIBRARY_VERSION = '0.2.1'

normalize_path(*sPath=None*, *bWin=False*, *sReferencePathAbs=None*, *bConsiderBlanks=False*, *bExpandEnvVars=True*, *bMask=True*)

Keyword:

normalize_path

Normalizes local paths, paths to local network resources and internet addresses

Args:

sPath (*string*)

The path to be normalized

bWin (*boolean; optional; default: False*)

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

sReferencePathAbs (*string, optional*)

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 (*boolean; optional; default: False*)

If `True` then the returned path is encapsulated in quotes - in case of the path contains blanks

bExpandEnvVars (*boolean; optional; default: True*)

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

bMask (*boolean; optional; 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 (*string*)

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)
- up-level references

```
set_test_variable    ${sPath}    C:\\subfolder1///../subfolder2\\\\../
↪subfolder3\\
```

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

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

The keyword `normalize_path` is enabled by the following import:

```
Library    RobotframeworkExtensions.Collection    WITH NAME    rf.
↪extensions
```

Now we can use 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):

```
${sPath}    rf.extensions.normalize_path    ${sPath}    bWin=${True}
```

Result (content of `sPath`):

```
C:\\subfolder3
```

The masking of backslashes can be deactivated:

```
${sPath}    rf.extensions.normalize_path    ${sPath}    bWin=${True}    ␣
↪bMask=${False}
```

Result (content of `sPath`):

```
C:\subfolder3
```

Example 2:

Variable containing a path of a local network resource:

```
set_test_variable    ${sPath}    \\\\anyserver.com\\part1//part2\\\\
↪part3/part4
```

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
```

pretty_print(*oData=None*)

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.

Example:

Example variable of Python type `list`:

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

Import of library containing the keyword definition:

```
Library    RobotframeworkExtensions.Collection    WITH NAME    rf.
↪extensions
```

Call of `pretty_print` keyword:

```
rf.extensions.pretty_print    ${aItems}
```

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
```

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