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Advanced integration testing with Fuse Fabric

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about me

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Open source contributor

Apache Karaf

Apache Camel

Apache ServiceMix

Apache Jclouds

Fuse Fabric



overview

What are integration tests anyway?

“a phase in testing where individual modules are combined & tested as a group”



overview

Fabric is not:

“yet another testing framework”

Fabric is used for:

Creating

Provisioning

Managing “*Distributed Containers*”

Fabric focuses:

Karaf based containers

But can also support external clients



agenda

Why bother with integration testing?

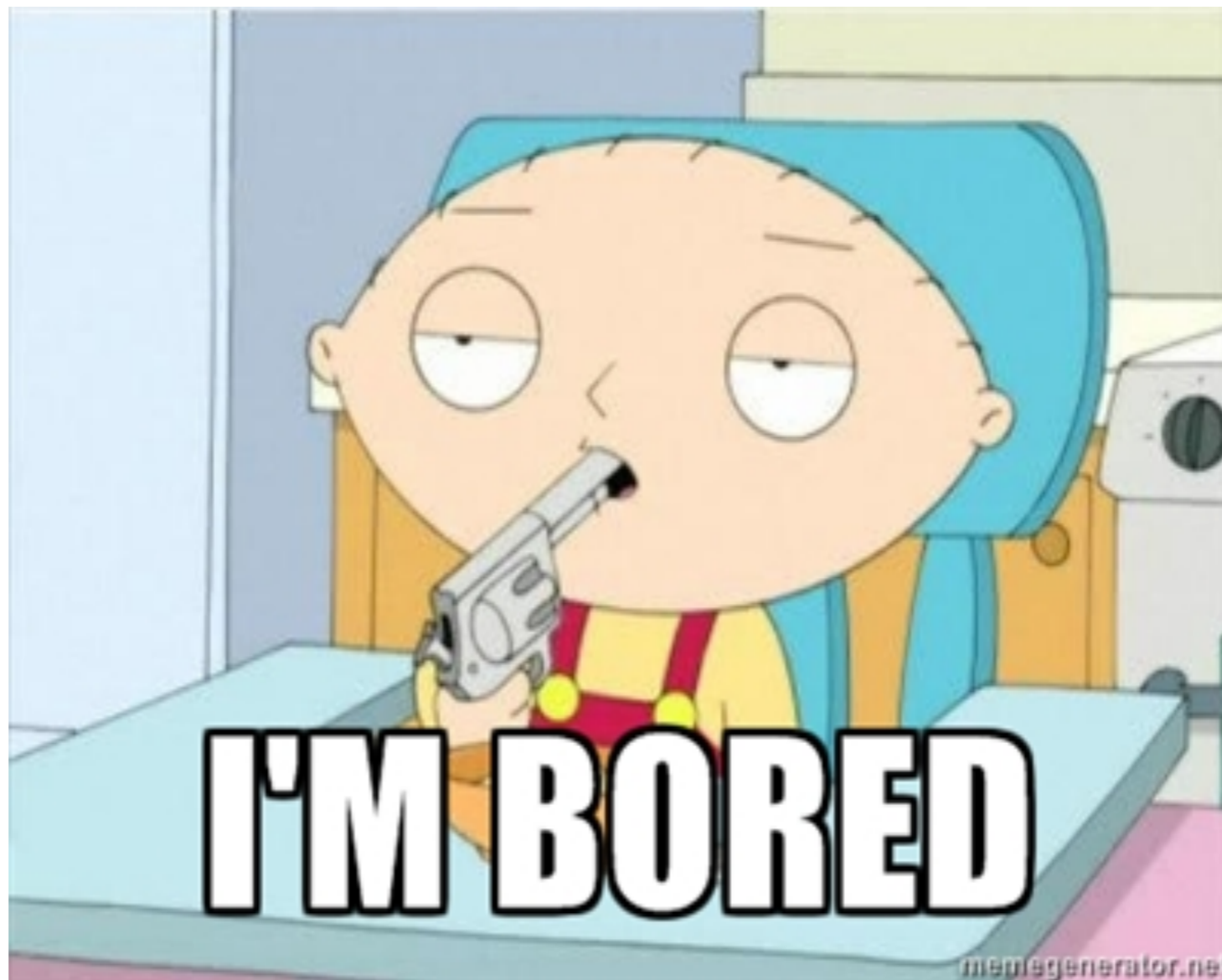
Tools of the trade

Pax-Exam

Using Fuse Fabric inside tests



why bother?





why bother?

$$1 + 1 = 3$$

Usually it's a little more complex than this



why bother?

Do my modules fit together?

...and what are those
unique constraints violations?

The image shows a green puzzle background. The equation $1+1=3$ is drawn across several puzzle pieces. The text "Do my modules fit together?" is at the top, and "...and what are those unique constraints violations?" is at the bottom, with "unique constraints violations?" in red.



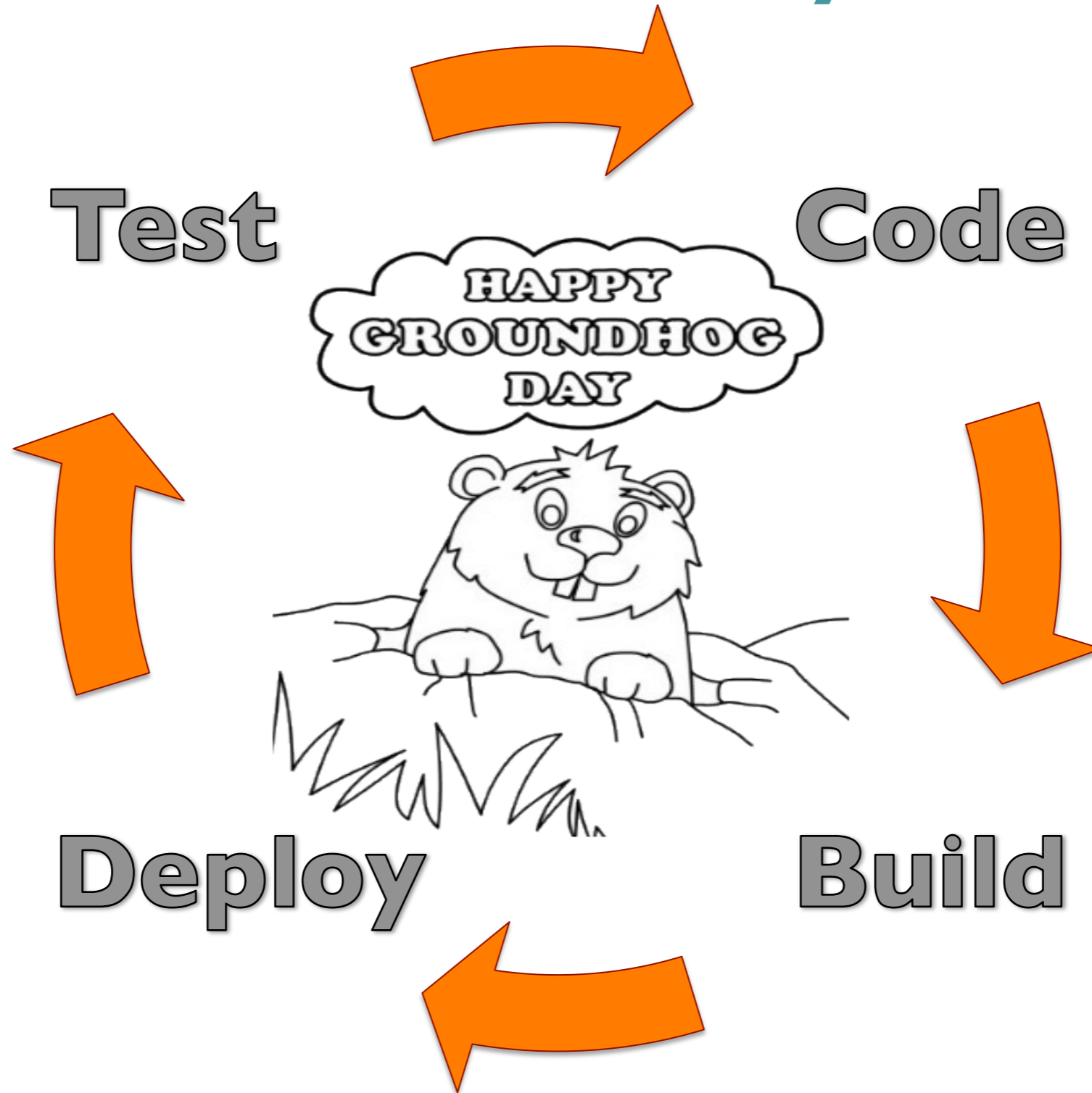
why bother?

Distributed computing challenges

Services are not always collocated



why bother?





Now what ?



OSGi testing tools



Container agnostic

Rich Tooling

Mostly JEE

Container agnostic

Mostly OSGi

Excellent Karaf Support



PaxExam



Pax-Exam



An OPS4J project

ASL 2.0 license

Current version: 3.0.3

Focus on : 2.6.0



Pax-Exam: “Concepts”



The container

The Probe



Pax-Exam: “Container”

The application container



Location
Configuration
Deployments

Pax-Exam: “Container”

@Configuration

```
public Option[] config() {
```

```
    return new Option[]{
```

```
        karafDistributionConfiguration().frameworkUrl(
            maven()
```

Location

```
        .groupId("org.apache.karaf")
```

```
        .artifactId("apache-karaf")
```

```
        .version("2.3.1").type("zip"))
```

```
        .karafVersion("2.3.1")
```

```
        .name("Apache Karaf"),
```

Configuration

```
        logLevel(LogLevelOption.LogLevel.WARN)
```

Deployments

```
        mavenBundle("my.super.cool", "dependency", "1.0.0"),
```

```
    )
```

```
};
```

```
}
```





Pax-Exam: “Probe”

The test artifact

Test Classes
Test Resources





Pax-Exam: “Probe”

```
@ProbeBuilder
public TestProbeBuilder builder(TestProbeBuilder probe) {
    String dynamicImports = "*,org.apache.felix.service.*;status=provisional";
    probe.setHeader(DYNAMICIMPORT_PACKAGE, dynamicImports);
    return probe;
}
```



Pax-Exam: “The test”

Typical junit test

@Inject support

Bundled inside the probe

Probe is deployed to the container



Pax-Exam: “The test”

```
@Inject
```

```
HelloWorldService helloWorld;
```

```
@Test
```

```
public void testService() {
```

```
    assertEquals("Hello World", helloWorld.greet());
```

```
}
```



Things to remember

Maven lifecycle

Install phase is after the test phase

Test dependencies

The “probe” is a bundle too

Ensure runtime dependencies are part of the container configuration

Isolation

The test methods runs in an other jvm



Apache Karaf shell

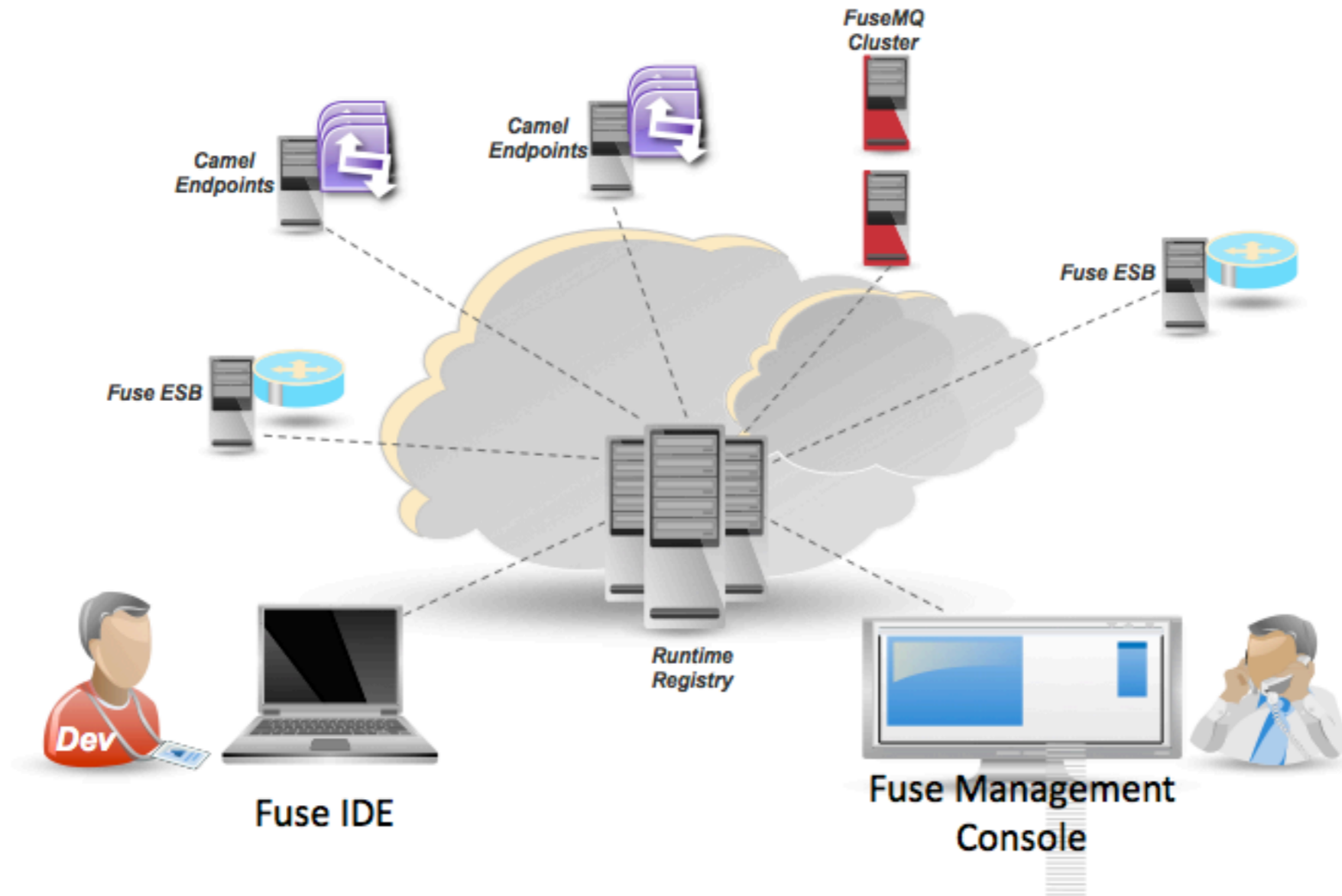
```
@Test
public void testService() {
    String response = executeCommand("camel:route-list");
    assertTrue(response.contains("awesome-route-1"));
}
```

Caution: Ansi escaped response!

```
@Test
public void testService() {
    String response = new AnsiString(
        executeCommand("camel:route-list");
    ).getPlain().toString();
    assertTrue(response.contains("awesome-route-1"));
}
```



Fuse Fabric





Fuse Fabric

A distributed service

**configuration
management
provisioning
coordination**

Mostly targets Karaf based Runtimes

Integrates with Camel, ActiveMQ, CXF



Fuse Fabric “registry”

Backed by Apache Zookeeper

configuration data

runtime data

Configuration

“provisioning information”

Runtime

Network addresses & ports

Clustered Services

Running applications



Fuse Fabric “profiles”

Fabric Profiles

Provisioning information

Hierarchical structure

Versioned “rolling upgrades”

Using Fabric Profiles

Assign profiles to containers

**Containers provision themselves
according to the profile**



Fuse Fabric “profiles”

Out of the box profiles

Karaf

Camel

CXF

MQ

DOSGi

Example profiles for

Camel

CXF

MQ



Fuse Fabric “agent”

A service that provisions containers

Reads the assigned profiles

Resolves “dependencies”

Downloads requirements

Removes obsolete artifacts

Installs new artifacts



Fuse Fabric “weaving”

Fabric can weave itself

Fabric can install containers

locally aka “child containers”

via SSH aka “ssh containers”

via IAAS aka “cloud containers”



Fuse Fabric

So what's the role of Fabric in testing?

Create multiple distributed containers

Provision remote services

Discover services

Coordinate



FabricTestSupport

A default “container” configuration

A set of convenience methods

Executing Shell commands

Looking up Fabric services

Interacting with containers

and more...



Creating a Fabric

@Test

```
public void testLocalFabricCluster() throws Exception {  
    executeCommand("fabric:create -n --clean root");  
    //Get all cluster containers.  
    Container[] containers = getFabricService().getContainers();  
  
    assertNotNull(containers);  
    assertEquals("Expected to find 1 container",1, containers.length);  
    assertEquals("Expected to find the root container","root", containers[0].getId());  
}
```

Will create a fabric
and “assert” the cluster members



Creating a child container

@Test

```
public void testLocalChildCreation() throws Exception {  
    executeCommand("fabric:create -n");  
    ContainerBuilder.child(1)  
        .withName("child")  
        .assertProvisioningResult()  
        .build();  
}
```

Will create a child container
and “assert” the status

Provisioning containers

@Test

```
public void testLocalChildCreation() throws Exception {  
    executeCommand("fabric:create -n");  
    ContainerBuilder.child(1)  
        .withName("child")  
        .withProfiles("example-camel")  
        .assertProvisioningResult()  
        .build();  
}
```

Sets a provisioning profile



Provisioning containers

@Test

```
public void testRemoteCamelRoutes() throws Exception {  
    executeCommand("fabric:create -n");  
    ContainerBuilder.child(1)  
        .withName("child")  
        .withProfiles("example-camel")  
        .assertProvisioningResult()  
        .build();  
  
    StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();  
    //Connect to remote container  
    sb.append("fabric:connect");  
    //Using the default credentials  
    sb.append(" -u admin -p admin");  
    //The name of the remote container  
    sb.append(" child");  
    //The remote command  
    sb.append(" camel:route-list");  
    String r = executeCommand(cmd);  
    assertTrue(r.contains("super-cool-route");  
}
```





Not only commands

Remote commands is one option ...

Each container registers:

JMX URL

HTTP port

All webapp URLs

You can get info via JMX

You can get info via Rest

You can even run Selenium



Using multiple containers

Why don't I just use the root container?

Services are not always co-located

Message Brokers

Camel Routes

Web Services

Web Applications

Can be spread across multiple hosts!

And we need to test this !!!



Using discovery

Fabric provides discovery for:

ActiveMQ brokers

Camel endpoints

Distributed OSGi services

And you can use it in your tests !



Discovering a broker

Discovery is as simple as using the url:

“**discovery:(fabirc:default)**”

```
<bean id="jmsConnectionFactory"  
  class="org.apache.activemq.ActiveMQConnectionFactory">  
  <property name="brokerURL" value="discovery:(fabric:default)" />  
  <property name="userName" value="{username}" />  
  <property name="password" value="{password}" />  
</bean>
```



Using it inside the test

```
@Test
public void testCamelWithBrokerDiscovery() throws Exception {
    executeCommand("fabric:create -n");
    //Create an MQ container
    ContainerBuilder.child(1)
        .withName("broker")
        .withProfiles("mq")
        .assertProvisioningResult()
        .build();

    //Create a Camel container
    ContainerBuilder.child(2)
        .withName("camel")
        .withProfiles("example-camel")
        .assertProvisioningResult()
        .build();
    //Add your assertions here....
}
```




ContainerBuilder

Not just “child” containers

Supports “remote” containers

Supports variable number & type

Supports environment configuration



ContainerBuilder via ssh

@Test

```
public void testCreate() throws Exception {  
    System.err.println(executeCommand("fabric:create -n"));  
    Set<Container> containers = ContainerBuilder.ssh(1)  
        .withName("cnt")  
        .assertProvisioningResult()  
        .build();  
}
```

Uses env to retrieve ssh configuration

Can support any number of containers



ContainerBuilder

@Test

```
public void testCreate() throws Exception {  
    System.err.println(executeCommand("fabric:create -n"));  
    Set<Container> containers = ContainerBuilder.create()  
        .withName("cnt")  
        .assertProvisioningResult()  
        .build();  
}
```

Both type and conf are found in env.

Without changes in the source:

Devs can use say 3 “child” containers
Jenkins/Hudson can use 10 “remote”

ContainerBuilder Tips

Don't forget to cleanup

@After

```
public void tearDown() throws InterruptedException {  
    ContainerBuilder.destroy();  
}
```

Build all containers at once

Assign containers later

```
Set<Container> cnts = ContainerBuilder.create()  
    .withName("cnt")  
    .assertProvisioningResult()  
    .build();  
List<Container> cntList = new ArrayList<Container>(cnts);  
List<Container> mqCnts = cntList.subList(0, cntList.size() / 2);  
List<Container> camelCnts = cntList.subList(cntList.size() / 2, cntList.size());
```





Resources

Fuse Fabric

<http://fuse.fusesource.org/fabric/>

<https://github.com/jboss-fuse/fuse>

Pax-Exam

<https://ops4j1.jira.com/wiki/display/paxexam/Pax+Exam>



Questions ?