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## **IBM® Rational® Rhapsody® TestConductor Add On**



**Testing on a Linux Target**



***Rhapsody<sup>®</sup>***

**IBM<sup>®</sup> Rational<sup>®</sup> Rhapsody<sup>®</sup>  
TestConductor Add On**

**Testing on a Linux Target**

**Release 2.4.3**



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## Contacting IBM® Rational® Software Support

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Before you contact IBM Rational Software Support, gather the background information that you will need to describe your problem. When describing a problem to an IBM software support specialist, be as specific as possible and include all relevant background information so that the specialist can help you solve the problem efficiently. To save time, know the answers to these questions:

What software versions were you running when the problem occurred?

Do you have logs, traces, or messages that are related to the problem?

Can you reproduce the problem? If so, what steps do you take to reproduce it?

Is there a workaround for the problem? If so, be prepared to describe the workaround.

# Introduction

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This document describes how TestCases can be executed with IBM® Rational® Rhapsody® TestConductor Add On on a Linux target, while Rhapsody is running on a Windows or Linux host. We assume that the basic installation is already done: Rhapsody is installed on the Windows or Linux host with the option enabled to develop applications for a Linux target, a Linux distribution supported by Rhapsody is installed on the target, and a TCP/IP connection between the host and the Linux target machine is available. Rhapsody running on the host will invoke the tested application on the target via this TCP/IP connection, and during test execution the communication between Rhapsody animation and the application uses TCP/IP. Also needed is a network drive or a folder which is accessible both from the host and the Linux target machine: when generating code for the modeled application Rhapsody writes the files into this folder, and the code is compiled on the connected Linux machine. In this document we will further refer to this shared folder as “/mnt/winlinux”. We will describe the execution of TestCases on a Linux target using an example.

# Preparing the Execution

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## Rhapsody share for Linux Targets

In order to compile and link the tested application the Rhapsody framework for Linux is needed. The Linux framework has to be installed on the Linux target. A tar archive with this framework can be found in the folder Rhapsody\Share\LangCpp of the Rhapsody installation: copy the file linuxShare.tar to /mnt/winlinux and untar it there. The archive contains header and library files and a folder Share/etc with some scripts and helper tools.

In addition, to compile the tested application some additional header and source files provided by TestConductor are needed: create a folder “TestConductor” in the folder /mnt/winlinux and copy the three files TestConductor.h, TestConductor\_C.c and TestConductor\_C.h from the folder Rhapsody/TestConductor/ of your host Rhapsody installation to /mnt/winlinux/TestConductor.

If the Linux share is installed somewhere else on the Linux machine, you have to make sure that the folders “Share” and “TestConductor” have the same parent folder.

## Preparing the Rhapsody model

### Folder for generated code

Start Rhapsody and open the model you want to test. It is not needed that the whole Rhapsody model is stored in the folder /mnt/winlinux. Only the generated code for the tested application has to be generated into this folder: if the model is not stored in /mnt/winlinux, open the feature tab of the Linux CG configuration, go to the “Settings” tab, uncheck the check box “Directory – Use Default”, and enter a path in /mnt/winlinux (in Windows path notation).

If you now invoke the code generation for the Linux CG configuration the code for the application will be generated into /mnt/winlinux and is ready to be compiled on the Linux machine.

### Invoke make to build the application

The property CPP\_CG:Linux:InvokeMake of the CG configuration can be used to specify the necessary command(s) to compile the application on the Linux target. The command entered in this property is performed when the user invokes the menu Code->Build.

The shell script *linuxmake* in the folder /mnt/winlinux/Share/etc can be used to invoke the compiler. The script has to be invoked with at least two arguments: the first argument is the path to the Makefile generated for the CG configuration. The second argument has to be one of the make targets *build*, *rebuild* or *clean*. This script uses two other scripts (*removeCR.sh* to remove *carriage return* characters from the Makefile and *changeOMROOT.sh* to set the correct path for the header and library files of the linux framework) to prepare the Makefile, and then invokes the make command.

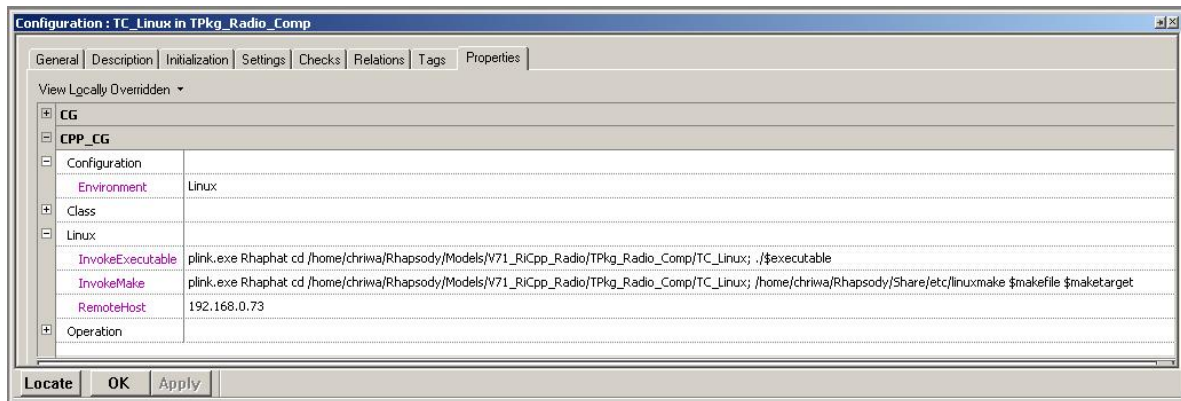
SSH can be used to both login onto the Linux target, and to invoke the linuxmake script from the host.



## Invoke the application

The property `CPP_CG:Linux:InvokeExecutable` of the CG configuration can be used to specify the command to launch the application. Again SSH can be used to login onto the Linux machine and to launch the application. For a better automation of the TestCase execution (especially if multiple TestCases of a TestContext/TestPackage shall be executed) the SSH login on the Linux target can be done using an *authorized key*: This way the user does not have to enter a password each time the application is launched. A series of TestCases can be fully automatically executed on the Linux target.

## Example



The screenshot shows an example for the settings of the properties. In this example the program “`plink.exe`” is used to establish the connection between the host and the Linux target. `plink` is part of the “PuTTY” toolset; PuTTY is a free SSH implementation for Windows and Unix.

The values of the changed properties are:

- `InvokeExecutable`: “`plink.exe Rhaphat cd /home/chriwa/Rhapsody/Models/V71_RiCpp_Radio/TPkg_Radio_Comp/TC_Linux; ./$executable`”
- `InvokeMake`: “`plink.exe Rhaphat cd /home/chriwa/Rhapsody/Models/V71_RiCpp_Radio/TPkg_Radio_Comp/TC_Linux; /home/chriwa/Rhapsody/Share/etc/linuxmake $makefile $maketarget`”
- `RemoteHost`: This should be set to the IP address of the host machine

PuTTY allows to save the settings of a session (login machine, login name, etc.) and re-load a session. In this example a session named “Rhaphat” is used.

If the build of the application is invoked the program `plink.exe` loads the session “Rhaphat” and logs in on the Linux target. Then the directory is changed to the directory containing the generated code and the script `linuxmake` is invoked to compile the application.

If the application is launched the program `plink.exe` loads the session “Rhaphat” and logs in on the Linux target. Then the directory is changed to the directory with the application binary and the application is launched.

# Pitfalls and Limitations

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- If the TestCase execution is activated TestConductor starts the application of the used TestConfiguration (if the TestContext of the TestCase does not have a TestConfiguration, then the currently active CG Configuration is used). Currently, TestConductor does not support having more than one TestConfiguration for a TestContext. If there are multiple CG Configurations (for example for different environments, Windows host, Cygwin host, Linux target), and the user wants to perform tests with a different CG Configuration, then the existing TestConfiguration has to be deleted and a new TestConfiguration pointing to another CG Configuration has to be added to the TestContext.