

# Matter Test-Harness User Manual

***v2.13-beta4.1+summer2025***

# Test-Harness Links

Matter Version	TH Version	TH image location	Supporting Documentation	SDK commit	Comments
Matter 1.0	v2.6	<a href="#">link</a>	<a href="#">Causeway Link</a>	96c9357	
Matter 1.1	v2.8.1	<a href="#">link</a>	<a href="#">Causeway Link</a>	5a21d17	
Matter 1.2	TH-Fall2023	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1WTjhc7xbYt18RvpABU3_r47uqOLd7NN1/view?usp=drive_l">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1WTjhc7xbYt18RvpABU3_r47uqOLd7NN1/view?usp=drive_l</a>	<a href="#">Causeway Link</a>	19771ed	
Matter 1.3	v2.10.2+spring2024	N/A	<a href="#">Causeway Link</a>	50bcad1	To install, use the tag "v2.10.2+spring2024" in the instructions of <a href="#">TH Installation on Raspberry Pi</a>
Matter 1.4	v2.11+fall2024	N/A	<a href="#">Causeway Link</a>	f2e5de7	To install, use the tag "v2.11+fall2024" in the instructions of <a href="#">TH Installation on Raspberry Pi</a>
Matter 1.4.1	v2.12+spring2025	N/A	<a href="#">Causeway Link</a>	91eab26	To install, use the tag "v2.12+spring2025" in the instructions of <a href="#">TH Installation on Raspberry Pi</a>
Matter 1.4.2	v2.13-beta4.1+summer2025	N/A		871b434	To install, use the tag "v2.13-beta4.1+summer2025" in the instructions of <a href="#">TH Installation on Raspberry Pi</a>

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17	04-Jan-2024	[Apple]Romulo Quidute	* Renamed Custom Yaml test section to Customized Test Scripts and also added Custom Python test information.
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22	15-Feb-2024	[Apple]Hilton Lima	* Updated 'TH Installation on Raspberry Pi' section.
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24	27-Feb-2024	[Apple]Carolina Lopes	* Updated mapping in docker run command for SDK container.
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26	01-Apr-2024	[Apple]Hilton Lima	* Update download link to Flash SiLabs RCP.
27	01-Apr-2024	[Apple]Romulo Quidute	* Update OTBR scripts location.
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36	09-Aug-2024	[Apple]Antonio Melo Jr.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Adding the new cleanup procedure to the troubleshooting of TH Installation section.</li> </ul>
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38	30-Aug-2024	[Apple]Hilton Lima	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Replace images by text examples in 'Project Configuration' section.</li> <li>* Removed section 'Collect Logs and Submit to TEDS'.</li> <li>* Added informations about 'qr-code' and 'manual-code' parameters.</li> </ul>
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40	24-Sep-2024	[Apple] Hilton Lima	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Updated nRF util and desktop application links.</li> </ul>
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45	13-Mar-2025	[Apple]Romulo Quidute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Updated Test-Harness Links for v2.12+spring2025 release.</li> </ul>
46	31-Mar-2025	[Apple]Romulo Quidute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Added mapping volume section inside SDK Python Tests.</li> </ul>

47	05-May-2025	[Apple]Romulo Quidute, [Apple]Antonio Melo	<p>Changes for v2.13+summer2025 version:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Added the platform certification configuration section.</li> <li>* Updated the docker command in Factory-reset the DUT section</li> <li>* Added the Wi-Fi PAF section supported by Matter 1.4.2</li> </ul>
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# 1. Introduction

The Matter Test-Harness is a comprehensive test tool used for certification testing of Matter devices in accordance with the Matter protocol as defined in the [Matter specification](#).

This user guide serves as the primary user documentation to work with the Test-Harness ( TH ) tool, providing high-level architecture of the tool, how to use the tool to execute certification tests and submit the test results to CSA for certification.

The TH tool runs on the Raspberry Pi platform, providing an intuitive Web user interface to create a test project, configure the project/Device Under Test ( DUT ) settings, load the required test cases using the PICS xml file and execute test cases for various devices (commissioner, controller and controlee) as defined in the Matter specification.

The TH tool provides an option to execute the following test scripts— Automated, Semi Automated, Python, Manual and Simulated. Upon completion of the test execution, detailed logs and test results will be available for user analysis. The user will also be able to submit logs to ATL's for review to obtain device certification.

The TH tool can be used by any DUT vendor to run the Matter certification tests, or by any hobby developer to get acquainted with the Matter certification testing tools or technologies.

## 2. References

1. Matter Specification: [Matter Specification \(Causeway\)](#) / [Matter Specification \(Github\)](#)
2. Matter SDK Repo github: <https://github.com/project-chip/connectedhomeip>
3. Matter Test Plans: [Matter Test Plans \(Causeway\)](#) / [Matter Test Plans \(GitHub\)](#)
4. PICS Tool: [PICS Tool - Connectivity Standards Alliance \(csa-iot.org\)](#)
5. XML Files: <https://groups.csa-iot.org/wg/members-all/document/folder/4120>
6. TEDS Matter tool: <https://groups.csa-iot.org/wg/matter-wg/document/28545>

**Important:** Some links contained in this user manual require a CSA membership and authentication as a CSA authorized user in order to be accessed

# 3. Test-Harness (TH) Design

This section outlines the TH architecture, data model and data flow on how different components of TH communicate with each other.

## 3.1. TH Layout



Figure 1. The Test-Harness Layout

Each of the main subsystems of the Test Harness (Proxy, Frontend, Backend and Database) runs on its own docker container deployed to a Ubuntu Raspberry Pi platform. The Proxy container hosts an instance of the traefik application proxy (<https://traefik.io/traefik/>) which is responsible to route user requests coming from an external (to the Raspberry Pi) web browser to either the Frontend or the Backend as appropriate. The Frontend container serves the dynamic web pages that comprise the Web GUI to be rendered on the user browser including the client-side logic. According to that client-side logic and user input, REST API requests are sent again by the external browser to the Application Proxy and get redirected to the Backend container, where a FastAPI (<https://fastapi.tiangolo.com/>) Python application implements the server-side logic. Any application information that needs to be persisted gets serialized and written by the server-side logic to the Postgres database running in the Database container.

In addition to the four main containers described above, which get created and destroyed when the Raspberry Pi platform respectively boots up and shuts down, two other containers are created and destroyed dynamically on demand according to the test execution lifecycle: the SDK container and the OTBR container. The SDK container has copies of the Matter SDK tools (binary executables)

which can be used to play the role of clients and servers of the Matter protocol in test interactions, either as Test Harness actuators or DUT simulators. That container gets automatically created and destroyed by the server-side logic at the start and at the end, respectively, of a Test Suite which needs actuators or simulators. The OTBR container, on the other hand, hosts an instance of the Open Thread Border Router and needs to be explicitly started by the TH user when they want to test a real Matter device that runs over a Thread fabric, as described in [Section 7, OT Border Router \(OTBR\) Setup](#).

## 3.2. Data Model

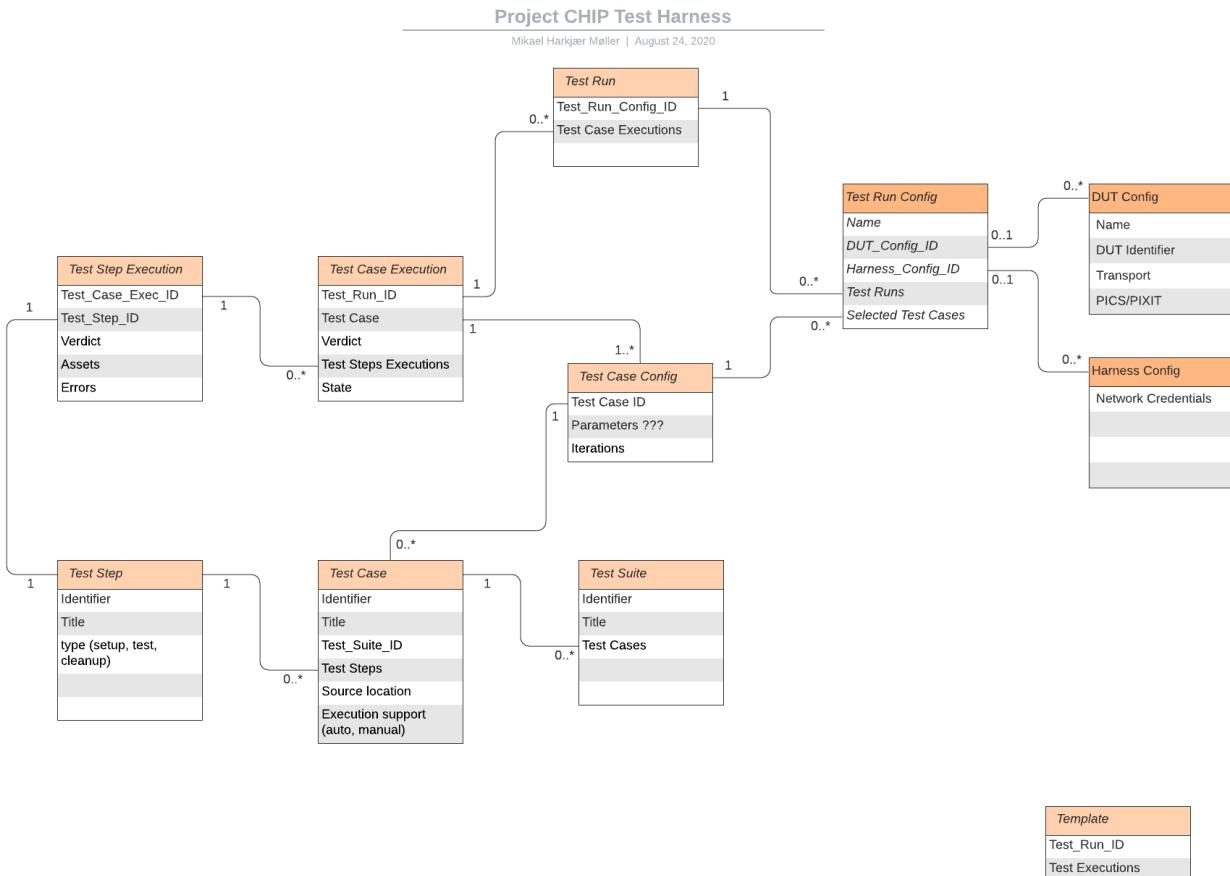


Figure 2. The Data Model

The data model diagram in Figure 2 shows the various data objects that the Test Execution consumes and maintains and the relationship between these data objects.

- Test Run
- Test Run Config
- DUT Config
- Harness Config
- Test Case Execution
- Test Step Execution

- Test Case
- Test Step
- Test Suite
- Test Case Config

### 3.3. Data Flow

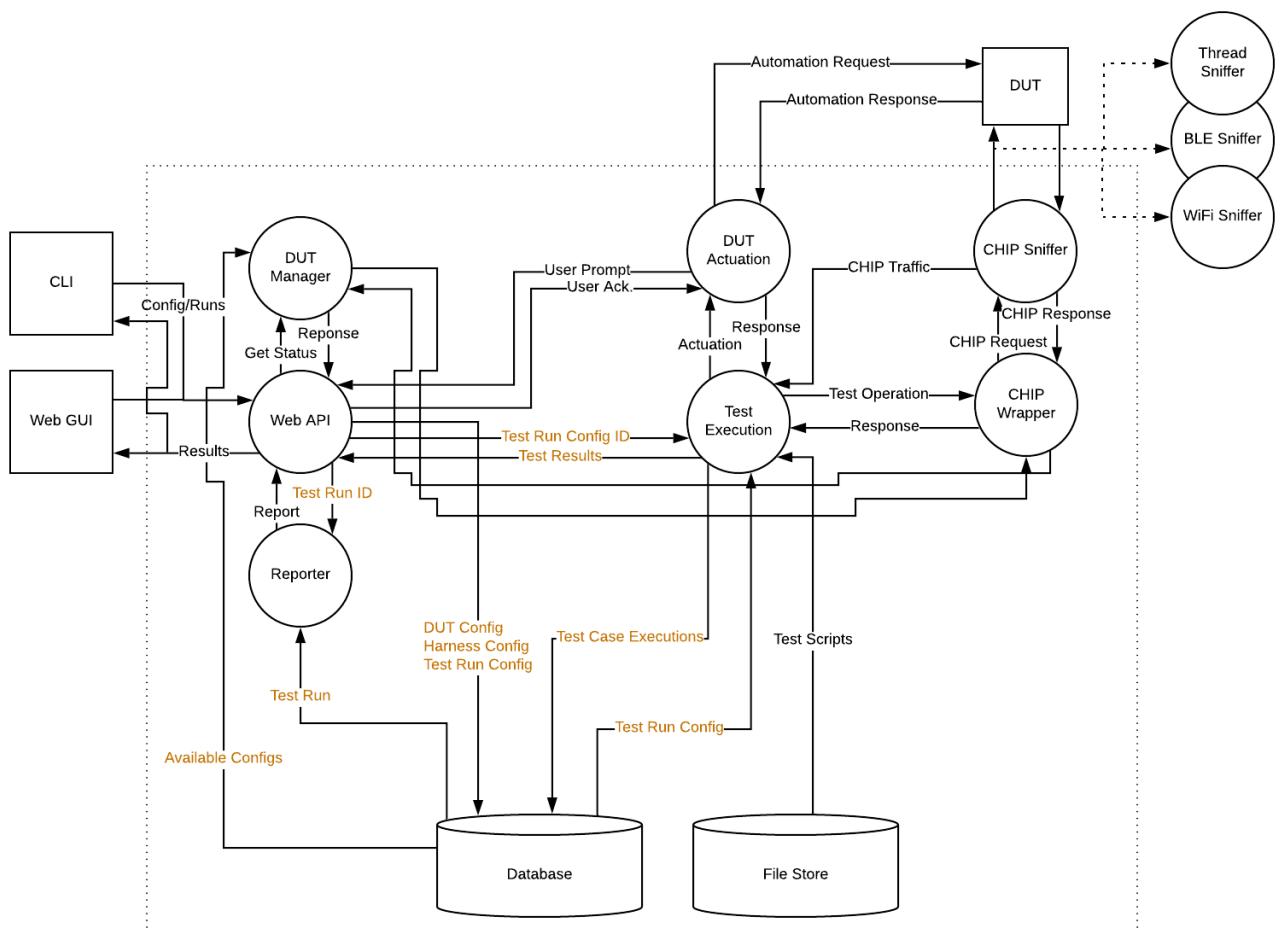


Figure 3. The Data Flow

# 4. Getting Started with Matter Test-Harness (TH)

The Matter Node (DUT) that is used for certification testing can either be a commissioner, controller or controlee.

If the DUT is a controlee (e.g., light bulb), the TH spins a reference commissioner/controller using chip-tool binary shipped with the SDK. The TH commissioner provisions the DUT and is used to execute the certification tests on the controlee.

If the DUT is a commissioner/controller, the Test TH spins an example accessory that is shipped with the SDK and uses that for the DUT to provision, control and run certification tests.

Refer to [Section 5, Bringing Up of Matter Node \(DUT\) for Certification Testing](#) to bring up the DUT and then proceed with device testing by referring to [Section 8, Test Configuration](#).

For hobby developers who want to get acquainted with certification tools/process/TC's, can spin DUT's using the example apps provided in the SDK. Refer to the instructions to set up one [here](#).

The TH runs on the official **Ubuntu Server 24.04.x LTS (64-bit)** version. If the TH device happens to be using a different Ubuntu release or other OS, we strongly recommend fresh installing version Ubuntu Server 24.04.x LTS (64-bit) for reliable results.

The official installation method uses a Raspberry Pi ([TH Installation on Raspberry Pi](#)), but there's an alternative method used in the tool's development that uses a virtual machine instead ([TH installation without a Raspberry Pi](#)). Keep in mind that thread networking is not officially supported in VM installations at the moment.

## 4.1. TH Installation on Raspberry Pi

There are two ways to obtain the latest TH on Raspberry Pi. Follow the instructions in [Section 4.1.2, TH Installation on Raspberry Pi](#) to install TH from scratch OR if you already have the TH, follow the instructions in [Section 4.4, Update Existing TH](#) to update the TH.



This instruction applies to the latest version of the Test Harness this document refers to. For earlier versions of the TH please follow the user guide of that specific TH version as, for example, Ubuntu versions might differ per installation.

### 4.1.1. Prerequisites

The following equipment will be required to have a complete TH setup:

- **Raspberry Pi Version (4 or 5) with SD card of minimum 64 GB Memory**

The TH will be installed on Raspberry PI. The TH contains couple of docker container(s) with all the required dependencies for certification tests execution.

- **Windows or Linux System (Laptop/Desktop/Mac)**

The Mac/PC will be used to flash the Ubuntu image on the SD card to be used on Raspberry Pi. Download the [Raspberry Pi Imager](#) or [Balena Etcher](#) tool. The same can be used to set up the required build environment for the Matter SDK or building Matter reference apps for various platforms.

- **RCP dongle**

If the DUT supports thread transport, an RCP dongle provisioned with a recommended RCP firmware for the default OTBR router that comes with the TH will be required to function properly. Currently, the OTBR can work with a Nordic RCP dongle or a SiLabs RCP dongle. Refer to [Section 6, OT Border Router \(OTBR\) Setup](#) on how to install the RCP firmware.

#### 4.1.2. TH Installation on Raspberry Pi



Starting with version v2.10 we have moved from distributing TH as an SD-Card image to publishing the TH Docker containers at Github Container Registry and pulling them at install time. By doing that the release process has been made much faster and less error-prone, while at the same time installation time has gone shorter.

1. Place the blank SD card into the user's system USB slot.
2. Open the [Raspberry Pi Imager](#) or [Balena Etcher](#) tool on the Mac/PC and select the 'Ubuntu Server 24.04.x LTS (64-bit)'.
  - Edit the SO custom settings to:
    - username: ubuntu
    - password: raspberrypi
    - hostname: ubuntu
  - Make sure you have enabled the SSH service.
3. After the SD card has been flashed, remove the SD card and place it in the Raspberry Pi's memory card slot.
4. Power on the Raspberry Pi and ensure that the local area network, display monitor and keyboard are connected.
5. Enter the username and password.
6. Install the TH system:
  - Clone the TH repository:
    - `$git clone -b <Target_Branch/Tag> https://github.com/project-chip/certification-tool.git`
  - Goto to TH folder:
    - `$cd certification-tool`



The username must be 'ubuntu'. Changing the name may cause problems running TH.

- password: raspberrypi
- hostname: ubuntu

◦ Make sure you have enabled the SSH service.

3. After the SD card has been flashed, remove the SD card and place it in the Raspberry Pi's memory card slot.

4. Power on the Raspberry Pi and ensure that the local area network, display monitor and keyboard are connected.

5. Enter the username and password.

6. Install the TH system:

◦ Clone the TH repository:

▪ `$git clone -b <Target_Branch/Tag> https://github.com/project-chip/certification-tool.git`

◦ Goto to TH folder:

▪ `$cd certification-tool`

- Install/configure the TH dependencies:
    - `./scripts/pi-setup/auto-install.sh`
    - At the end of the script, select option 1 to restart the RaspberryPi.
7. Wait about 10 minutes.
8. Using the `ifconfig` command, obtain the IP address of the Raspberry Pi. The same IP address will be used to launch the TH user interface on the user's system using the browser.
  9. Proceed with test configuration and execution (refer to [Section 8, Test Configuration](#) and [Section 9, Test Case Execution](#) respectively).

## 4.2. TH installation without a Raspberry Pi

The official installation method uses a Raspberry Pi ([TH Installation on Raspberry Pi](#)). **This alternative installation method is targeted for development purpose and it only supports onnetwork pairing mode.**



To install TH without using a Raspberry Pi you'll need a machine with Ubuntu Server 24.04.x LTS (64-bit). You can [create a virtual machine](#) for this purpose, but **be aware that if the host's architecture is not arm64** you'll need to substitute `backend`, `frontend` and [the SDK's docker image](#) in order for it to work properly.



Images for linux/amd64 will not always be available in the github registry. So, if necessary, the images need to be built locally using the following script:

```
./certification-tool/scripts/build.sh
```

### 4.2.1. Create an Ubuntu virtual machine

Here's an example of how to create a virtual machine for TH using multipass (<https://multipass.run/>).

Please make sure the docker images are compatible with the host architecture.

- Install multipass

```
brew install multipass
```

- Create new VM with Ubuntu Server 24.04.x LTS (64-bit) (2 cpu cores, 8G mem and a 50G disk)

```
multipass launch 24.04.x -n matter-vm -c 2 -m 8G -d 50G
```

- SSH into VM

```
multipass shell matter-vm
```



About Multipass:

Seems like bridged network is not available, so you will not be able to test with DUT outside the docker container, but you can develop using the sample apps on

the platform.

#### 4.2.2. Setup TH in Ubuntu

- Clone git repo

```
git clone -b <Target_Branch/Tag> https://github.com/project-chip/certification-tool.git
```

- Go into the repo directory

```
cd certification-tool
```

- Run TH auto install script

```
./scripts/ubuntu/auto-install.sh
```

- Reboot VM

If using multipass, to find the IP address use the command

```
multipass list
```

#### 4.2.3. Substitute the SDK's docker image and update sample apps

If the platform of the machine that will run the TH is 'linux/arm64' it will not be necessary to build a new SDK docker image.

To run TH on a machine using the 'linux/amd64' platform, you will need to first build a new SDK docker image.

- Get the SDK commit SHA

Value for variable `SDK_DOCKER_TAG` in TH repository path `certification-tool/backend/app/core/config.py`

- Download the Dockerfile for chip-cert-bins from the commit you need

Substitute `<COMMIT_SHA>` with the value from `SDK_DOCKER_TAG`:

```
github.com/project-chip/connectedhomeip/blob/<COMMIT_SHA>/integrations/docker/images/chip-cert-bins/Dockerfile
```

- Copy Docker file to TH's machine
- Make sure that no other SDK image for that commit SHA is loaded in the machine

Run `docker images`

If there's an image with a tag for the commit you're using, delete that image

```
docker image rm <IMAGE_ID>
```

- Build new SDK image (this could take about 3 hours)

Substitute <COMMIT\_SHA> with the value from **SDK\_DOCKER\_TAG**:

```
docker buildx build --load --build-arg COMMITHASH=<COMMIT_SHA> --tag connectedhomeip/chip-cert-bins:<COMMIT_SHA> .
```

- Update TH sample apps

To update your sample apps using the new image run this script in the certification-tool repository  
`./backend/test_collections/matter/scripts/update-sample-apps.sh`

## 4.3. Update Existing TH



If the Operating System is not the **Ubuntu Server 24.04.x LTS (64-bit)**, please flash and use a SD card with that Ubuntu release to use this version of Test Harness. Beware that the auto update process below will fail in the case of a different release version.

To update an existing TH environment, follow the instructions below on the terminal.

```
cd ~/certification-tool
./scripts/ubuntu/auto-update.sh <Target_Branch/Tag>
./scripts/start.sh
```

Wait for 10 mins and open the TH application using the browser

## 4.4. Updating Existing Yaml Test Script

It is possible to update yaml test script content by directly editing the file content. It is useful when validating small changes or fixing misspelled commands.

Yaml files are located at:

```
~/certification-
tool/backend/test_collections/matter/sdk_tests/sdk_checkout/yaml_tests/yaml/sdk/
```

To update an existing Yaml test script: (e.g. `Test_TC_ACE_1_1.yaml`)

- Open the script file:

```
~/certification-
tool/backend/test_collections/matter/sdk_tests/sdk_checkout/yaml_tests/yaml/sdk/Test_TC_ACE_1_1.yaml
```

- Update/change the desired information.
- Save and close the file.
- Restart TH's backend container:

```
$docker restart certification-tool_backend_1
```

- Changes will be available on the next execution of the yaml test.

To create a new Yaml test script:

- Use an existing test script as a starting point.
- Rename the file to a new one: e.g. `Test_TC_ACE_1_1.yaml` to `Test_TC_ACE_9_9.yaml`
- Update the name entry inside the yaml file:

```
FROM name: 42.1.1. [TC-ACE-1.1] Privileges
```

```
TO name: 42.1.1. [TC-ACE-9.9] Privileges
```

- Proceed as explained on updating an existent yaml file.

## 4.5. Customized Test Scripts (Yaml/Python Tests)

To use customized tests, the files must be placed in the specific folder (described below). This way, Test-Harness will load and display the available tests on the interface. These tests will not be affected if the system is restarted or if the SDK Yaml tests are updated.

Custom Yaml files folder are located at:

```
~/certification-
tool/backend/test_collections/matter/sdk_tests/sdk_checkout/yaml_tests/yaml/custom/
```

Custom Python files folder are located at:

```
~/certification-
tool/backend/test_collections/matter/sdk_tests/sdk_checkout/python_testing/scripts/custom/
```



Figure 4. Test-Harness displaying the custom tests.

Hint: You can copy the original SDK Yaml/Python test to Custom Yaml/Python folder and do any changes on it.

## 4.6. Troubleshooting

### 4.6.1. Read-Only File System Error

- During the execution of TH installation commands if a read-only file system error or an error showing "Is docker daemon running?" occurs, follow the steps below to fix the issue:

```
$sudo fsck ( Press 'y' for fixing all the errors )
```

- Upon successful completion, try the following commands:

```
$sudo reboot
ssh back into the TH IP address using:
$ssh ubuntu@<IPADDRESS-OF-THE-RASPI>
```

- In case "sudo fsck" fails, use the following commands:

```
sudo fsck -y -f /dev/mmcblk0p2
fsck -y /dev/mmcblk0p2
```

- In case the "remote: Repository not found" fatal error occurs, try the following steps to fix the issue. Clone the certification-tool with personal access token (Refer to [Section 4.2.2, Generate Personal Access Token](#) to generate the personal access token) and follow the steps below.

```
cd ~
```

Take the backup of Test Harness binary using below command:

```
$mv certification-tool certification-tool-backup  
$git clone https://<token>@github.com/project-chip/certification-tool.git
```

Follow the instructions given in the section below on how to [update an existing Test-Harness](#)

#### 4.6.2. Generate Personal Access Token

The Personal Access Token may be required during the process of updating an existing TH. Below are the instructions to obtain the personal access token.

1. Connect to the Github account (the one recognized and authorized by Matter).
2. On the upper-right corner of the page, click on the profile photo, then click on **Settings**.
3. On the left sidebar, click on **Developer settings**.
4. On the left sidebar, click on **Personal access tokens** [Personal access tokens (classic)].
5. Click on **Generate new token** .
6. Provide a descriptive name for the token.
7. Enter an expiration date, in days or using the calendar.
8. Select the scopes or permissions to grant this token.
9. Click on **Generate new token** .
10. The generated token will be printed out on the screen. Make sure to save it as a local copy as it will disappear.



Sample token: ghp\_hUQExoppLKma\*\*\*\*\*Urg4P

#### 4.6.3. Bringing Up of Docker Containers Manually

During the initial reboot of the Raspberry Pi, if the docker is not initiated automatically, try the following command on the Raspberry Pi terminal to bring up the dockers.

Use the command `ssh ubuntu@IP_address` from the PC to log in to Raspberry Pi. Refer to previous sections on how to obtain the IP address of Raspberry Pi.

Once the SSH connection is successful, start the docker container using the command  
`$ ./certification-tool/scripts/start.sh`

The above command might take a while to get executed, wait for 5-10 minutes and then proceed with the Test Execution Steps as outlined in the below sections.

#### 4.6.4. Cleaning The Environment Manually

If the Test-Harness environment is facing issues to install, update or start and no other action is working, you may try the cleanup command followed by a install operation.



Please, be advised that this cleanup operation will delete all previous data from the TH database, along with all the docker networks, containers, images used by the application and more.

Follow the bellow procedure to clean and install Test-Harness:

Use the command `ssh ubuntu@IP_address` from the PC to log in to Raspberry Pi. Refer to previous sections on how to obtain the IP address of Raspberry Pi.

Once the SSH connection is successful, clean the environment using the command:

```
$ ./certification-tool/scripts/clean-up.sh
```

Finally, execute a new installation with the following command:

```
$ ./certification-tool/scripts/pi-setup/auto-install.sh
```

# 5. Bringing Up of Matter Node (DUT) for Certification Testing

A Matter node can either be a commissioner, controller, conteree, software component or an application. The Matter SDK comes with a few example apps that can be used by Vendors as a reference to build their products. Refer to the examples folder in the [SDK github repo](#) for the same.

DUT vendors need to get the device flashed with the production firmware revision that they want to get their device certified and execute all the applicable TC's for their products using the TH. DUT vendors can skip the below sections as the TH brings up the reference applications automatically during the certification tests execution.

A hobby developer can build Matter reference apps either using a Raspberry Pi or Nordic DK board (if the user wants to use thread transport). Follow the instructions below for the [Raspberry Pi](#) and [Nordic](#) platforms.

## 5.1. Bringing Up of Reference Matter Node (DUT) on Raspberry Pi

In the case where a device maker/hobby developer needs to bring up a sample/reference DUT, i.e. light bulb, door lock, etc. using the example apps provided in SDK and verify provisioning of the DUT over the Bluetooth LE, Wi-Fi and Ethernet interfaces, follow the below steps to set up the DUT.

Users can either use the example apps (i.e. light bulb, door lock, etc.) that are shipped with the TH OR build the apps from the latest SDK source.

To use the apps that are shipped with the TH, follow the instructions below:

- Do a fresh install of TH ([Installation on Raspberry Pi](#)).
- Go to the apps folder in /home/ubuntu/apps (as shown below) and launch the app that the user is interested in.

```
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/apps$ pwd  
/home/ubuntu/apps  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/apps$ ls  
chip-all-clusters-app      chip-app1      chip-cert      chip-lock-app      chip-ota-requester-app  chip-tool      chip-tv-casting-app  
chip-all-clusters-minimal-app  chip-bridge-app  chip-lighting-app  chip-ota-provider-app  chip-shell    chip-tv-app    thermostat-app  
ubuntu@ubuntu:~/apps$
```

To build the example apps from the latest SDK source, follow the instructions below:

- User to acquire Raspberry Pi Version (4 or 5) with SD card of minimum 64 GB memory.
- Do a fresh install of the Ubuntu Server 24.04.x LTS (64-bit) image and install all the required dependencies as outlined in <https://github.com/project-chip/connectedhomeip/blob/master/docs/guides/BUILDING.md>.
- Clone the connected home SDK repo using the following commands:

```
$ git clone git@github.com:project-chip/connectedhomeip.git --recursive  
$ cd connectedhomeip  
$ source scripts/bootstrap.sh  
$ source scripts/activate.sh
```

- Select the sample app that the user wants to build as available in the examples folder of the SDK repo e.g., lighting-app, all-cluster-app. The user needs to build these apps for the Linux platform using the following command:

Build the app using the below command:

```
./scripts/examples/gn_build_example.sh examples/all-clusters-app/linux/examples/all-clusters-app/linux/out/all-clusters-app chip_inet_config_enable_ipv4=false
```

### 5.1.1. To Provision Raspberry Pi Using Wi-Fi Configuration

The sample app (lighting-app or lock-app or all-cluster-app) can be provisioned over the Wi-Fi network when the app is launched with the "--wifi" argument.

```
./chip-all-clusters-app --wifi
```

### 5.1.2. To Provision Raspberry Pi Over Ethernet Configuration

The sample app (lighting-app or lock-app or all-cluster-app) can be provisioned over the Ethernet (using onnetwork configuration) that it is connected when the app is launched with no arguments.

```
./chip-all-clusters-app
```

## 5.2. Bringing Up of Reference Matter Node (DUT) on Thread Platform

Follow the instructions below to set up the Matter Node on Thread Platform. For additional reference, go to the following link:

<https://github.com/project-chip/connectedhomeip/tree/master/examples/all-clusters-app/nrfconnect#matter-nrf-connect-all-clusters-example-application>

### 5.2.1. Prerequisites

The following devices are required for a stable and full Thread Setup:

- DUT: nRF52840-DK board and one nRF52840-Dongle



*The DUT nRF52840-DK board mentioned in this manual is used for illustration purposes only. If the user has a different DUT, they will need to configure the DUT following the DUT requirements.*

## 5.2.2. Setting Up Thread Board (nRF52840-DK)

To set up the Thread Board, follow the instructions below.



*The nRF52840-DK setup can be performed in two methods either by flashing the pre-built binary hex of sample apps which is released along with the TH by using the nRF Connect Desktop application tool (refer Section 5.2.2.1) or by building the docker environment to build the sample apps (refer Section 5.2.2.2).*

### 5.2.2.1. Instructions to Set Up nRF52840-DK Using nRF Connect Desktop Application Tool

#### a. Requirements:

1. nRF Connect for Desktop tool installer: [Link](#)

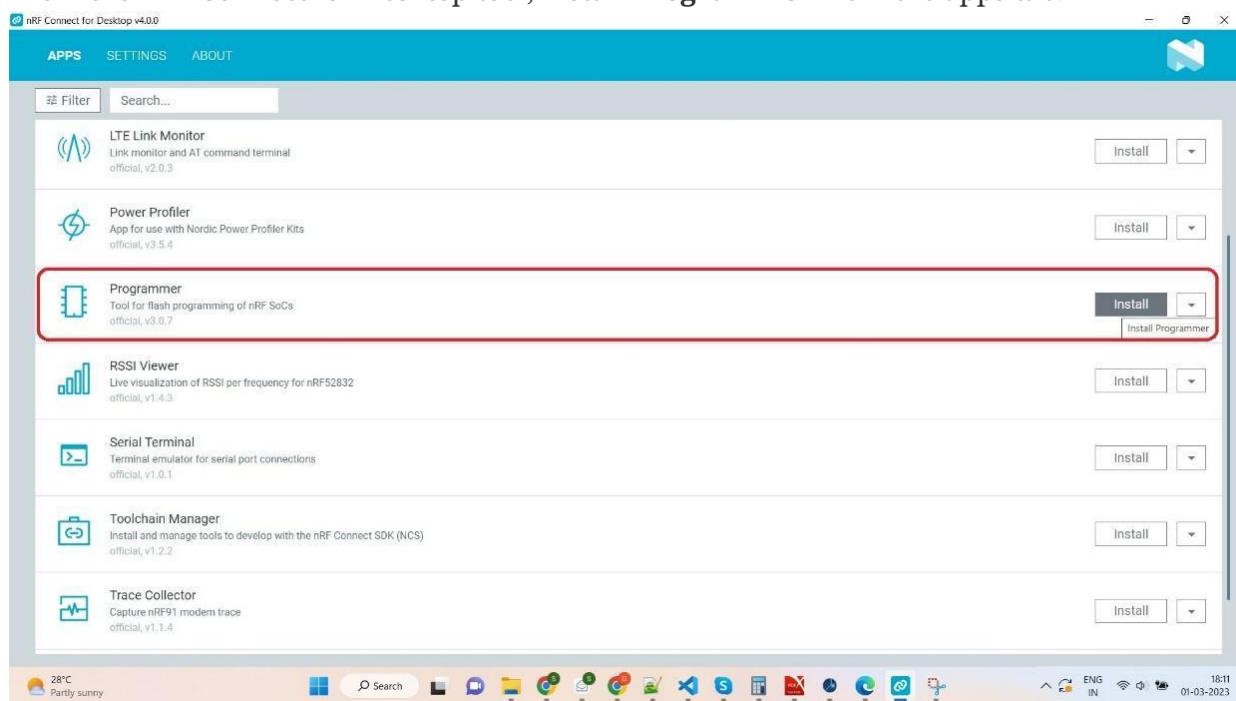


*The J-Link driver needs to be separately installed on macOS and Linux. Download and install it from [SEGGER](#) under the section J-Link Software and Documentation Pack.*

2. Download thread binary files which are released along with the TH.

#### b. From the User Interface:

1. Connect nRF52840-DK to the USB port of the user's operating system.
2. From the nRF Connect for Desktop tool, install **Programmer** from the apps tab.



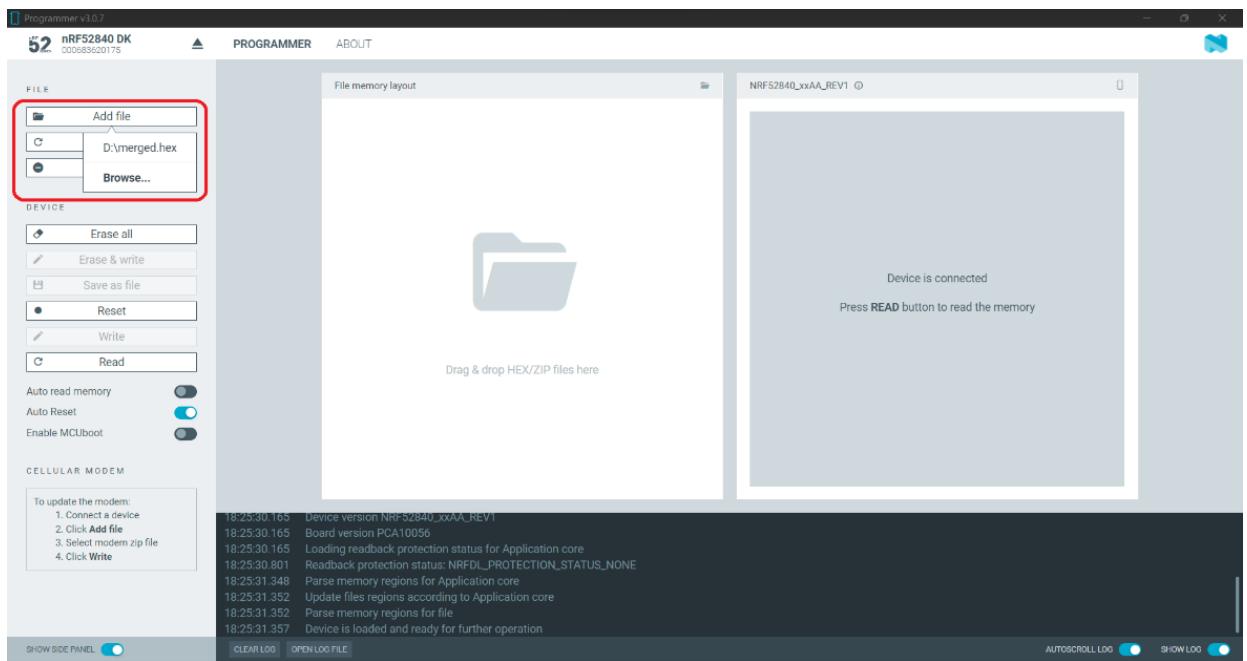
3. Open the Programmer tool to flash the downloaded binary hex file on nRF52840-DK.



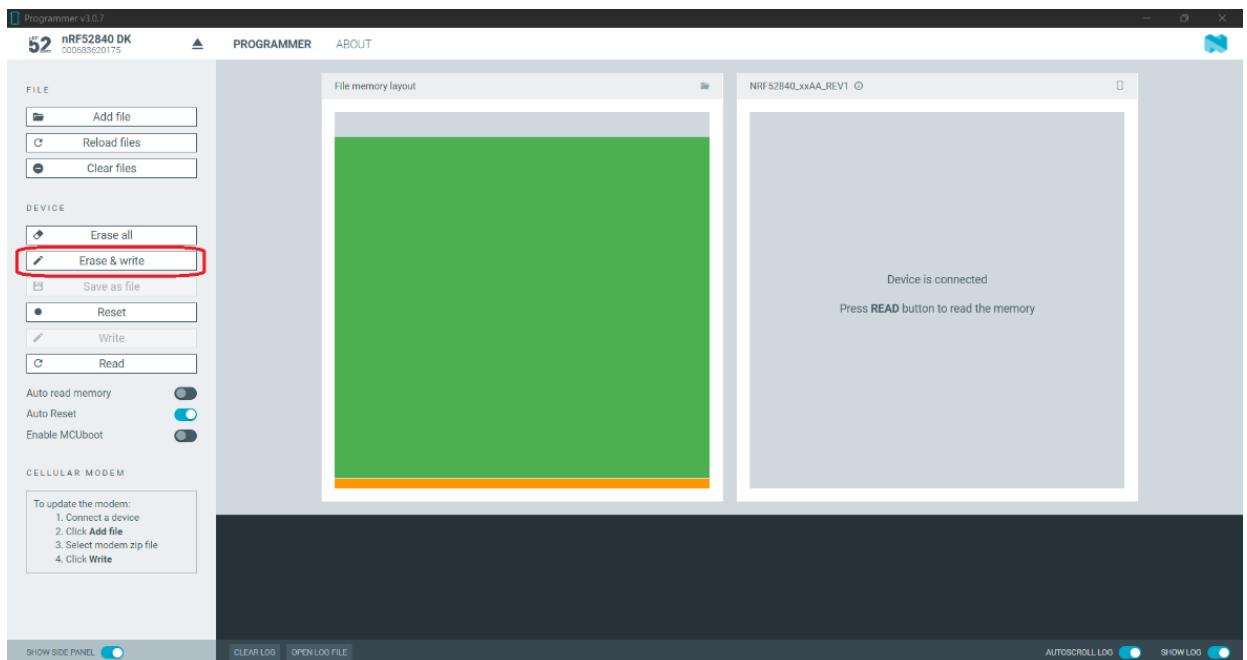
4. In the Programmer tool, select the device name from the **SELECT DEVICE** drop-down list.



5. Select **Add file** and browse the downloaded file to upload the desired sample app hex file.



## 6. Select Erase & write to flash the hex file on the device.



## 7. Check the log for successful flash.



8. Connect the nRF52840-Dongle to the USB port of the Raspberry Pi having the latest TH.
9. For the Thread DUT, enable discoverable over Bluetooth LE (e.g., on nRF52840 DK: select Button 4) and start the Thread Setup Test execution by referring to [Section 8, Test Configuration](#).

### 5.2.2.2. Instructions to Set Up nRF52840-DK Using Docker Environment

1. To build the sample apps for nRF-Connect, check out the Matter repository and bootstrap using following commands:

```
git clone https://github.com/project-chip/connectedhomeip.git
cd ~/connectedhomeip/
source scripts/bootstrap.sh
cd ~/connectedhomeip/
source scripts/activate.sh
```

2. If the nRF-Connect SDK is not installed, create a directory running the following command:

```
$ mkdir ~/nrfconnect
```

3. Download the latest version of the nRF-Connect SDK Docker image by running the following command:

```
$ sudo docker pull nordicsemi/nrfconnect-chip
```

4. Start Docker using the downloaded image by running the following command:

```
sudo docker run --rm -it -e RUNAS=$(id -u) -v ~/nrfconnect:/var/ncs -v
~/connectedhomeip:/var/chip -v /dev/bus/usb:/dev/bus/usb --device-cgroup-rule "c 189:*
rmw" nordicsemi/nrfconnect-chip
```

5. The following commands can be executed to change the settings if required:

`~/nrfconnect` can be replaced with an absolute path to the nRF-Connect SDK source directory.  
`~/connectedhomeip` can be replaced with an absolute path to the CHIP source directory.

```
-v /dev/bus/usb:/dev/bus/usb --device-cgroup-rule "c 189: rmw"*
```



*Parameters can be omitted if flashing the example app onto the hardware is not required. This parameter gives the container access to USB devices connected to your computer such as the nRF52840 DK.*

`--rm` can be omitted if you do not want the container to be auto-removed when you exit the container shell session.

`-e RUNAS=$(id -u)` is needed to start the container session as the current user instead of root.

6. Update the nRF-Connect SDK to the most recent supported revision, by running the following command:

```
$ cd /var/chip  
$ python3 scripts/setup/nrfconnect/update_ncs.py --update
```

### 5.2.2.3. Building and Flashing Sample Apps for nRF-Connect

Perform the following procedure, regardless of the method used for setting up the environment:

1. Navigate to the example directory:

```
$ cd examples/all-clusters-app/nrfconnect
```

2. Before building, remove all build artifacts by running the following command:

```
$ rm -r build
```

3. Run the following command to build the example, with **build-target** replaced with the build target name of the Nordic Semiconductor's kit, for example, nrf52840dk\_nrf52840:

```
$ west build -b <build-target> --pristine always -DCONFIG_CHIP_LIB_SHELL=y
```

Target Name	Compatible Kit
nRF52840 DK	nrf52840dk_nrf52840
nRF5340 DK	nrf5340dk_nrf5340_cmuapp
nRF52840 Dongle	nrf52840dongle_nrf52840
nRF7002 DK	nrf7002dk_nrf5340_cmuapp

4. To flash the application to the device, use the west tool and run the following command from the example directory:

```
$ west flash --erase
```

5. Connect the nRF52840-Dongle to the USB port of the Raspberry Pi having the latest TH.
6. For the Thread DUT, enable discoverable over Bluetooth LE (e.g., On nRF52840 DK: Press Button 4) and start the Thread Setup Test execution by referring to [Section 8, Test Configuration](#).

# 6. Bringing up the Matter Python REPL

The [Matter Python REPL](#), also known as `chip-repl`, is a native IPython shell environment loaded with a Python-wrapped version of the C++ Matter stack to permit interacting as a controller to other Matter-compliant devices.

You can use the `chip-cert-bins` SDK image to run `chip-repl` on your Test Harness by following these instructions:

- Start container:

Remember to set `PATH_TO_PAA_ROOTS` and substitute `<SDK SHA RECOMMENDED>`

```
docker run -v $PATH_TO_PAA_ROOTS:/paa_roots -v  
/var/run/dbus/system_bus_socket:/var/run/dbus/system_bus_socket -v /home/ubuntu/certification-  
tool/backend/test_collections/matter/sdk_tests/sdk_checkout/python_testing:/root/python_testin  
g -v $(pwd):/launch_dir --privileged --network host -it connectedhomeip/chip-cert-bins:<SDK  
SHA RECOMMENDED>
```

- Activate python environment:

```
source python_env/bin/activate
```

- Run chip-repl:

```
python3 python_env/bin/chip-repl
```

# 7. OT Border Router (OTBR) Setup

If the DUT supports Thread Transport, DUT vendors need to use the OTBR that is shipped with the TH for certification testing. Here are the instructions to set up OTBR that comes with the TH. Users need to get the RCP programmed with the recommended version and connect it to the Raspberry Pi running the TH. The OTBR will be started when the TH runs the thread transport related TC's.

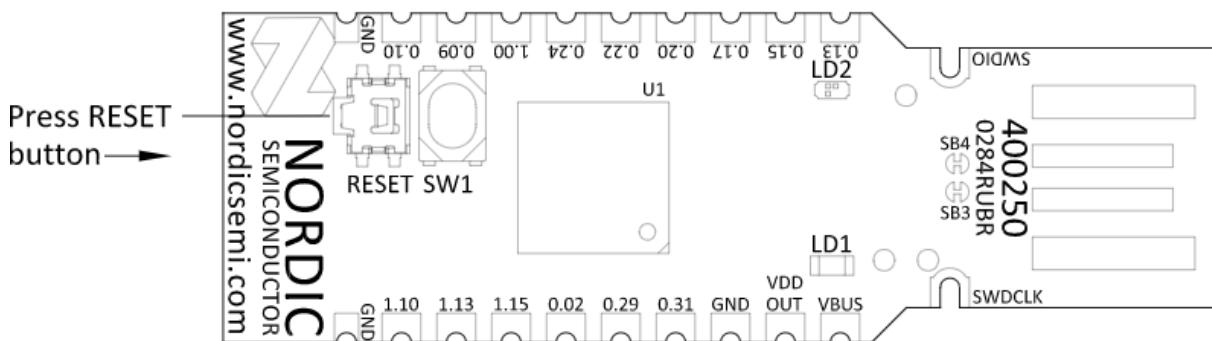
Currently the OTBR in the TH works with either the Nordic RCP dongle or SiLabs RCP dongle. Refer to [Section 7.1](#) to flash the NRF52840 firmware or [Section 7.2](#) to flash the SiLabs firmware and get the RCP's ready. Once the RCP's are programmed, the user needs to insert the RCP dongle on to the Raspberry Pi running the TH and reboot the Raspberry Pi.

## 7.1. Instructions to Flash the Firmware NRF52840 RCPDongle

1. Download RCP firmware package from the following link on the user's system — [Thread RCP Firmware Package](#)
2. nRF Util is a unified command line utility for Nordic products. For more details, refer to the following link— <https://www.nordicsemi.com/Products/Development-tools/nrf-util>
3. Install the nRF Util dependencies on the user's system using the following commands:

```
python3 -m pip install -U nrfutil  
nrfutil install nrf5sdk-tools
```

4. Connect the nRF52840 Dongle to the USB port of the user's system.
5. Press the Reset button on the dongle to enter the DFU mode (the red LED on the dongle starts blinking).



6. To install the RCP firmware package on to the dongle, run the following command from the path where the firmware package was downloaded:

```
nrfutil dfu usb-serial -pkg <FILE NAME> -p /dev/ttyACM0
```

Example:

```
nrfutil dfu usb-serial -pkg nrf52840dongle_rcp_c084c62.zip -p /dev/ttyACM0
```

7. Once the flash is successful, the red LED turns off slowly.
8. Remove the Dongle from the user's system and connect it to the Raspberry Pi running TH.
9. In case any permission issue occurs during flashing, launch the terminal and retry in sudo mode.

## 7.2. Nrfconnect Sample APPs Firmwares to Flash on the NRF52840DK Kit

The [Nrfconnect Sample apps binary Package](#) is available for download and should be flashed in the development kit NRF52840DK to use it as DUT in the Test-Harness tests.

## 7.3. Instructions to Flash SiLabs RCP

Download the latest version of ot-rpc-binaries from the assets list of the latest release: [Silicon Labs Matter GitHub](#)

For detailed RCP firmware usage, refer to: <https://www.silabs.com/documents/public/application-notes/an1256-using-sl-rpc-with-openthread-border-router.pdf>

Requirements:

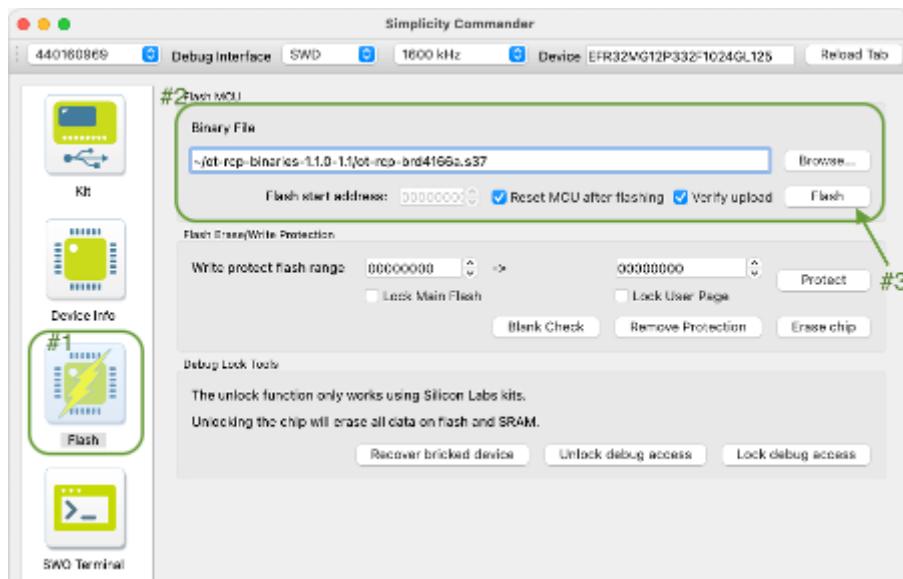
- SiLabs RCP: Thunderboard Sense 2 Sensor-to-Cloud Advanced IoT Kit or EFR32MG Wireless Starter Kit
- SiLabs RCP Firmware: See Session 6.2
- Simplicity Commander: Installer for [Windows](#), [MAC](#) or [Linux](#)

From UI:

- Connect the RCP dongle to the USB port of the user's operating system or via Ethernet.
- From the Simplicity Commander app, select and connect to RCP:
  - For USB connection, select the corresponding Serial Number from the drop-down list.
  - For Ethernet connection, enter the IP address of the RCP and click on **Connect**.



- To flash an image, go to "Flash", select the RCP binary file, and click on **Flash**.



From CLI:

- In case RCP is connected via Ethernet and the Simplicity Commander UI is not an option, the RCP image can be flashed using CLI.
- From path to Simplicity Commander:  
`commander flash <rcp-image-path> --ip <rcp-ip-address>`

## 7.4. Forming Thread Network and Generating Dataset for Thread Pairing

TH spins the OTBR docker image automatically when executing the thread related test cases. Follow the steps below if the user wants to start OTBR with custom parameters. The user needs to generate a dataset for the custom OTBR. To generate hexadecimal code required for manual Thread pairing procedure, use the instructions below.

ssh the Raspberry-Pi in the User System using the command "`ssh ubuntu@IP_address`"

Example output for the above command to generate the dataset value:

```

ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ ./certification-tool/backend/test_collections/matter/scripts/OTBR/otbr_start.sh
nrfconnect/otbr 9185bda 083c8472bc52 10 months ago 1.21GB
otbr image nrfconnect/otbr:9185bda already installed
54d868724cbb0c05c155983d5df5e9a3c1b61cbdafdf38eef2d8d1928f305a

waiting 10 seconds to give the docker container enough time to start up...
Param: 'dataset init new'
Done
Param: 'dataset channel 25'
Done
Param: 'dataset panid 0x5b35'
Done
Param: 'dataset extpanid 5b35dead5b35beef'
Done
Param: 'dataset networkname 5b35'
Done
Param: 'dataset commit active'
Done
Param: 'prefix add fd11:35::/64 pasor'
Done
Param: 'ifconfig up'
Done
Param: 'thread start'
Done
Param: 'netdata register'
Done
Param: 'dataset active -x
0e0800000000000010000000300001935060004001ffe002085b35dead5b35beef0708fd902fb12bca8af9
051000112233445566778899aabbccddeeff03043562333501025b350410cdfe3b9ac95afd445e659161b
03b3c4a0c0402a0f7f8
Done
Simple Dataset:
000300001902085b35dead5b35beef051000112233445566778899aabbccddeeff01025b35

```

If any issue occurs while using **otbr\_start.sh**, follow the steps below to generate the dataset value manually:

#### **On Terminal 1:**

1. Follow the steps below to build the OTBR docker:
  - a. Create the docker network by executing the following commands:

```

sudo docker network create --ipv6 --subnet fd11:db8:1::/64 -o
com.docker.network.bridge.name=otbr0 otbr
sudo sysctl net.ipv6.conf.otbr0.accept_ra_rt_info_max_plen=128
sudo sysctl net.ipv6.conf.otbr0.accept_ra=2

```

- b. Run the dependency:

```
sudo modprobe ip6table_filter
```

- c. Run the docker:

```

sudo docker run -it --rm --privileged --network otbr -p 8080:80 --sysctl
"net.ipv6.conf.all.disable_ipv6=0 net.ipv6.conf.all.forwarding=1" --name otbr -e
NAT64=0 --volume /dev/ttyACM0:/dev/ttyACM0 nrfconnect/otbr:9185bda --radio-url
spinel+hdlc+uart:///dev/ttyACM0

```

2. Generate the Thread form for dataset by entering ‘<Raspberry-Pi IP>:8080’ on the user’s system browser. The OTBR form will be generated as shown below.
3. Click on the **Form** option and follow the sequence to generate the OTBR form.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `192.168.3.176:8080`. The page title is "OT Border Router". On the left, there's a sidebar with the following menu items: Home, Join, Form (which is highlighted with a blue background), Status, Settings, Commission, and Topology. The main content area features the "OPEN THREAD" logo with the subtext "released by Nest". Below the logo, there's a section titled "What is OpenThread?" containing a detailed description of the protocol, mentioning it's an open-source implementation of the Thread networking protocol, OS and platform agnostic, and a Thread Certified Component.

This screenshot shows the "Form" screen for creating a Thread Network. The left sidebar is identical to the previous one. The main content area is titled "Form Thread Networks" and contains several input fields: Network Name (set to "OpenThreadDemo"), Network Extended PAN ID (set to "1111111122222222"), PAN ID (set to "0x1234"), Passphrase/Commissioner Credential (set to "j01Nm"), Network Key (set to "00112233445566778899aabbccddeeff"), On-Mesh Prefix (set to "fd11:22::"), and Channel (set to "15"). There is also a checked checkbox for "Default Route". At the bottom of the form is a large blue "FORM" button.

## On Terminal 2:

1. Generation of Hex Code:

Obtain the dataset hex value by running the following command:

```
sudo docker exec -ti otbr ot-ctl dataset active -x
```

#### Example hex code :

```
0e08000000000000100000030000f35060004001ffffe0020811111112222220708fdabd97fc1941f290510  
00112233445566778899aabbccddeeff030e4f70656e54687265616444656d6f010212340410445f2b5ca6f2a9  
3a55ce570a70efeeecb0c0402a0f7f8
```

2. The above generated sample pairing code can be used during the manual Thread pairing procedure with the following command:

```
./chip-tool pairing ble-thread <node-id> hex:<dataset hex value> <setup-pin>  
<discriminator>  
./chip-tool pairing ble-thread 97  
hex:0e08000000000000100000030000f35060004001ffffe0020811111112222220708fd882e3d3a7373dc  
051000112233445566778899aabbccddeeff030f4f70656e54687265616444656d70790102123404101570fcfd  
6de18b3d78d6d39881a8a5710c0402a0f7f8 20202021 3840
```

## 7.5. Troubleshooting: Boarder Router Container failure to initialize

1. Error message: (Example)

```
Error occurred during setup of test suite.FirstChipToolSuite. 409 Client Error for  
http+docker://localhost/v1.42/containers/10ad48500522af3d5a23c181a6018053248250b958a353  
ed88d5a5f538dcbf33/exec: Conflict ("Container  
10ad48500522af3d5a23c181a6018053248250b958a353ed88d5a5f538dcbf33 is not running")
```

Solution:

- a. Check for the presence of rogue executions of the otbr-chip container. Using command:

```
$docker ps
```

Stop any running otbr-chip containers from the result.

```
$docker container stop <container_id>
```

- b. Check host (**raspberry**) network configuration interface's ip address does not conflict with **otbr-chip** default interface ip address.

Conflicting network configuration could be pointed out by checking container's initialization log.

```
$docker logs <container_id>
```

Example Log Output:

```

...
+ service tayga start
* Starting userspace NAT64 tayga
RTNETLINK answers: File exists
RTNETLINK answers: File exists
RTNETLINK answers: File exists
RTNETLINK answers: File exists
...fail!
+ die 'Failed to start tayga'
+ echo '* ERROR: Failed to start tayga'
* ERROR: Failed to start tayga
+ exit 1
tail: cannot open '/var/log/syslog' for reading: No such file or directory
tail: no files remaining

```

Default Tayga interface address:

```
ipv4-addr 192.168.255.1 # This address could be checked on /etc/tayga.conf on otbr-chip container
```

Use command below on host (**raspberrypi**) to check interface's ip addresses

```
$ifconfig
...
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
inet 192.168.2.2 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.2.255 inet6
fdcb:377:2b62:f8fd:dea6:32ff:fe94:c54c prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x0<global> inet6
fe80::dea6:32ff:fe94:c54c prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link> ether dc:a6:32:94:c5:4c
txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet) RX packets 250969 bytes 184790487 (184.7 MB) RX errors 0
dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0 TX packets 125202 bytes 85904550 (85.9 MB) TX errors 0
dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0 inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host> loop txqueuelen
1000 (Local Loopback) RX packets 520 bytes 48570 (48.5 KB) RX errors 0 dropped 0
overruns 0 frame 0 TX packets 520 bytes 48570 (48.5 KB) TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0
carrier 0 collisions 0
```

If any interface matches tayga ip address, change the conflicting IP on host.

# 8. Wi-Fi PAF Commissioning

This section provides a guide to enable Wi-Fi PAF commissioning tests.

## 8.1. Components Needed for Tests

To enable the Wi-Fi PAF Commissioning tests, the following hardware and software components are required.

### 8.1.1. Hardware

- **Raspberry Pi:** version [TBF: version number] permissible for CSA Matter Test Events, used as a platform for Test Harness(Pi 4 or higher).
- **WLAN USB dongle:** compatible with the latest hostapd and wpa\_supplicant, used as the Wi-Fi subsystem for transmitting and receiving Wi-Fi Un-Synchronized Discovery (USD) Public Action Frames (PAF), including one of the following kinds:
  - NETGEAR A6210: <https://www.amazon.com/NETGEAR-Dual-Band-Adapter-A6210-10000S-Refurbished/dp/B00NSB0G66>
  - NETGEAR WN111 802.11n Wireless LAN USB 2.0 Adapter: <https://a.co/d/4I7YMez>
  - Linksys AE6000 Dual-Band Wireless Mini USB Adapter: <https://a.co/d/iyXXpIs>
  - SANOXY USB Mini Wifi Wireless LAN Internet Adapter: <https://www.amazon.com/SANOXY-150Mbps-Wireless-Network-802-11n/dp/B01HFRCUVM>

### 8.1.2. Software

- **hostapd and wpa\_supplicant:** download from the latest master branch. Make sure this exists: CONFIG\_NAN\_USD=y
  - Used to enable transmitting and receiving Wi-Fi Un-Synchronized Discovery (USD) Public Action Frames (PAF) on platforms for both Test Harness and DUT.
  - **Here is the procedure to configure the above:**
    - git clone <https://w1.fi/hostap.git>
    - cd hostap/wpa\_supplicant
    - git checkout master (Run this if you are in different branch)
    - vi defconfig or nano defconfig
    - Make sure "CONFIG\_NAN\_USD=y" is set (It should be at the last line)
    - cp defconfig .config
    - sudo apt update
    - sudo apt install libnl-3-dev libnl-genl-3-dev
    - make all



Known problem: The latest version of wpa\_supplicant (v2.11 or later) may cause

compatibility issues with certain Wi-Fi chipsets on Raspberry-Pi. This can result in the wireless connection intermittently dropping and reconnecting.

Workaround to avoid the compatibility problem: Modify the boot configuration by adding the setting to `/boot/firmware/cmdline.txt` file:

```
console=serial0,115200 multipath=off dwc_otg.lpm_enable=0 console=tty1  
root=LABEL=writable rootfstype=ext4 rootwait fixrtc brcmfmac.roamoff=1  
brcmfmac.feature_disable=0x282000
```

## 8.2. Matter SDK

- Regular build command with “chip\_device\_config\_enable\_wifipaf=true” (**This step is required only when building from the Master branch. If you’re using the SDK provided in the apps folder of the TH, it’s not needed**)
- Test commands on SDK as a Commissionee:
  - `$ ./chip-all-clusters-app --wifi --wifipaf freq_list=2437` // for 2.4GHz.
  - `$ ./chip-all-clusters-app --wifi --wifipaf freq_list=2437,2412,5745,5220` // for default 2.4GHz CH6 + a list of channels in 2.4GHz + a list of 5GHz channels
- Test commands on SDK as a Commissioner:  
Use "wifipaf-wifi" to pair:
  - `./chip-tool-paf pairing wifipaf-wifi [node_id] [ssid] [ap_pwd] [passcode] [discriminator]`
  - **Example:** `./chip-tool-paf pairing wifipaf-wifi 1 n_m_2g nxp12345 20202021 3840` // on default 2.4GHz
  - **Example:** `sudo ./chip-tool pairing wifipaf-wifi 1 n_m_2g nxp12345 20202021 3840 --freq 5220` // on 5GHz

## 8.3. Baseline Test Harness (TH) Configuration for Testing DUT Commissionable Device

1. If DUT commissionable device is 2.4 GHz-only, configure TH commissioner to create an active subscriber on Default Publish Channel (2.4GHz Channel 6) for a test.
2. If DUT commissionable device is 2.4 + 5 GHz, to test 2.4GHz commissioning, configure TH commissioner to create an active subscriber on Default Publish Channel (2.4GHz Channel 6) for a test.
3. If DUT commissionable device is 2.4 + 5 GHz, to test 5GHz commissioning, configure TH commissioner to create an active subscriber on CH 44 non-ETSI regulatory domains or CH 149 in ETSI regulatory for a test.

## 8.4. Baseline Test Harness (TH) Configuration for Testing DUT Commissioner

For non-ETSI regulatory domain, configure the TH Commissionee with the Default Publish Channel to be Channel 6 in 2.4 GHz and a Publish Channel List that includes all 20 MHz channels in 2.4 GHz band, Channel 44 and Channel 149 in 5 GHz band, and the Commissioner's network operating channel if the operating channel is not a DFS channel.

## 8.5. Test Procedures and Test Commands

The test procedures and test commands for Wi-Fi PAF commissioning are documented in the Test Plan Verification spreadsheet under the Matter Specifications and Test Plans folder: <https://groups.csa-iot.org/wg/members-all/document/folder/2269> or <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/19ZAbIRObi1HcvbesI4tSVmQn7cxz-ZNyFH80onmae7Y/edit?gid=311763523#gid=311763523>

**The test steps are specifically in the following places:**

- 3.2.1. [TC-DD-2.1] Announcement by Device Verification [DUT - Commissionee]: Steps: 8, 9, 10, and 11 with “MCORE.DD.DISCOVERY\_PAF” enabled in PICS.
  - TH does not need any special setting, just need to connect to AP. It’s ok even using ethernet. But Wi-Fi should be on that I always test by using Wi-Fi connecting to AP. Test wpa\_supplicant configure file script is below:
    - ctrl\_interface=DIR=/run/wpa\_supplicant
    - update\_config=1
    - network={  
    ssid="n\_m\_2g"  
    key\_mgmt=WPA-PSK  
    psk="nxp12345"  
}
  - Before executing TC-DD-2.1 please read the “readme” file available in the TC-DD-2.1 folder and complete the configuration.
- 3.2.2. [TC-DD-2.2] Discovery by Commissioner Verification [DUT - Commissioner]: Steps: 3.a and 3.b with “MCORE.DD.DISCOVERY\_PAF” enabled in PICS.
- 3.3.11. [TC-DD-3.11] Commissioning Flow = 0 (Standard Flow) - QR Code [DUT - Commissioner]: Steps: 2.a, 2.b and 2.c with “MCORE.DD.DISCOVERY\_PAF” enabled in PICS
- 3.3.12. [TC-DD-3.12] Commissioning Flow = 1 (User-Intent Flow) - QR Code [DUT - Commissioner]: Steps: 2.a, 2.b, 2.c and 2.d with “MCORE.DD.DISCOVERY\_PAF” enabled in PICS
- 3.3.13. [TC-DD-3.13] Commissioning Flow = 2 (Custom Flow) - QR Code [DUT - Commissioner]: Steps: 2.a, 2.b, 2.c and 2.d with “MCORE.DD.DISCOVERY\_PAF” enabled in PICS
- 3.3.14. [TC-DD-3.14] Commissioning Flow - QR Code - Negative Scenario [DUT - Commissioner]: Steps: 4.a and 4.b with “MCORE.DD.DISCOVERY\_PAF” enabled in PICS

## 8.6. Configure the environment

- **Configure it as commissionee:**
  - Configure the wpa\_supplicant on the commissionee side using the provided example file named wpa\_supplicant-def\_comm.conf.
  - Stop the default Wi-Fi interface of raspberry-pi:
    - sudo ifconfig wlan0 down
    - sudo rmmod brcmfmac\_wcc
    - sudo rmmod brcmfmac
  - Stop the network manager:
    - sudo service NetworkManager stop
  - Run `./config_paf_env.sh comee` (Make sure the “config\_paf\_env.sh” file from the “scripts” folder inside the provided ZIP archive is copied to the working directory before executing this command).
- **Configure it as commissioner:**
  - Configure the wpa\_supplicant on the commissioner side using the provided example file named wpa\_supplicant-def\_comer.conf.
  - Set the ssid/password of AP to wpa\_supplicant-def\_comer.conf
  - Run `./config_paf_env.sh comer` (Make sure the “config\_paf\_env.sh” file from the “scripts” folder inside the provided ZIP archive is copied to the working directory before executing this command)
- Renew the commissionee environment before running the test:
  - Run `./renew_paf_comee.sh` (Make sure the “renew\_paf\_comee.sh” file from the “scripts” folder inside the provided ZIP archive is copied to the working directory before executing this command)
  - The above script is just clearing the tmp files and removing the existing networks.



It's required to run on commissionable device before running each tests

## 8.7. Additional Trouble Shooting Helpful Notes

- **Commissionee failed to connect to AP in running PAF commissioning:**

**Symptom:** The messages are observed on the log:

```
[1749462967.571] [3575:3576] [DL] wpa_supplicant:PropertiesChanged:key:State -> 'scanning'  
[1749462969.775] [3575:3576] [DL] wpa_supplicant:PropertiesChanged:key:Scanning -> true  
[1749462983.051] [3575:3576] [DL] wpa_supplicant: network scan done  
[1749462983.544] [3575:3576] [DL] Network Found: (1a:27:f5:37:4e:c7) Signal:-49
```

```
[1749462983.549] [3575:3576] [DL] Network Found: Chip5 (dc:ea:e7:34:f5:5e) Signal:-51...
[1749462983.999] [3575:3576] [DL] Network Found: GRL-Public (c6:06:c3:f9:5e:ce) Signal:-61
[1749462984.004] [3575:3576] [DL] Network Found: Qualitrix (b0:19:21:73:ee:78) Signal:-77
[1749462984.008] [3575:3575] [PAF]Network resource has been unavailable for a long time
[1749462984.008] [3575:3575] [PAF]Shutdown PAF session (1, 0)
```

**Reason:** There is a protect in SDK that it will stop sending PAF packets if device is scanning. The period is 15 seconds. If the environment is noisy, it's possible to hit the problem and failed to continue.

**Solution/WAR:** Need a cleaner environment. We will add patch to make this period configurable in SDK.

- **Device failed to run after upgrading to v2.10 wpa\_supplicant:**

**Symptom:** Device can associate with AP, but failed at the last step if running Wi-Fi commissioning (including code-wifi, ble-wifi, wifipaf-wifi)

**Reason:** The problem will be observed if the [`/etc/wpa\_supplicant/wpa\_supplicant.conf`](#) has the ap information.

**Solution/WAR:ref:** Renew the commissionee environment before running the test in **WiFi PAF Commissioning Test Readme CSA Matter** file.

# 9. Test Configuration

## 9.1. Project Configuration

When the DUT is a client, refer to [Simulated Tests](#). The TH brings up the example accessory using chip-app1 binary. The user will be prompted to commission the device. Once the commissioning process is completed, proceed with the test execution.

In the case where the DUT is a server, the TH spins up the controller, the DUT bring-up procedure should be completed and has to be paired with the controller.

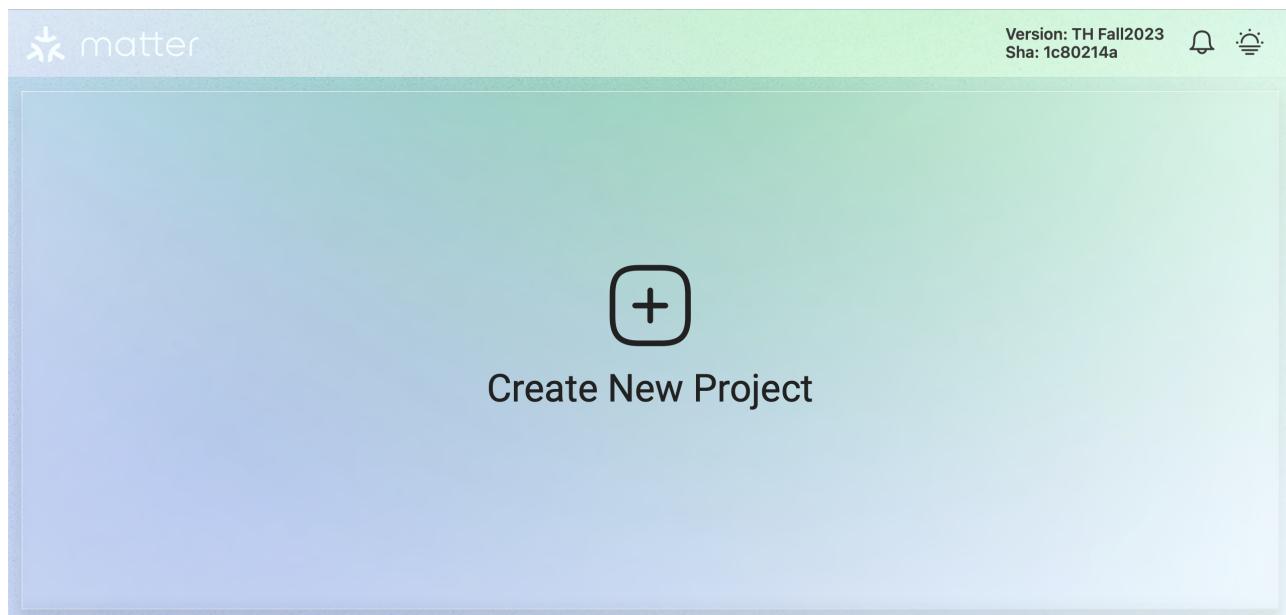
Depending on the DUT's network transport, any one of the appropriate pairing modes can be opted:

- ‘**ble-wifi**’ to complete the pairing for the DUT using BLE Wi-Fi
- ‘**onnetwork**’ to complete the pairing for the DUT that is already on the operational network (e.g., the device is already present on the same Ethernet network of the TH) connection
- ‘**ble-thread**’ to complete the pairing for the Thread Device

Follow the sections below for the project configuration and test execution.

### 9.1.1. Projects Menu

1. Open a Web browser from the user's system and enter the IP address of the Raspberry Pi as given in [Section 4.1.2, TH Installation on Raspberry Pi](#).
2. In case the TH user interface does not launch, refer to [Section 4.2.3, Bringing Up of Docker Containers Manually](#).



3. A new window will be opened as "Matter Test Harness".
4. Click on the **Create New Project** button. Enter the project name as "Test Project" and edit the Project Config settings to provide additional details.

```
{
  "test_parameters": null,
  "network": {
    "wifi": {
      "ssid": "testharness",
      "password": "wifi-password"
    },
    "thread": {
      "rcp_serial_path": "/dev/ttyACM0",
      "rcp_baudrate": 115200,
      "on_mesh_prefix": "fd11:22::/64",
      "network_interface": "eth0",
      "dataset": {
        "channel": "15",
        "panid": "0x1234",
        "extpanid": "1111111122222222",
        "networkkey": "00112233445566778899aabbcdddeeff",
        "networkname": "DEMO"
      },
      "otbr_docker_image": null
    }
  },
  "dut_config": {
    "discriminator": "3840",
    "setup_code": "20202021",
    "pairing_mode": "onnetwork",
    "chip_timeout": null,
    "chip_use_paa_certs": false,
    "trace_log": true
  }
}
```

### 9.1.2. Wi-Fi Mode

- Configure the DUT by providing details like discriminator, setup\_code and set the **pairing\_mode** as "**ble-wifi**".

```
"dut_config": {
  "discriminator": "3840",
  "setup_code": "20202021",
  "pairing_mode": "ble-wifi",
  "chip_timeout": null,
  "chip_use_paa_certs": false,
  "trace_log": true
}
```

- To pair in the BLE Wi-Fi mode, configure the Network settings by providing the ssid and password.

```

"network": {
    "wifi": {
        "ssid": "testharness",
        "password": "wifi-password"
    },
    ...
}

```

#### 9.1.2.1. On Network Mode

- If the DUT is already present on the operational network (e.g., connected to the same network as the controller via Ethernet) then the user can select this mode.
- Configure the DUT by providing details like discriminator, setup\_code and set the **pairing\_mode** as "**onnetwork**".

```

"dut_config": {
    "discriminator": "3840",
    "setup_code": "20202021",
    "pairing_mode": "onnetwork",
    "chip_timeout": null,
    "chip_use_paa_certs": false,
    "trace_log": true
}

```

#### 9.1.3. Thread Device Mode

- Input the DUT configuration details like discriminator: "3840", setup\_code:"20202021", and **pairing\_mode** as "**ble-thread**".

```

"dut_config": {
    "discriminator": "3840",
    "setup_code": "20202021",
    "pairing_mode": "ble-thread",
    "chip_timeout": null,
    "chip_use_paa_certs": false,
    "trace_log": true
}

```

- The TH loads the default thread configuration values that match the OTBR built on the TH. The following configuration can be customized as per the user's need.

```

"thread": {
    "rcp_serial_path": "/dev/ttyACM0",
    "rcp_baudrate": 115200,
    "on_mesh_prefix": "fd11:22::/64",
    "network_interface": "eth0",
}

```

```

"dataset": {
    "channel": "15",
    "panid": "0x1234",
    "extpanid": "1111111122222222",
    "networkkey": "00112233445566778899aabbccddeeff",
    "networkname": "DEMO"
},
"otbr_docker_image": null
}

```



*The OTBR docker is contained in the TH and runs automatically upon the start of the TH tool.*

- c. If using an already configured Thread network with a Thread Border router present on the same network as the TH, it is possible to provide an explicit operational data configuration so that it is used instead of locally configuring a new Thread PAN/

```

"thread": {
    "operational_dataset_hex":
"0e0800000000001000035060004001ffffe00708fd5270f26ee4c02c041064dc641d7195508d7cd17c
e22db711420c0402a0f7f8000300000f0102123402081111112222222030444454d4f05100011223
3445566778899aabbccddeeff"
}

```



*OTBR needs to be configured and running. TH will not start any OTBR docker containers.*

#### 9.1.4. PAA Certificates

For the case that the DUT requires a PAA certificate to perform a pairing operation, input "true" for the flag "chip\_tool\_use\_paa\_certs" to configure the Test-Harness to use them.

```

"dut_config": {
    "discriminator": "3840",
    "setup_code": "20202021",
    "pairing_mode": "onnetwork",
    "chip_timeout": null,
    "chip_use_paa_certs": true,
    "trace_log": true
}

```



Make sure to include the desired PAA certificates in the default path **/var/paa-root-certs/**, in the Raspberry-Pi.

## 9.2. Test Parameters

- a. Input the test parameters like endpoint on the DUT where the cluster to be tested is implemented.

```
"test_parameters": {  
    "endpoint": 5  
}
```

- b. "qr-code" and "manual-code" parameters:

Only one of the following parameter is allowed, also when one of them is configured, the TH will not send "passcode" and "discriminator" (from "dut\_config") arguments to DUT.

- i. "qr-code" parameter example:

```
"test_parameters": {  
    "qr-code": "MT:-24J042C00KA0648G00"  
}
```

- ii. "manual-code" parameter example:

```
"test_parameters": {  
    "manual-code": "34970112332"  
}
```

- iii. **Invalid** configuration: "manual-code" and "qr-code" together:

```
"test_parameters": {  
    "qr-code": "MT:-24J042C00KA0648G00"  
    "manual-code": "34970112332"  
}
```



This is an invalid configuration. TH will not accept both parameters set at the same time.

- c. Overwrite the default timeout. Value in [s]:

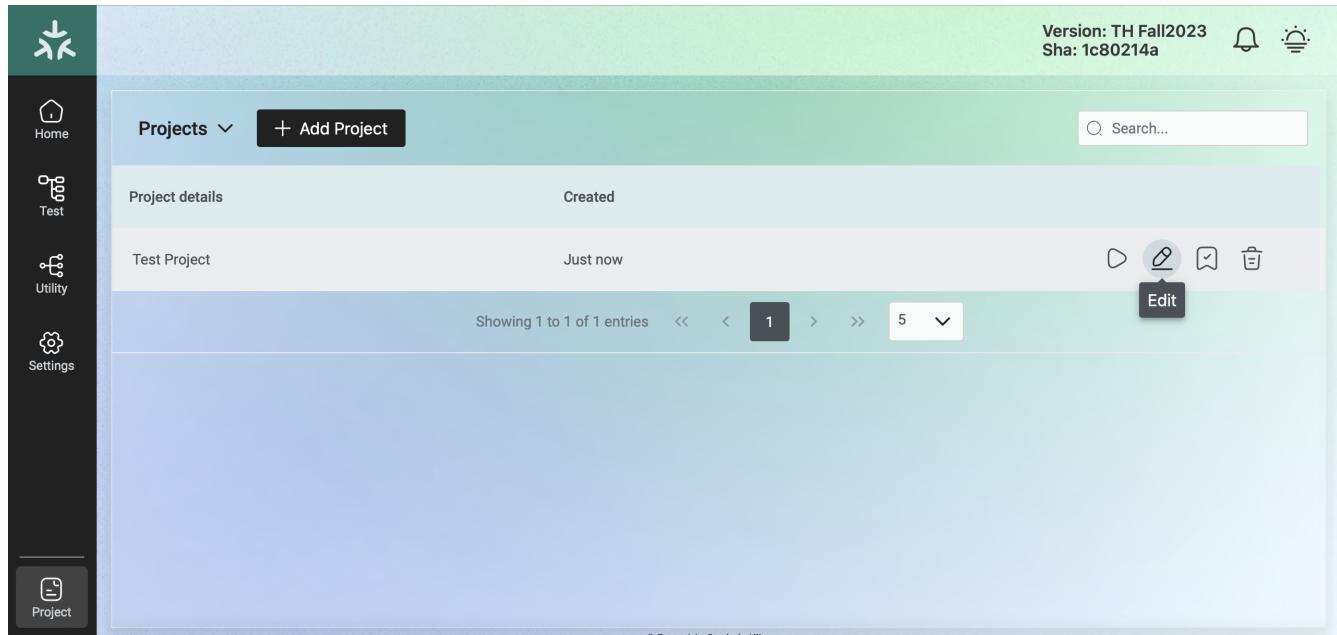
```
"test_parameters": {  
    "timeout": 300  
}
```

On completion of the "network" and the "dut\_config" configuration, select the **Update** and then **Create** button to create the Test Project.

## 9.2.1. Upload PICS File

The newly created project will be listed under the Project details column.

Click on the Edit option to configure the project to load the required PICS file for the cluster to be tested and select the **Update** button. Refer to [Section 9, Test Case Execution](#).



Version: TH Fall2023  
Sha: 1c80214a

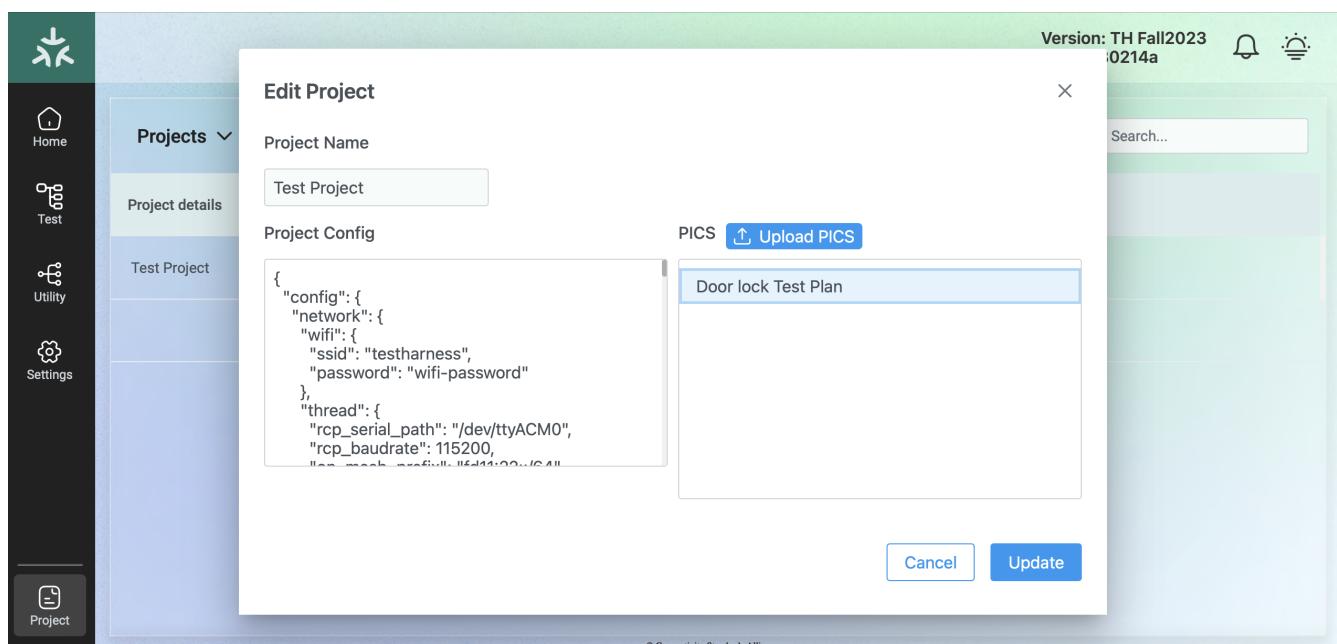
Projects + Add Project

Project details

Test Project Created Just now

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries

Edit



Version: TH Fall2023  
Sha: 1c80214a

Search...

Edit Project

Project Name

Test Project

Project Config

```
{ "config": { "network": { "wifi": { "ssid": "testharness", "password": "wifi-password" }, "thread": { "rcp_serial_path": "/dev/ttyACM0", "rcp_baudrate": 115200, "rcp_timeout": 10000 } } }}
```

PICS

Door lock Test Plan

Cancel Update

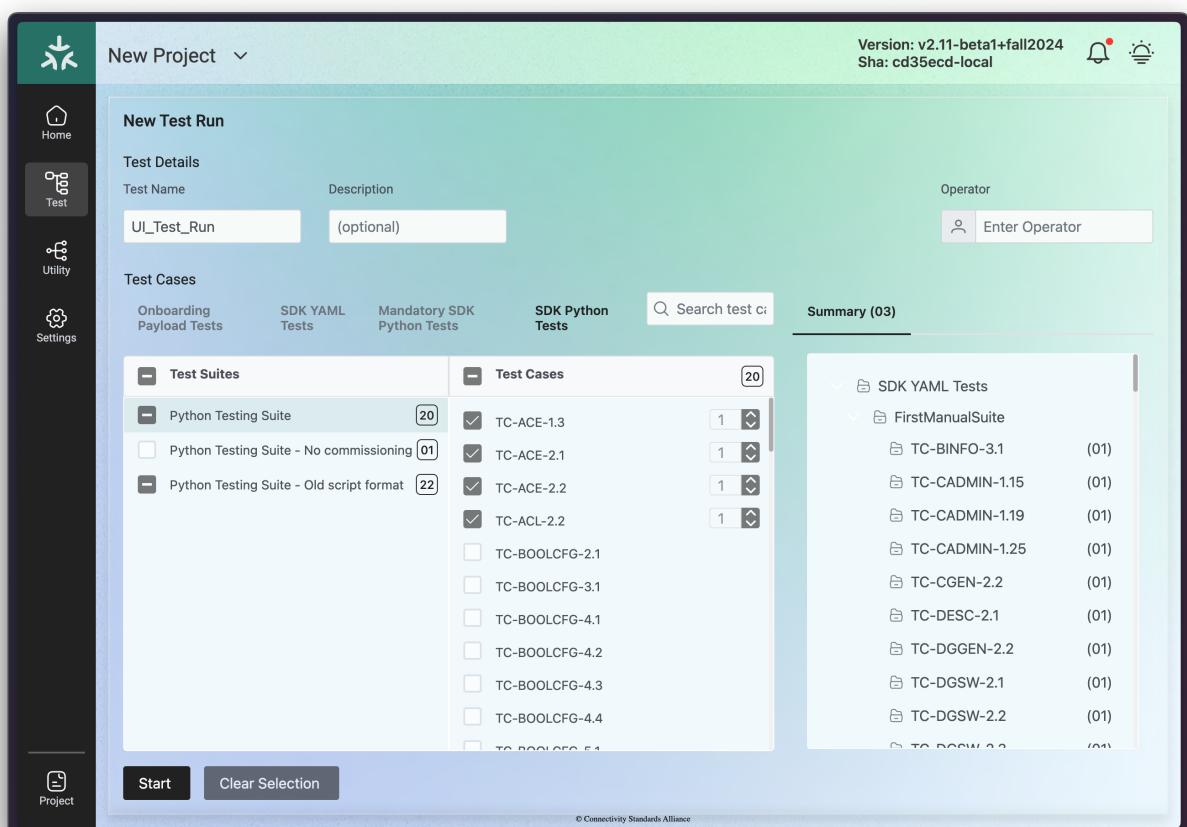
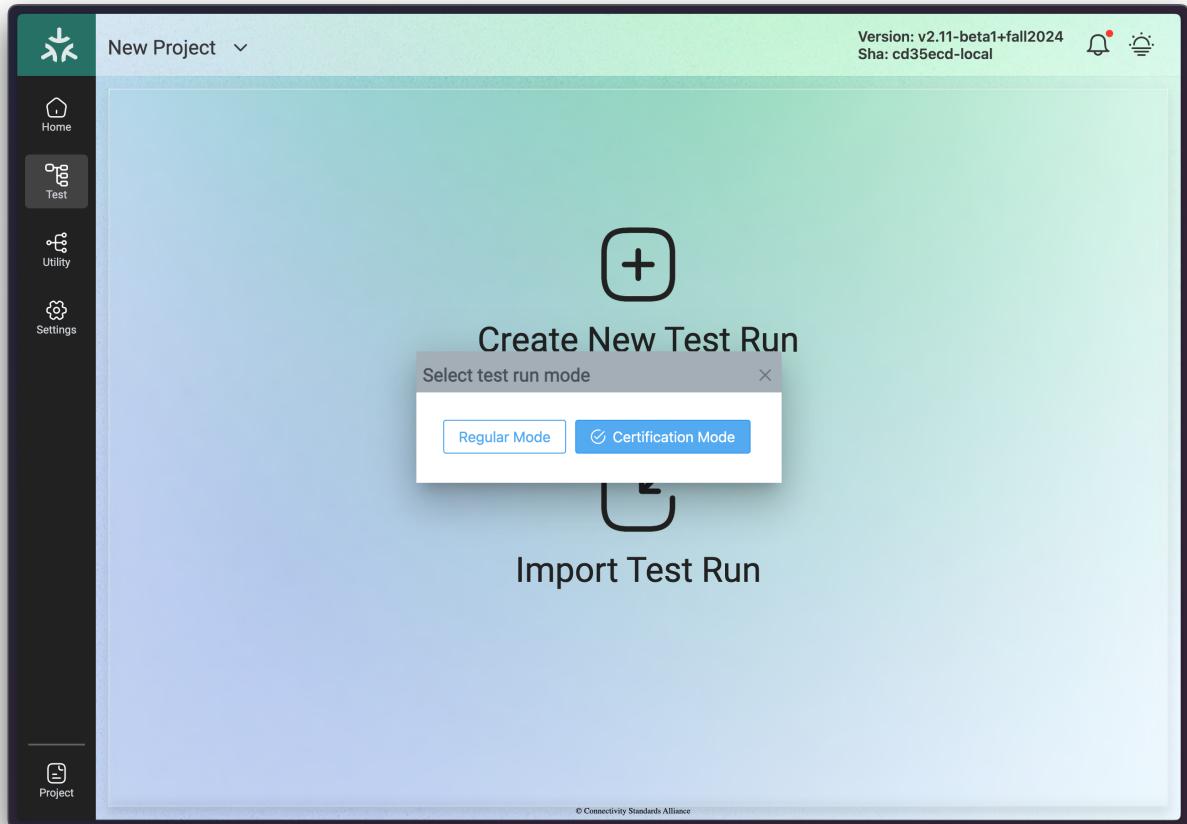
## 9.2.2. Test Menu

1. Now the Test Project is ready for execution. Click on the **Go To Test-Run** icon and create a new Test Run batch.

The screenshot shows the 'Projects' page of the Connectivity Standards Alliance Test interface. On the left is a dark sidebar with icons for Home, Test, Utility, and Settings, and a 'Project' button at the bottom. The main area has a light blue header with 'Projects' and '+ Add Project'. Below is a table with one row for 'Test Project', created 'Just now'. The table includes columns for 'Project details' and 'Created'. To the right are icons for download, edit, copy, and delete. At the bottom are pagination controls showing 'Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries' and a page number '1'.

The screenshot shows the 'Test Project' page. The top bar includes the project name, version information ('Version: TH Fall2023 Sha: 1c80214a'), and notification icons. The main content area features two large buttons: a plus sign icon labeled 'Create New Test Run' and a circular arrow icon labeled 'Import Test Run'.

2. A Test Run can be created in Regular Mode or Certification Mode. The test cases are automatically selected based on the PICS files provided in the Project Configuration. For a Test Run in Regular Mode, it is possible to change this selection, but in Certification Mode that selection is unchangable—a test case must be executed if and only if the PICS files indicate that it is applicable.



3. Provide a Test name for this run such as Door Lock First Run. Input any additional description about the run. Enter the Test Engineers Name under Operator. Select only the test cases that are

to be executed and deselect other test cases. There is a search option available to search for a particular test case. The number of times the test is to be executed can be given by clicking on the number spin control.

Ensure that DUT is in the discoverable mode before clicking on the Start button.

Example command to be used to launch the sample apps (e.g., all-cluster-app):

Ble-wifi: ./chip-all-clusters-app --wifi

Onnetwork: ./chip-all-clusters-app

Thread: Enable discoverable over Bluetooth LE (ex: On nRF52840 DK: Press Button 4 to start BLE advertisements)

The screenshot shows the 'Test Project' interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with icons for Home, Test, Utility, and Settings. The main area is titled 'New Test Run' with 'Test Details' fields for 'Test Name' (Door Lock First Run) and 'Description' (Run 2.2 and 2.3). An 'Operator' field shows 'Alpha'. Below this, the 'Test Cases' section has tabs for 'python\_tests' and 'SDK YAML Tests'. The 'SDK YAML Tests' tab is selected, showing a list of test cases: TC-DRLK-1.1, TC-DRLK-2.1 (Semi-automated), TC-DRLK-2.4, TC-DRLK-2.5, TC-DRLK-2.6, TC-DRLK-2.7, TC-DRLK-2.8, TC-DRLK-2.9, and TC-DRLK-2.11. A search bar at the top right contains 'drlk'. On the far right, a summary table shows the count of tests for each category under 'SDK YAML Tests': FirstChipToolSuite (01), TC-DRLK-1.1 (01), TC-DRLK-2.4 (01), TC-DRLK-2.5 (01), TC-DRLK-2.6 (01), TC-DRLK-2.7 (01), TC-DRLK-2.8 (01), and TC-DRLK-2.9 (01). At the bottom, there are 'Start' and 'Clear Selection' buttons.

4. Click on the **Start** button for the test execution. Note that the test execution gets started and the log window appears. Click on the **Abort** button to stop the test execution.

5. Once the test execution is completed, click on

- The Yellow icon to download the test logs
- The Blue icon to save the test reports

6. Click on the **Result** button and select the test that was executed and click on **Show Report** to view the reports. The user can also select previously executed tests and view the reports and logs. There is an option provided to re-run the test cases. Refer to [Section 10, Collect Logs and Submit to TEDS](#) to collect the logs and submit the reports to TEDS.

7. To start a new Test Run in Certification Mode, first select the Certification Mode button and then click on **+ Add Test**.

The screenshot shows the Matter Test Harness interface. On the left is a sidebar with icons for Home, Test, Utility, and Project. The main area has a header "New Project" with a dropdown arrow. Below the header are buttons for "Test" (with a dropdown arrow), "+ Add Test", "Import Test Run", and "Certification Mode". A search bar with a magnifying glass icon and placeholder text "Search..." is also present. The main content area displays a table with columns: "Test Name", "Created", "Success", "Failure", and "Completion". One row is shown: "UI\_Test\_Run\_2024\_08\_01\_20\_53\_48", "39 Minutes Ago", "1", "NA", and a green progress bar indicating completion.

### 9.2.3. Utility Menu

1. Click on **Utility Menu** to review the previous test report.

The screenshot shows the Matter Test Harness Utility menu. The sidebar includes icons for Home, Test, Utility (which is selected and highlighted in grey), and Settings. The main content area has a header "Utility" and "File Upload". A "Browse" button is followed by a file path "UI\_Test\_Run\_2023\_10\_19\_14\_03\_00-4.json". Below this is a section titled "Matter Test Harness - Test Run Report" with a "Print" button. The report contains "Test Run Information" (Test Name: UI\_Test\_Run\_2023\_10\_19\_14\_03\_00, Status: Passed, Date: Oct 19, 2023, Time: 21:3:0 - 21:3:10 (0m10s), Operator: Alpha), "Result Statistics" (a horizontal bar chart with a long green segment), and "Result Summary" (a table with two columns: S.No and Public ID). The table rows are:

S.No	Public ID	State	Time Elapsed
1	FirstChipToolSuite	Passed	0m10s
1.1	TC-DRLK-2.8	Passed	0m5s
1.1.1	Start chip-tool test	Passed	0m0s
1.1.2	Wait for the commissioned device to be established	Passed	0m0s

2. Click on the **Browse** button to upload the previous report and select the desired log filter options. The console logger contains a filter drop-down list to select the different categories of logs to display. Use the **Print** button to print the test report.

### 9.2.4. Settings Menu

Click on the "**Select theme**" option drop-down to select the different theme for the user interface.

# 10. Test Case Execution

Refer to [Section 2, References](#) for PICS tool documentation to generate the PICS XML files.

PICS (*Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement*) is a list of features supported by a device as defined by a technology *protocol*, standard or specification. Each feature is known as a *PICS Item*, and device *implementation* is either mandatory or optional. PICS is used by the device manufacturer as a *statement of conformance to* a technology standard and a requirement for all CSA Product Certification programs.

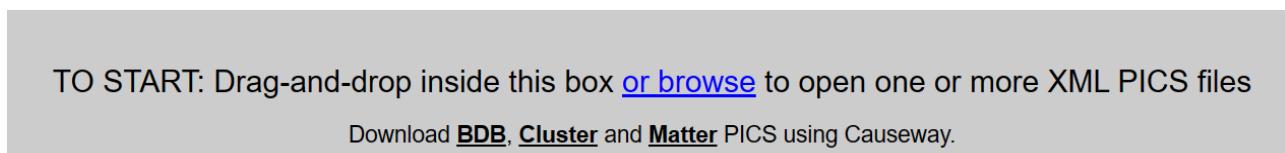
PICS codes are generated from the Test Plans. The Base.xml file lists all the Core feature PICS from the Matter Base Specifications and the application cluster PICS are listed in the respective TestPlan.xml files. Follow the steps below to generate and upload the PICS files.

1. Click on the following link to download the PICS XML files— <https://groups.csaiot.org/wg/members-all/document/folder/4120>
2. Click on the following link to use the PICS tool— [PICS Tool v1.6.4 matter 1.0 - Connectivity Standards Alliance \(csa-iot.org\)](#)
3. Load the Base.xml file by clicking on the **Browse** option. In case the following error is observed:

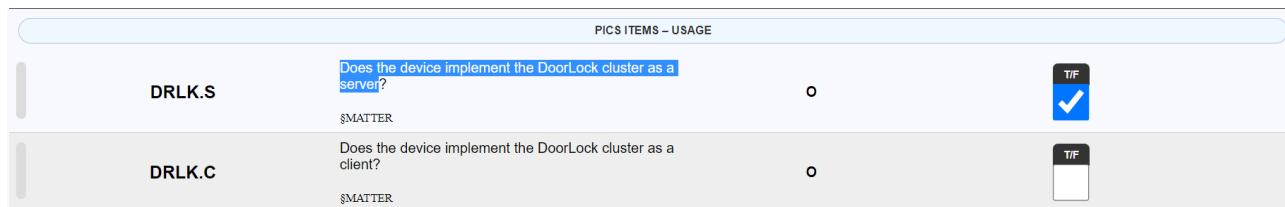


**Base.xml: This XML PICS template is unapproved and has not been tested with this tool. To test new or updated PICS documents, please enable author mode and try again.**

Enable author mode and retry uploading the XML file.



4. Load the XML file that is required for testing, e.g., Doorlock.xml.
5. Check the option for which the testing will be done for the DoorLock cluster. In the case of the Door Lock cluster to be tested in the Server mode, select the checkbox for DRLK.S. In case the cluster has to be tested in the Client mode, select the checkbox for DRLK.C.



6. Review all the attributes/commands that are supported by the DoorLock cluster and ensure the corresponding options are checked in the PICS tool.
7. Click on **Validate PICS**. Ensure that there are no warnings or errors. In case of any warnings or errors, revisit the options and check/uncheck the options as supported by the DUT.

## Door lock Test Plan.xml

Click the filename to change.

154 Items Loaded  
PICS File: Door lock Test Plan.xml  
Template MD5: be38372d16f91c17957d5d1731af4fd  
Template Status: Draft – Author Mode Enabled  
Name: Door lock Test Plan

✓ Validate PICS    Save XML    Reset PICS    Close PICS    Edit PICS

Filter PICS  
Item:    
Validation:  Unvalidated  Pass  Warning  Error

8. Prior to the test execution, the user will have to load the relevant PICS file to list the required test cases. Depending on the PICS file loaded, the test suites list will be updated accordingly.

Version: TH Fall2023  
Sha: 1c80214a

New Test Run

Test Details

Test Name: UI\_Test\_Run    Description: (optional)

Operator: Alpha

Test Cases

python\_tests    SDK YAML Tests

Search test cases

Summary (01)

Test Suites

- FirstManualSuite (02)
  - TC-DLOG-3.1
  - TC-DRLK-2.10
  - TC-DRLK-3.2
  - TC-G-2.2
  - TC-G-2.3
  - TC-G-3.2
  - TC-GRPKEY-5.4
  - TC-I-3.2
  - TC-ICDM-2.6
- FirstChipToolSuite (08)
  - TC-DRLK-1.1
  - TC-DRLK-2.1 (Semi-automated)
  - TC-DRLK-2.4
  - TC-DRLK-2.5
  - TC-DRLK-2.6
- FirstAppSuite

Start    Clear Selection

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# 10.1. Automated and Semi Automated Tests

## 10.1.1. Automated Test Cases

Click on the **SDK YAML Tests** tab. The automated and semi automated test cases will be listed in **FirstChipToolSuite**. The Automated test cases will be listed as the TC-<Cluster>-XX without any suffix, e.g., TC-DRLK-1.1. Automated test case execution will not require any manual intervention.

## 10.1.2. Semi Automated Test Cases

The Semi Automated test cases will be listed as TC-<Cluster>-XX(Semi-automated). During the Semi Automated test case execution, some of the steps will be executed automatically and the user will be prompted to perform a few steps as shown below in the screenshots. From the TH user interface, load the required PICS file to select the test cases, e.g., Doorlock Test Plan.xml.

Select the required Semi Automated test case to be executed and ensure other test cases are not selected. Take for example TC-ACE-1.6 as shown below:

**New Test Run**

**Test Details**

Test Name: UI\_Test\_Run Description: (optional)

Operator: Alpha

**Test Cases**

python\_tests **SDK YAML Tests**

Search test cases: Summary (01)

**Test Suites**

- FirstManualSuite
- FirstChipToolSuite** (01) (01)
- FirstAppSuite

**Test Cases**

- TC-ACE-1.1
- TC-ACE-1.5 (Semi-automated)
- TC-ACE-1.6 (Semi-automated)** (01)
- TC-ACFREMON-1.1
- TC-ACFREMON-2.1
- TC-ACL-1.1
- TC-ACL-2.1
- TC-ACL-2.2
- TC-ACL-2.3
- TC-ACL-2.4 (Semi-automated)
- TC-ACL-2.5 (Semi-automated)

**Summary (01)**

- SDK YAML Tests
- FirstChipToolSuite
  - TC-ACE-1.6 (Semi-automated) (01)

Start Clear Selection

Bring up the DUT (All Clusters as Server) by sending the following command `./chip-all-clusters-app` on the Raspberry Pi terminal and click on the **Start** button.

During the Test execution, as the log gets updated, copy the newly generated node ID.

**Test Execution**

Logs

Abort

Test Suite Executing: FirstChipToolSuite  
YAML Version: 19771ed7101321d68b87d05201d42d00adf5368f  
Setting up chip\_tool  
New Node Id generated: **0xb1d2ee23dcf2f18b**

chip-tool started: th-chip-tool with configuration: {'privileged': True, 'detach': True, 'network': 'host', 'name': 'th-chip-tool', 'command': 'tail -f /dev/null', 'volumes': {'/var/run/dbus/system\_bus\_socket': {'bind': '/var/run/dbus/system\_bus\_socket', 'mode': 'rw'}, PosixPath('/var/tmp'): {'bind': '/logs', 'mode': 'rw'}, PosixPath('/var/paa-root-certs'): {'bind': '/paa-root-certs', 'mode': 'ro'}}}

Step 10: TH sends a ViewGroup Command to the Groups cluster on Endpoint PIXIT.G.ENDPOINT over CASE with the GroupID 0x01050100  
`./chip-tool groups view-group 0x0105 1 0`

Verify DUT sends a ViewGroupResponse with Status is set to NOT\_FOUND on TH(chip-tool) Logs:  
`[1685009398.600925][39795:39797] CHIP:DMG: Received Command Response Data. Endpoint=0 Cluster=0x0000 0004 Command=0x01050100`

PASS FAIL NOT APPLICABLE

Submit

Logs (partial):  
[1698326717.243845][7:7] CHIP:DL: renamed tmp file to file (/tmp/chip\_factory.ini)  
[1698326717.244447][7:7] CHIP:DL: NVS set: chip-factory/unique-id = "91B51D08F4DB908D"  
[1698326717.244556][7:7] CHIP:DL: writing settings to file (/tmp/chip\_factory.ini-YsVtG)

Form the Chip-tool, execute the above command with node ID listed in the TH log. Save the Chip-tool logs in a text file. Verify the result in the Chip-tool log and select the applicable choice from the user prompt in the TH tool and select the **Submit** button.

Example:

```
docker exec -it th-sdk <popup command> <newly generated nodeID> <end-point id>
```

```
cd apps
```

```
docker exec -it th-sdk ./chip-tool groups view-group 0x0105 0xb1d2ee23dcf2f18b 0
```

Check for the response of the command in the Chip-tool log and compare with the expected response from the TH user prompt as shown below. In case both the responses match, click on **PASS** followed by the **Submit** button.

The screenshot shows the Test Project interface with the following details:

- Test Execution** tab is selected.
- Logs** panel displays the output of the test suite execution, including the command used and the resulting log entries. One entry is highlighted: "[1685009398.600932][39795:39797] CHIP:TOO: Endpoint: 0 Cluster: 0x0000\_0004 Command 0x0000\_0001".
- Test Cases** panel lists the steps of the test suite, each with a green checkmark indicating success. Step 10 is highlighted in yellow.
- Status Selection**: A radio button for "PASS" is selected.
- Submit** button is visible at the bottom right of the logs panel.

At the end of the test execution, the user will be prompted to upload the Chip-tool logs that were saved in the previous step.

## 10.2. Python Tests

The Onboarding Payload Device Discovery test cases are listed under this option. Before executing the Python tests, bring up the DUT in the Chip-tool and save the discovery log. During the Python test execution, the user is prompted to input data such as QR code. Copy the data from the previously saved logs and provide the input. Follow the sequence below to execute the python\_tests.

During the DUT bring-up, note down the QR code and save it for future use.

```
[1677044404.060044] [2528:2528] CHIP:DIS: Failed to advertise records: ../../examples/all-clusters-app/linux/third_party/connectedhomeip/src/inet/UDPEndPointImplSockets.cpp:411: OS Error 0x82000065: Network is unreachable
[1677044404.113596] [2528:2528] CHIP:DIS: mDNS service published: _matterc._udp
[1677044404.113714] [2528:2528] CHIP:IN: CASE Server enabling CASE session setups
[1677044404.113874] [2528:2528] CHIP:IN: SecureSession[0xaaaaaaaaaa3a0]: Allocated Type:2 LSID:44375
[1677044404.113960] [2528:2528] CHIP:SC: Allocated SecureSession (0xaaaaaaaaaa3a0) - waiting for Sigma1 msg
[1677044404.114024] [2528:2528] CHIP:SVR: Joining Multicast groups
[1677044404.114089] [2528:2528] CHIP:EVL: Emitting Startup event
[1677044404.114131] [2528:2528] CHIP:EVL: LogEvent event number: 0x0000000000000002 priority: 2, endpoint id: 0x0 cluster id: 0x0000_0028 event id: 0x0 Sys timestamp: 0x00000000012999A
[1677044404.114400] [2528:2528] CHIP:SVR: Server initialization complete
[1677044404.114409] [2528:2528] CHIP:SVR: Server initialized
[1677044404.114530] [2528:2528] CHIP:DLC: Device Configuration:
[1677044404.114630] [2528:2528] CHIP:DLC: Serial Number: TEST_SN
[1677044404.114758] [2528:2528] CHIP:DLC: Vendor Id: 65531 (0xFFFF)
[1677044404.114833] [2528:2528] CHIP:DLC: Product Id: 32769 (0x8001)
[1677044404.114887] [2528:2528] CHIP:DLC: Product Name: TEST_PRODUCT
[1677044404.114955] [2528:2528] CHIP:DLC: Hardware Version: 0
[1677044404.115080] [2528:2528] CHIP:DLC: Setup Pin Code (0 for UNKNOWN/ERROR): 20202021
[1677044404.115085] [2528:2528] CHIP:DLC: Setup Discriminator (0xFFFF for UNKNOWN/ERROR): 3840 (0xF00)
[1677044404.115121] [2528:2528] CHIP:DLC: Manufacturing Date: (not set)
[1677044404.115172] [2528:2528] CHIP:DLC: Device Type: 65535 (0xFFFF)
[1677044404.115249] [2528:2528] CHIP:SVR: SetupQRCode: [M7:-24J042C00KA0648G0]
[1677044404.115310] [2528:2528] CHIP:SVR: Copy/paste the below URL in a browser to see the QR Code:
[1677044404.115358] [2528:2528] CHIP:SVR: https://project-chip.github.io/connectedhomeip/qrcode.html?data=MT%3A-24J042C00KA0648G0
[1677044404.115425] [2528:2528] CHIP:SVR: Manual pairing code: [3UQ27911232]
[1677044404.115490] [2528:2528] CHIP:DMG: Endpoint 0, Cluster 0x0000_0010 update version to e049b7aa
[1677044404.129314] [2528:2529] CHIP:DLC: TRACE: Bus acquired for name MATTER-3840
[1677044404.129872] [2528:2529] CHIP:DLC: CREATE: service object at /chipobole/09e0/service
[1677044404.130000] [2528:2529] CHIP:DLC: Create characteristic object at /chipobole/09e0/service/c1
[1677044404.130023] [2528:2529] CHIP:DLC: Create characteristic object at /chipobole/09e0/service/c2
[1677044404.130094] [2528:2529] CHIP:DLC: Create characteristic object at /chipobole/09e0/service
[1677044404.133909] [2528:2529] CHIP:DLC: CHIP_BT_P2_C /chipobole/09e0/service
[1677044404.133959] [2528:2529] CHIP:DLC: CHIP_ENABLE_ADDITIONAL_DATA_ADVERTISING is FALSE
[1677044404.109846] [2528:2528] CHIP:SVR: PlatformBlueZInit init success
[1677044404.150100] [2528:2528] CHIP:SVR: Cannot load binding table: ../../examples/all-clusters-app/linux/third_party/connectedhomeip/src/platform/Linux/KeyValueStoreManagerImpl.cpp:53: CHIP_Error 0x000000A0: Value not found in the persisted storage
[1677044404.150185] [2528:2528] CHIP:DLC: HandlePlatformSpecificBLEEvent 32784
[1677044404.150256] [2528:2528] CHIP:DIS: Updating services using commissioning mode 1
```

Select the python\_tests tab for the test execution.

The screenshot shows the 'Test Project' application interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with icons for Home, Test, Utility, and Settings. The main area is titled 'New Test Run' and contains sections for 'Test Details' (Test Name: UI\_Test\_Run, Description: (optional), Operator: Alpha) and 'Test Cases' (Test Suites: Onboarding Payload Test Suite, Test Cases: TC-DD-1.1, TC-DD-1.2, TC-DD-1.3, TC-DD-1.4). A 'Search test cases' input field is also present. At the bottom, there are 'Start' and 'Clear Selection' buttons. The 'python\_tests' tab is highlighted with a red box. The 'Summary (01)' panel on the right displays a hierarchical tree of test cases.

During the test execution the user is prompted for the QR code. Use the code that was saved earlier and proceed with the testing.

The screenshot shows the Test Project interface with the 'Test Execution' tab selected. In the 'Logs' panel, it says 'Run Test Runner is Ready' and 'TH Version: TH Fall2023'. A modal window titled 'Please enter the QR code payload' contains a text input field with 'MT:YNJV75HZ00KA0648G00' and a 'Submit' button. The background shows a list of test cases under 'OnboardingPayloadTestSuite'.

## 10.3. Manual Tests

During the manual test case execution, the user is prompted for an action for each test step as shown below.

The screenshot shows the Test Project interface with the 'Test Execution' tab selected. In the 'Logs' panel, it says 'Run Test Runner is Ready' and 'TH Version: TH Fall2023'. A modal window displays a command: 'Step 1b: TH reads the DoorLockAlarm event from DUT' followed by './chip-tool doorlock read-event door-lock-alarm 1 1'. Below the command are three radio buttons: 'PASS', 'FAIL', and 'NOT APPLICABLE'. To the right of the modal, there is explanatory text: 'Via the TH (chip-tool), verify TH receives the DoorLockAlarm event. -In that event the AlarmCode is set to LockJammed(0) and priority is set to Critical.' At the bottom right of the modal, it says 'Event (by LockJammed scenario)' and 'DoorLockAlarm Event (by LockJammed scenario)'.

After the Manual pairing of the DUT, execute the command displayed on the prompt as shown below.

```
Example: ./apps/chip-tool doorlock read-event door_lock-alarm 1 1
```

Save the Chip-tool logs in a text file. Validate the chip tool log and select the applicable choice from the user prompt in the TH tool and select the **Submit** button. At the end of the test execution, the user is prompted to upload the Chip-tool logs that were saved in the previous step.

## 10.4. Simulated Tests

Simulated tests must be executed when the DUT is considered as a Client. The simulated test cases will be listed in **FirstAppSuite** under the **SDK YAML Tests** tab.

The screenshot shows the 'Test Project' interface with the 'New Test Run' screen. On the left, there's a sidebar with icons for Home, Test, Utility, and Settings. The main area has tabs for 'Test Details' (Test Name: UI\_Test\_Run, Description: (optional)), 'Test Cases' (with 'python\_tests' and 'SDK YAML Tests' tabs, the latter is highlighted with a red box), and 'Summary (01)'. The 'Test Suites' section lists 'FirstManualSuite', 'FirstChipToolSuite', and 'FirstAppSuite' (which is also highlighted with a red box). The 'Test Cases' section lists various test cases like TC-CC-3.4, TC-CC-4.5, etc., with TC-CC-3.4 checked. The 'Summary' panel on the right shows the selected test cases: SDK YAML Tests > FirstAppSuite > TC-CC-3.4 (01).

During the execution of these tests, the user is prompted for an action to be performed on the device as shown in the following screenshot.

Follow the instructions provided in the user prompt to complete the test execution.

The screenshot shows the Test Project interface with the following details:

- Test Execution:** A list of test cases under "SDK YAML Tests" (01), "FirstAppSuite" (01), and "TC-CC-3.4".
- Logs:** A terminal window showing a log of commands and their outputs.
- User Prompt Dialog:** A modal window titled "Please do the following action on the Controller: DUT sends MoveToHue command to TH an Hue with \_TransitionTime 300". It contains three radio button options: "PASS", "FAIL", and "NOT APPLICABLE". A "Submit" button is at the bottom right.

**IMPORTANT:** Currently the selection will be done automatically by TH based on the test execution result. In the future the User Prompt will be updated to proper represent this behavior.

## 10.5. SDK Python Tests

### 10.5.1. Run Tests Inside SDK Docker Container

Some automated Python scripts are available inside the docker of the TH.

E.g.: TC\_ACE\_1\_3.py, TC\_ACE\_1\_4.py , TC\_CGEN\_2\_4.py , TC\_DA\_1\_7.py , TC\_RR\_1\_1.py TC\_SC\_3\_6.py

Follow the instructions below to execute the test cases.

#### 10.5.1.1. Prerequisite

1. A directory containing the PAA (Product) roots that will be mounted as /paa\_roots.
2. Run the following commands from the Raspberry Pi terminal.

```
cd certification-tool
./backend/test_collections/matter/scripts/update-paa-certs.sh
```

3. After execution of the above commands ensure that the PAA's are available locally at /var/paa-root-certs .

#### 10.5.1.2. Mapped Volumes

The following host directories are mapped into the cert-bins container:

- `/root/python_testing` → `/home/ubuntu/certification-tool/backend/test_collections/matter/sdk_tests/sdk_checkout/python_testing`
- `/paa-root-certs` → `/var/paa-root-certs`
- `/credentials/development` → `/var/credentials/development`

#### 10.5.1.3. Placeholders for Steps

Device-specific configuration is shown as shell variables. **PLEASE REPLACE THOSE WITH THE CORRECT VALUE** in the steps below.

- **\$PATH\_TO\_PAA\_ROOTS**: Path on host where PAA roots are located. Failure to provide a correct path will cause early failure during commissioning (e.g., `/var/paa-root-certs/`)
- **\$DISCRIMINATOR**: Long discriminator for DUT (e.g., 3840 for Linux examples)
- **\$SETUP\_PASSCODE**: Setup passcode for DUT (e.g., 20202021 for Linux examples)
- **\$WIFI\_SSID**: SSID of Wi-Fi AP to which to attempt connection



Currently, `WIFI_SSID` with special characters or empty spaces is not supported.

- **\$WIFI\_PASSPHRASE**: Passphrase of Wi-Fi AP to which to attempt connection
- **\$BLE\_INTERFACE\_ID**: Interface ID for BLE interface (e.g., 0 for default, which usually works)
- **\$THREAD\_DATASET\_HEX**: Thread operational dataset as a hex string (e.g., output of dataset active -x in OpenThread CLI on an existing end-device)

#### 10.5.1.4. Common Steps

Factory-reset the DUT

```
docker run -v $PATH_TO_PAA_ROOTS:/paa_roots -v /var/run/dbus/system_bus_socket:/var/run/dbus/system_bus_socket -v /home/ubuntu/certification-tool/backend/test_collections/matter/sdk_tests/sdk_checkout/python_testing:/root/python_testing -v $(pwd):/launch_dir --privileged --network host -it connectedhomeip/chip-cert-bins:<SDK SHA RECOMMENDED>
```

This downloads a Docker image with the test environment, and runs the environment including mounting the PAA trust store in `/paa_roots` and mounts the local Avahi socket so that Avahi in the VM can run against its host.

- You will be shown a # root prompt



**The first time running docker will be SLOW (around 5 minutes) due to the need to download data. Every other run after that will be instant.**

#### 10.5.1.5. For On-Network Pairing

Execute the following command:

```
rm -f admin_storage.json && python3 python_testing/scripts/sdk/TC_RR_1_1.py --discriminator $DISCRIMINATOR --passcode $SETUP_PASSCODE --commissioning-method on-network --paa-trust-store -path /paa_roots --storage-path admin_storage.json
```

To test this against a Linux target running on the same network as the host:

```
clear && rm -f kvs1 && ./chip-all-clusters-app --discriminator 3842 --KVS kvs1 --trace_decode 1
```

- The \$DISCRIMINATOR to be used will be 3842 in this example.
- The **rm -f kvs1** is a factory reset.

#### 10.5.1.6. For BLE+Wi-Fi Pairing

Execute the following command in the docker for the BLE+Wi-Fi pairing:

```
rm -f admin_storage.json && python3 python_testing/scripts/sdk/TC_RR_1_1.py --discriminator $DISCRIMINATOR --passcode $SETUP_PASSCODE --commissioning-method ble-wifi --paa-trust-store -path /paa_roots --storage-path admin_storage.json --wifi-ssid $WIFI_SSID --wifi-passphrase $WIFI_PASSPHRASE --ble-interface-id $BLE_INTERFACE_ID
```

#### 10.5.1.7. For BLE+Thread Pairing

Execute the below command in the docker for the BLE+Thread pairing:

```
rm -f admin_storage.json && python3 python_testing/scripts/sdk/TC_RR_1_1.py --discriminator $DISCRIMINATOR --passcode $SETUP_PASSCODE --commissioning-method ble-thread --paa-trust-store -path /paa_roots --storage-path admin_storage.json --thread-dataset-hex $THREAD_DATASET_HEX --ble-interface-id $BLE_INTERFACE_ID
```

#### 10.5.1.8. Post-Test Steps

Factory reset the DUT again → The test fills tons of stuff and the device will be in an odd state of ACL's. This will be fixed once there is ample time to clean up after the test is completed by sending commands to, for example, remove the fabrics joined.

#### 10.5.1.9. Possible Issues

- Failing at Step 9 during execution of **TC\_RR\_1\_1**:
  - Some DUT's have an incorrectly-configured UserLabel cluster where the backend is not implemented due to SDK example issues where some examples have the backend and others do not. This will fail at the last step ("Step 9: Fill UserLabel clusters on each endpoint"), with FAILURE writes. To override the test not to run this step, you can add "**--bool-arg skip\_user\_label\_cluster\_steps:true**" to the command line of **TC\_RR\_1\_1.py**, at the end.
  - Not having the **\$PATH\_TO\_PAA\_ROOTS** set properly when starting the docker or not having PAA roots certificates at that path.
  - Follow the instructions for item 2 in [Section 9.5.1.1, Prerequisite](#).

## Common Test Failures

The documents in this [link](#) are intended to be used to help root-cause common test failures, especially in cases where the underlying cause of the failure may not be immediately obvious from the test step or expected outcomes.

### 10.5.2. Run Tests on the TH User Interface

Some automated Python scripts are available in TH User Interface.

To execute the tests, the parameters **discriminator**, **setup\_code** and **pairing\_mode** need to be filled in the device configuration parameters (**dut\_config**).

To configure specific/custom parameters, please edit the project configuration to include the parameters in the session (**test\_parameters**).

Project configuration example:

```
{  
    ...  
    "dut_config": {  
        "discriminator": "3840",  
        "setup_code": "20202021",  
        "pairing_mode": "onnetwork",  
        "chip_tool_timeout": null,  
        "chip_tool_use_paa_certs": false  
    },  
    "test_parameters": {  
        "paa-trust-store-path": "/credentials/development/paa_roots",  
        "storage-path": "admin_storage.json"  
    }  
    ...  
}
```

#### 10.5.2.1. Test Parameters for SDK Python Tests

##### PIXIT Support

PIXIT type parameters must be filled in the **test\_parameters** section. The following example will be used to define the following parameters:

```
PIXIT.ACE.APPENDPOINT:1  
PIXIT.ACE.APPDEVTYPEID:256  
PIXIT.ACE.APPCLUSTER:OnOff  
PIXIT.ACE.APPATTRIBUTE:OnOff
```

Project configuration example:

```
{
  ...
  "test_parameters": {
    "paa-trust-store-path": "/credentials/development/paa_roots",
    "storage-path": "admin_storage.json",
    "int-arg": "PIXIT.ACE.APPENDPOINT:1 PIXIT.ACE.APPDEVTYPEID:256",
    "string-arg": "PIXIT.ACE.APPCLUSTER:OnOff PIXIT.ACE.APPATTRIBUTE:OnOff"
  }
  ...
}
```

The above example will be used to define the following arguments when running the test:

```
--int-arg PIXIT.ACE.APPENDPOINT:1 PIXIT.ACE.APPDEVTYPEID:256 --string-arg
PIXIT.ACE.APPCLUSTER:OnOff PIXIT.ACE.APPATTRIBUTE:OnOff
```

### Test Parameters Examples

Access the spreadsheet via the [Verification Steps Document](#) and review the information provided. Based on this data, create the parameters set as requested.

Below are some specific examples assembled from data obtained from the spreadsheet.

#### 1. TC-ACE-1.4

Sample command to run manually inside docker

```
python3 TC_ACE_1_4.py --discriminator 3840 --passcode 20202021 --commissioning
-method on-network --storage-path admin_storage.json --int-arg
PIXIT.ACE.APPENDPOINT:1 PIXIT.ACE.APPDEVTYPEID:256 --string-arg
PIXIT.ACE.APPCLUSTER:OnOff PIXIT.ACE.APPATTRIBUTE:OnOff --paa-trust-store-path
/credentials/development/paa-root-certs/
```

Arguments to be used while executing using UI (use product specific values)

```
"test_parameters": {
  "int-arg" : "PIXIT.ACE.APPENDPOINT:1 PIXIT.ACE.APPDEVTYPEID:256",
  "string-arg": "PIXIT.ACE.APPCLUSTER:OnOff PIXIT.ACE.APPATTRIBUTE:OnOff"
}
```

#### 2. TC-SC-7.1

Sample command to run manually inside docker

```
python3 TC_SC_7_1.py --bool-arg post_cert_test:true --qr-code MT:-
<24J0CEK01KA0648G00> --storage-path admin_storage.json --paa-trust-store-path
```

```
../../../../credentials/development/paa-root-certs/
```

Arguments to be used while executing using UI (use product specific values)

```
"test_parameters": {  
    "bool-arg": "post_cert_test:true",  
    "qr-code": " MT-24J042C00KA0648G00"  
}
```

### 10.5.2.2. Test suites

TH expects the SDK Python Tests to follow a certain template. New tests are being written with this template and the old tests are being updated to conform to it. The tests are divided in 3 test suites:

New Project Version: Sha:  
New Test Run  
Test Details  
Test Name Description Operator  
UI\_Test\_Run (optional)  
Test Cases  
Onboarding Payload Tests SDK YAML Tests Mandatory SDK Python Tests **SDK Python Tests** Search test cases Summary  
Test Suites  
Python Testing Suite  
Python Testing Suite - Old script format  
Test Cases  
TC-ACE-1.3  
TC-ACE-2.1  
TC-ACE-2.2  
TC-ACL-2.2  
TC-ACL-2.11  
TC-BOOLCFG-2.1  
TC-BOOLCFG-3.1  
TC-BOOLCFG-4.1  
TC-BOOLCFG-4.2  
TC-BOOLCFG-4.3  
TC-BOOLCFG-4.4  
TC-BOOLCFG-5.1  
Please Select test cases  
Start Clear Selection

#### 1. Python Testing Suite

- For test cases that follow the expected template and have a commissioning first step.
- The user will be asked to make sure that the DUT is in Commissioning Mode at the start of the test suite setup and then the DUT will be commissioned.
- The commissioning will be kept throughout the execution of all its tests.

#### 2. Python Testing Suite - No commissioning

- For test cases that follow the expected template but don't have a commissioning first step.
- The selected tests will be executed without commissioning the DUT.
- The user will be asked to make sure that the DUT is in Commissioning Mode at the start of each test.

### 3. Python Testing Suite - Old script format

- For test cases that don't follow the expected template yet.
- The user will be asked to make sure that the DUT is in Commissioning Mode at the start of each test.
- The user will also be asked if the DUT should be commissioned at the start of each test. The DUT will be commissioned depending on the user's answer.

The screenshot shows the 'Test Execution' interface of a project named 'New Project'. On the left sidebar, there are icons for Home, Test, Utility, Settings, and Project. The 'Test' icon is selected. In the main area, under 'Test Cases', there are three items: 'SDK Python Tests' (01), 'Python Testing Suite - Legacy' (01), and 'TC-ACE-1.2'. A modal dialog box titled 'Make sure the DUT is in Commissioning Mode' is open in the center. It contains two radio buttons: 'DONE' (selected) and 'FAILED'. At the bottom right of the modal is a blue 'Submit' button. The background shows log output for the TC-ACE-1.2 test case, which includes configuration details like bind mounts and environment variables, and a command to execute the test harness.

This screenshot is similar to the previous one, showing the 'Test Execution' interface for 'New Project'. The 'Test' icon is selected in the sidebar. The 'Test Cases' list includes 'SDK Python Tests' (01), 'Python Testing Suite - Legacy' (01), and 'TC-ACE-1.2'. A modal dialog box titled 'Should the DUT be commissioned to run this test case?' is open. It contains two radio buttons: 'YES' (selected) and 'NO'. At the bottom right of the modal is a blue 'Submit' button. The background log output for the TC-ACE-1.2 test case is identical to the previous screenshot, showing the same configuration and execution command.

#### 10.5.2.3. Reuse commissioning information

This allows users to perform multiple test run executions without the need to perform the commissioning step in every test run execution. The TH is now storing the last commissioning information, so a prompt will present asking user to reuse those previous commissioning information or if he wants to perform a new commissioning procedure.

New Project ▾

Version: spring2025 Sha: Unknown

Home Test Utility Settings

### Test Execution

Test Cases

- SDK Python Tests [0]
- Python Testing Suite [0]

Logs

Run Test Runner is Ready  
TH Version: spring2025  
TH SHA: Unknown  
TH SDK SHA: 017e8bb5

Test Run Executing

Start Python test  
Commissioning, already done  
TH0 writes ACL all view on PIXIT.ACE.TESTENDPOINT  
TH1 reads EP0 descriptor - expect SUCCESS  
TH2 reads EP0 descriptor - expect SUCCESS  
TH3 reads EP0 descriptor - expect SUCCESS  
TH0 writes ACL TH1 view on EP0  
TH1 reads EP0 descriptor - expect SUCCESS  
TH2 reads EP0 descriptor - expect UNSUPPORTED\_ACCESS  
TH3 reads EP0 descriptor - expect UNSUPPORTED\_ACCESS  
TH0 writes ACL TH2 view on EP0  
TH1 reads EP0 descriptor - expect UNSUPPORTED\_ACCESS  
TH2 reads EP0 descriptor - expect UNSUPPORTED\_ACCESS  
TH3 reads EP0 descriptor - expect UNSUPPORTED\_ACCESS  
TH0 writes ACL TH3 view on EP0  
TH1 reads EP0 descriptor - expect UNSUPPORTED\_ACCESS  
TH2 reads EP0 descriptor - expect UNSUPPORTED\_ACCESS

Do you want to reuse the previous commissioning information?  
If you select NO, a new commissioning will be performed

YES  
 NO

Submit

4d53e721b2

```
#####
#posixPath('/home/ubuntu/certification-tool/backend/test_collections/matter/sdk_tests/support/performance_tests/scripts/sdk/TC_COMMISSIONING_1_0.py'): {'bind': '/root/python_testing/scripts/sdk/TC_COMMISSIONING_1_0.py', 'mode': 'rw'}, posixPath('/home/ubuntu/certification-tool/backend/test_collections/matter/sdk_tests/support/performance_tests/scripts/sdk/accessory_manager.py'): {'bind': '/root/python_testing/scripts/sdk/accessory_manager.py', 'mode': 'rw'}, posixPath('/home/ubuntu/certification-tool/backend/test_collections/matter/sdk_tests/support/performance_tests/scripts/sdk/simulated_accessory.py'): {'bind': '/root/python_testing/scripts/sdk/simulated_accessory.py', 'mode': 'rw'}}}
User prompt: "Make sure the DUT is in Commissioning Mode"
User chose prompt option DONE
User prompt: "Do you want to reuse the previous commissioning information?"
```

# 11. Platform certification configuration

Platform certification is the process of validating that a hardware or software platform meets specific technical and compliance standards. Certifying the platform allows device manufacturers to build products using a pre-approved foundation, reducing development time and simplifying the certification process for their final products.

## 11.1. Selecting Test Cases Rules

The Test Harness applies different rules to pre-select test cases depending on the type of certification being performed. The selection process considers specific flags present in the PICS file and, in certain cases—such as when PLAT.CERT or PLAT.CERT.TESTS.DONE PICS are present, it also evaluates the contents of additional configuration files, namely `generated-platform-cert-test-list.json` and `dmp-test-skip.xml`.

The `dmp-test-skip.xml` file is provided by the PICS Tool, while the `generated-platform-cert-test-list.json` file is a static file maintained by the Platform team. The `generated-platform-cert-test-list.json` file can be found in the `./backend/test_collections/matter/platform-cert` directory.

The three selection modes are:

- **Platform Certification**
- **Derived Product Certification**
- **Full Product Certification**

Each mode is designed to ensure that only the relevant test cases are executed based on the scope and purpose of the certification.

### 11.1.1. Platform Certification

In this mode, the product is being certified as a platform. The behavior is defined as follows:

- The PICS file must contain the `PLAT.CERT` flag set to `True`.
- The TH will pre-select test cases that:
  - Are explicitly listed in the `generated-platform-cert-test-list.json` file and also comply with the standard PICS rules.

### 11.1.2. Derived Product Certification

This mode applies to products built on a previously certified platform. The behavior is:

- The PICS file must contain the `PLAT.CERT.TESTS.DONE` flag set to `True`, along with any product-specific PICS entries.
- The TH will pre-select test cases that:
  - Comply with the standard PICS rules.
  - Are **not** listed in the `dmp-test-skip.xml` (DMP file).

### 11.1.3. Full Product Certification

This is the default mode when the product does not fall under the previous two categories:

- The PICS file may contain any PICS entries, except **PLAT.CERT** and **PLAT.CERT.TESTS.DONE**.
- The TH will pre-select test cases according to standard PICS rules only.

## 11.2. Configuration Input

On the project configuration screen, users can upload both the PICS file and the optional **dmp-test-skip.xml** file. Based on the content of the PICS file, the TH determines the certification mode by checking the values of the following flags:

- **PLAT.CERT = True** → Platform Certification
- **PLAT.CERT.TESTS.DONE = True** → Derived Product Certification
- Neither flag set → Full Product Certification



PLAT.CERT and PLAT.CERT.TESTS.DONE are mutually exclusive. Please enable only one of them.

This logic enables the TH to filter and pre-select the appropriate test cases based on the selected certification type.

The **dmp-test-skip.xml** file can be uploaded either by dragging and dropping the file into the upload area or by manually selecting it. Note that only one DMP file is accepted at a time. If a second DMP file is uploaded, the previous configuration will be discarded.



The file must be named exactly **dmp-test-skip.xml**. Renaming the file will result in it being ignored by the Test Harness.

Once the DMP file is uploaded, its content can be viewed in the panel on the left under the "dmp\_test\_skip" item, as shown in the figure.

The screenshot shows the 'Edit Project' interface. On the left, there's a 'Project Name' field containing 'Platform-Cert'. Below it is a 'Project Config' section with a JSON-like configuration object. A red box highlights the 'dmp\_test\_skip' key. The value is an array of strings: ["TC-DD-3.1", "TC-DD-3.2", "TC-DD-3.3", "TC-DD-3.19", "TC-OPCREDS-3.1", "TC-OPCREDS-3.2", "TC-OPCREDS-3.4", "TC-OPCREDS-3.5", "TC-OPCREDS-3.6"]. To the right of the configuration is a 'PICS' panel listing various test plans and clusters. At the bottom right are 'Cancel' and 'Update' buttons.

```
{
  "dmp_test_skip": [
    "TC-DD-3.1",
    "TC-DD-3.2",
    "TC-DD-3.3",
    "TC-DD-3.19",
    "TC-OPCREDS-3.1",
    "TC-OPCREDS-3.2",
    "TC-OPCREDS-3.4",
    "TC-OPCREDS-3.5",
    "TC-OPCREDS-3.6"
  ]
}
```

PICS

- Access Control cluster
- Access Control Enforcement Test Plan
- Administrator Commissioning Cluster Test Plan
- Base
- Diagnostic Logs Cluster Test Plan
- General Commissioning Cluster Test Plan

Cancel      Update