



DesignNews

Test Automation Design for Embedded Systems

DAY 2: Using Docker for a Test Automation Environment

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THE SPEAKER



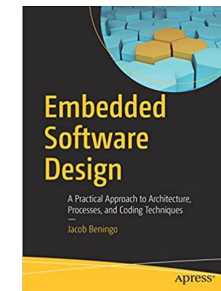
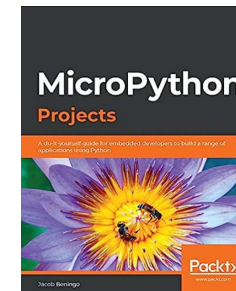
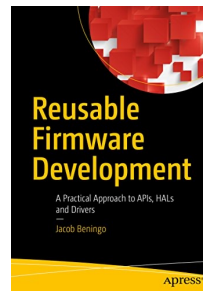
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Beningo Embedded Group – CEO / Founder

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Help teams deliver higher-quality embedded software faster. We specialize in creating and promoting embedded software excellence in businesses around the world.



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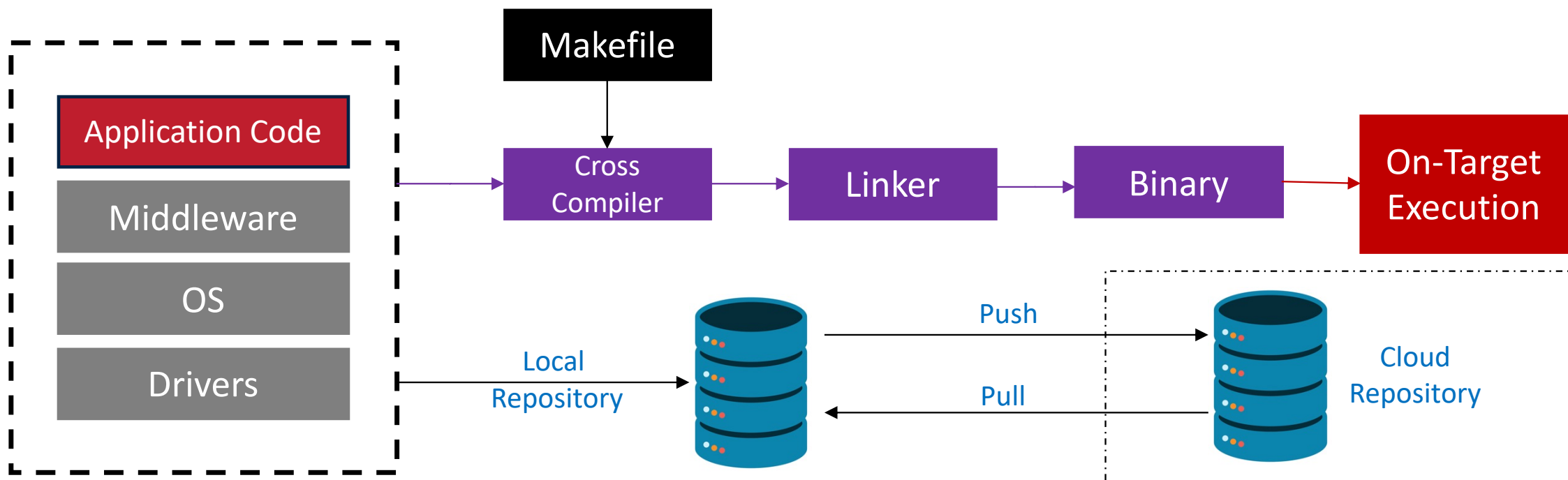
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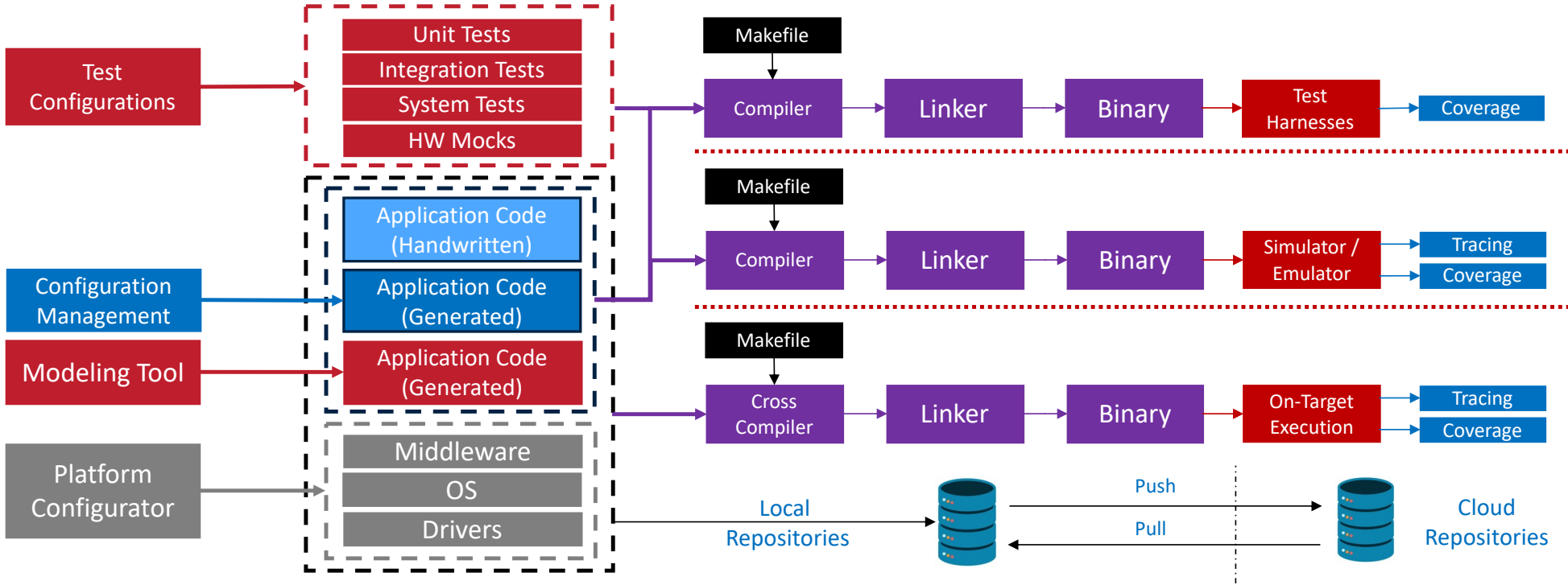
01

Embedded Build Systems

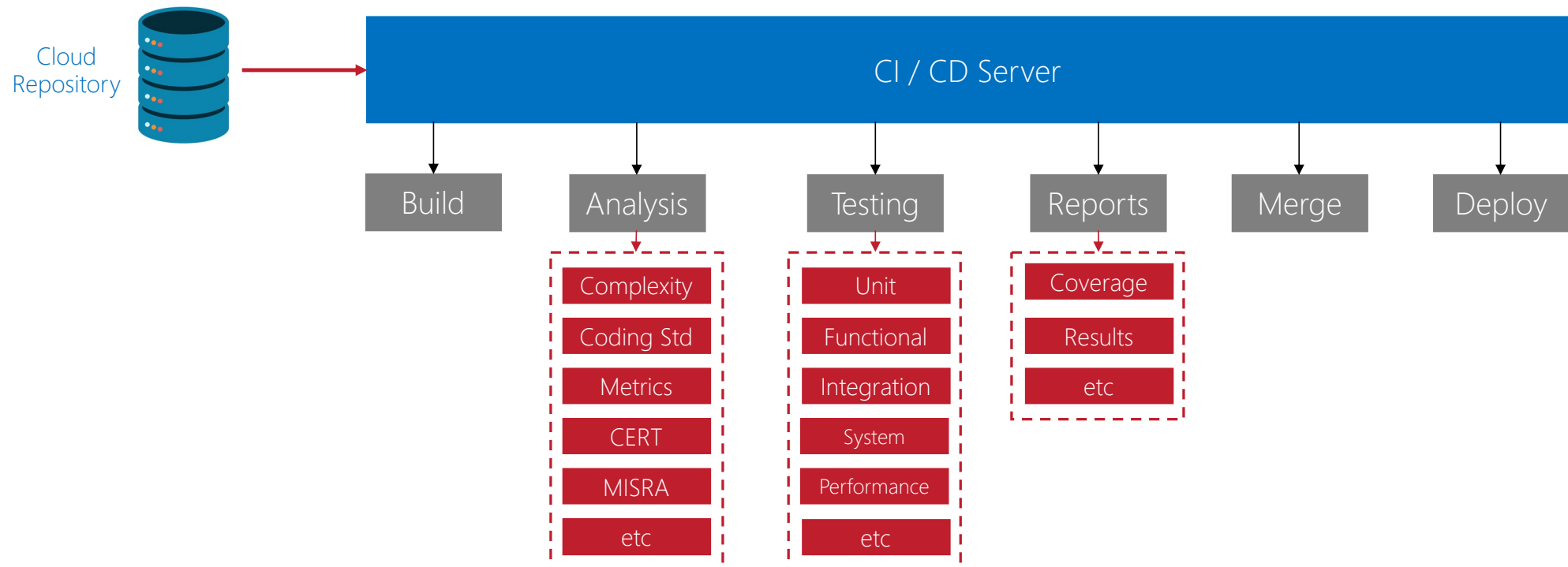
Traditional Build Systems



Modern Build Systems



Continuous Integration / Continuous Deployment (CI/CD)



Audience POLL Question

How would you classify your build system today?

- Traditional
- Modern
- In between
- Other



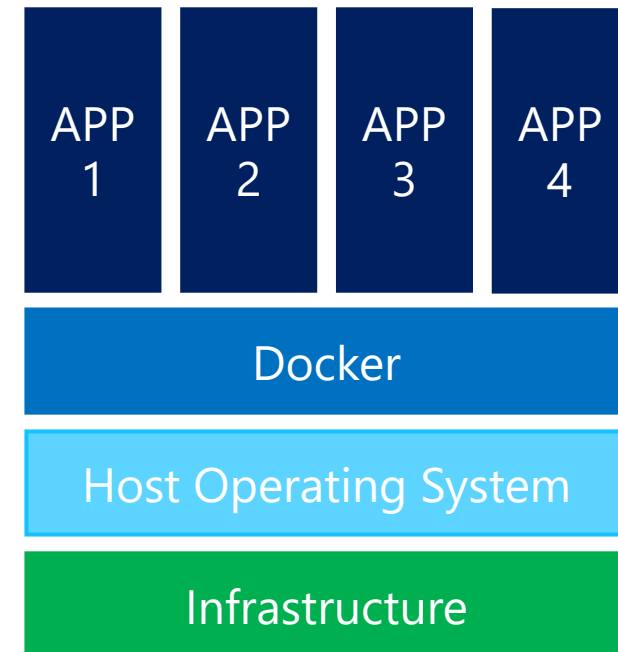
Docker

02

Docker Containers

A **container** is a standard unit of software that packages up code and all its dependencies, so the application runs quickly and reliably from one computing environment to another.

A **Docker container** image is a lightweight, standalone, executable package of software that includes everything needed to run an application: code, runtime, system tools, system libraries and settings.



Benefits of Containers

1. **Consistent Environment:** Containers provide a consistent development environment across all stages of the embedded software lifecycle, from development to testing to deployment. This reduces the "it works on my machine" problem.
2. **Isolation:** Containers isolate the build environment from the host system, ensuring that dependencies and configurations do not clash with the developer's environment or with other projects.
3. **Dependency Control:** By using containers, you can precisely control and version the dependencies and tools required for your build, ensuring that every build uses the exact same set of tools and libraries
4. **Portability:** Since containers package an application with all of its dependencies, the containerized build system can easily be moved between different machines, different CI/CD systems, or even different cloud providers without needing any changes.
5. **CI/CD Integration:** Containers integrate well with continuous integration and continuous deployment (CI/CD) pipelines, allowing you to create reproducible builds and automate the testing and deployment of embedded software.

Docker Architecture

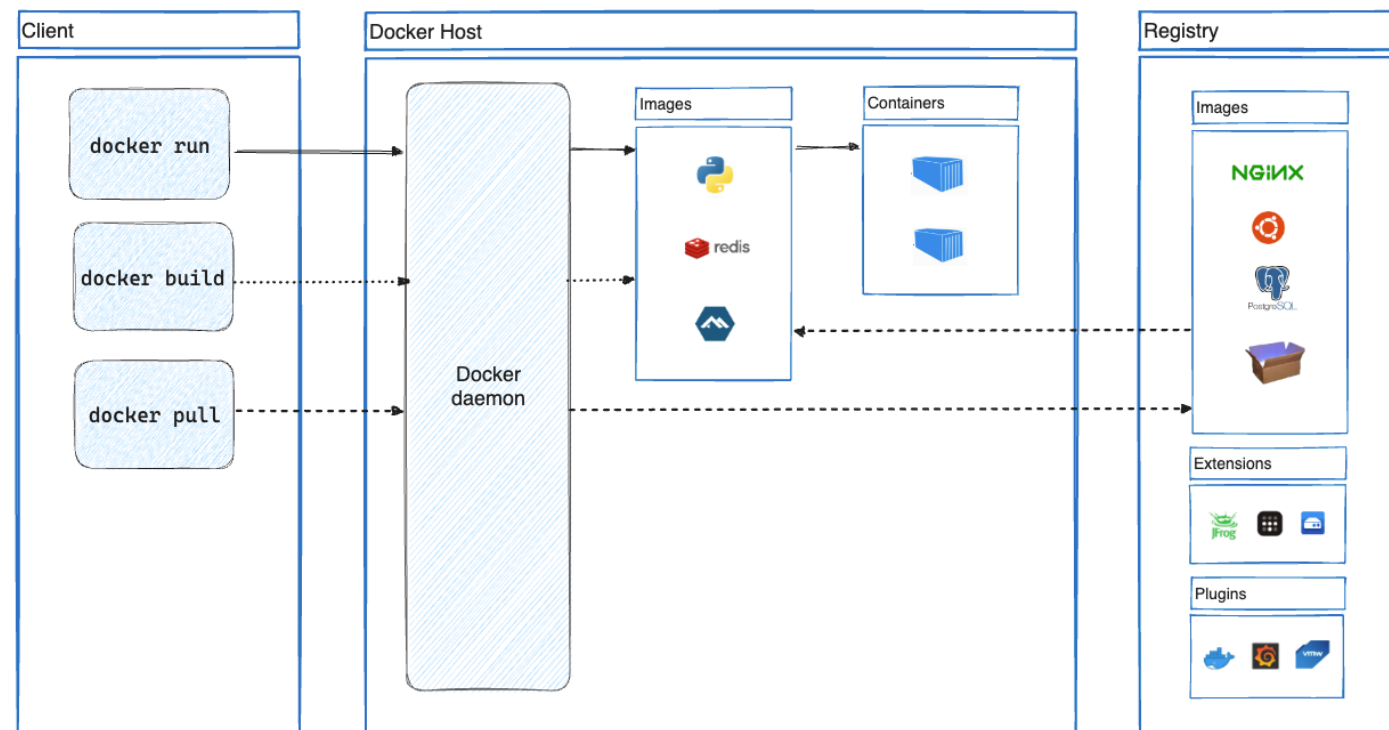
Client – Docker API and command interface.

Daemon – listens for API requests and manages Docker objects.

Images – ready-to-use templates with instructions for creating a container.

Container – A runnable instance of an image.

Registry – stores Docker images.



Audience POLL Question

Do you use Docker?

- No, I don't like it
- No, my company doesn't allow me to
- Yes, because I'm forced to
- Yes, because it makes my job easier



Containerizing Your Test Environment

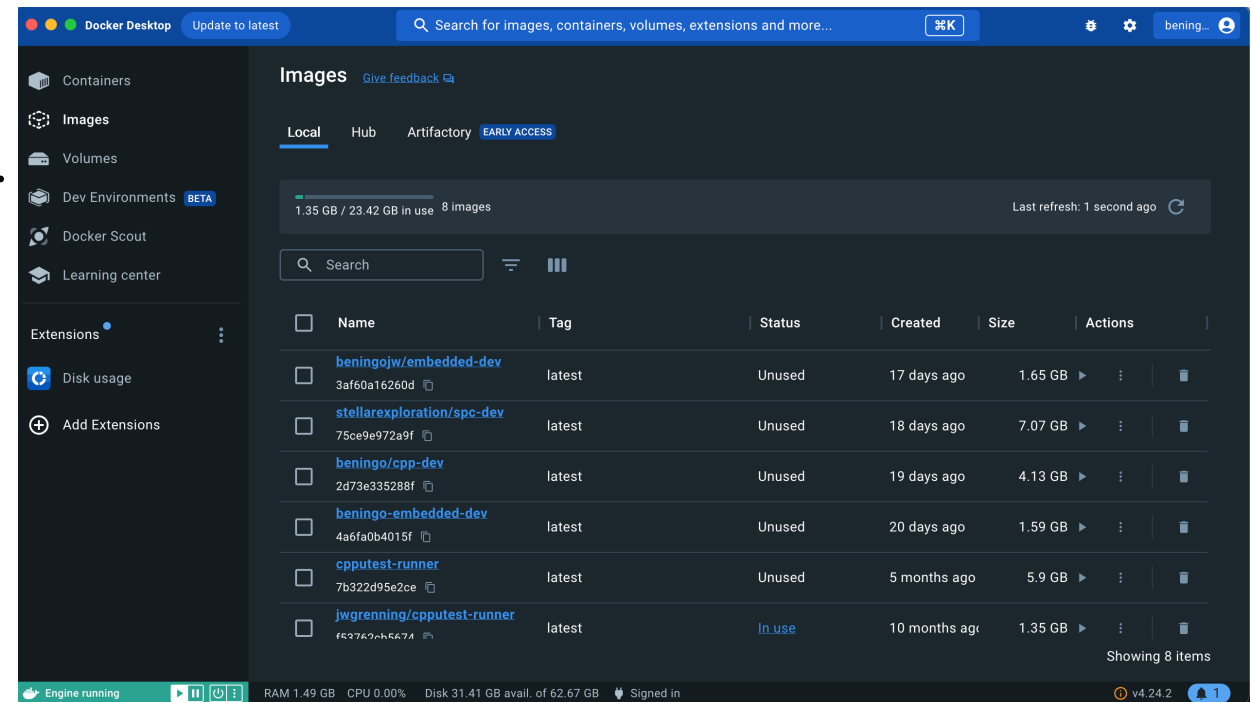
03

Docker Desktop

Docker Desktop is a MacOS, Windows, or Linux application that enables building and sharing of containerized applications. It includes:

- Docker Daemon
- Docker Client
- Docker Compose
- Docker Content Trust
- Kubernetes
- Credential Helper

Interesting for Embedded folks!



Building a Container

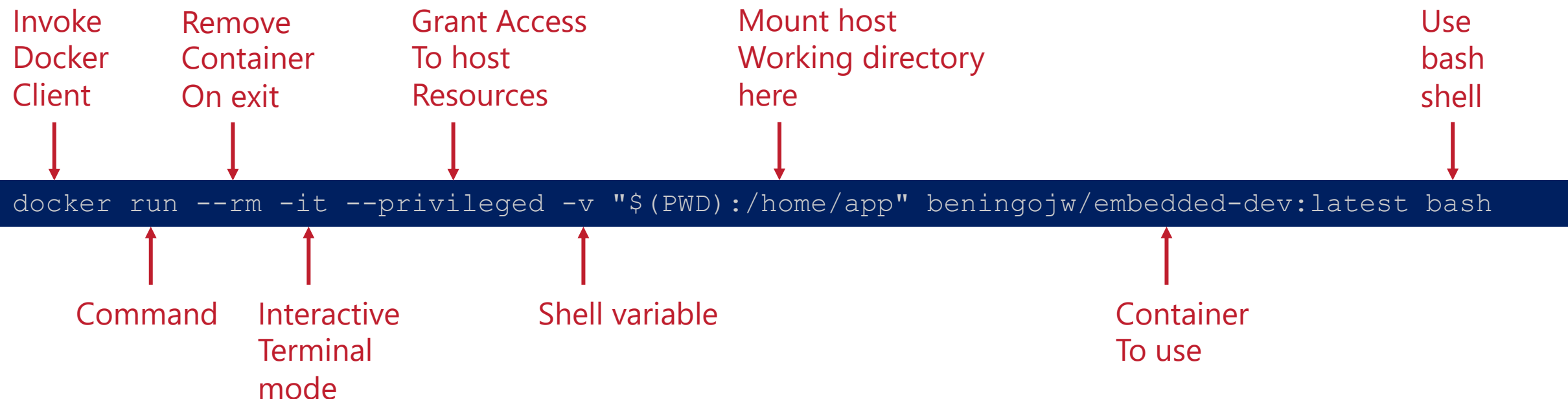
Dockerfile – a text document that contains all the commands a user could call on the command line to assemble an image in Docker.

docker-compose.yml - file to configure your application's services, networks, and volumes. Then, with a single command, you create and start all the services defined in your configuration.

```
docker build -t beningo/w/embedded-dev .
```

```
Dockerfile > ...
You, 3 weeks ago | 1 author (You)
1  # Use the latest version of Ubuntu as the base image
2  FROM ubuntu:latest
3
4  # Set the maintainer label
5  LABEL maintainer="jacob@beningo.com"
6
7  # Set environment variables to non-interactive (this will prevent some prompts)
8  ENV DEBIAN_FRONTEND=non-interactive
9
10 # Update package lists, install basic tools, toolchains, stlink-tools, and clean up
11 RUN apt-get update -y && \
12     apt-get install -y --no-install-recommends \
13         autoconf \
14         automake \
15         curl \
16         build-essential \
17         git \
18         libtool \
19         make \
20         pkg-config \
21         ca-certificates \
22         software-properties-common \
23         clang-format \
24         clang-tidy \
25         stlink-tools \
26         cmake \
27         ninja-build && \
28         apt-get clean && \
29         rm -rf /var/lib/apt/lists/*
```

Running a Container



Audience POLL Question

What is the most important automation tool you'd want in a container?

- a) Cpputest for unit testing
- b) Python for system level testing
- c) Build system for testing code builds
- d) Code analysis tools
- e) other

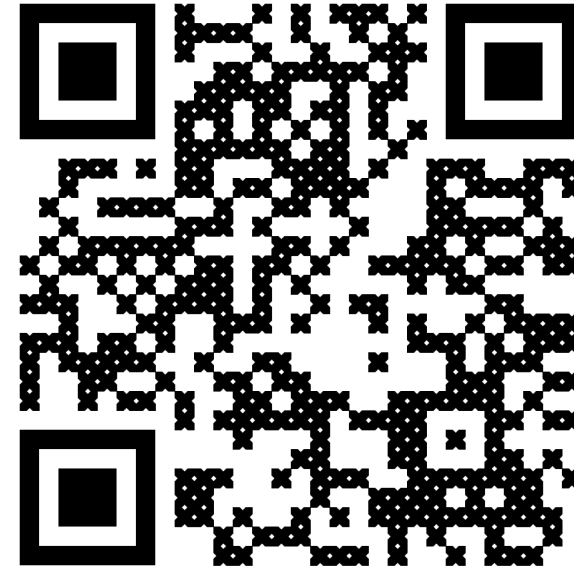
●● Next Steps

04

Test Automation Build System

Build System Example

- Docker container build system
- Makefile-based
- Cmake with Ninja Example
- Compilation scripts
- Integrated tools like cpputest



<https://mailchi.mp/beningo/beningo-devops>

Additional Resources

Please consider the resources below:

- [Jacob's Blogs](#)
- [Jacob's CEC courses](#)
- [Embedded Software Academy](#)
- Embedded Bytes Newsletter
 - <http://bit.ly/1BAHYXm>

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Next Steps

✓ Introduction to Test Automation Design

✓ Using Docker for a Test Automation Environment

Unit-Testing Using Test-Driven Development Part 1

Unit-Testing Using Test-Driven Development Part 2

Automating System-Level Testing



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