



RBMS Template Engine

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1. RBMS Template Engine

The RBMS Template Engine is an execution engine for templates. A folder in the filesystem serves as template storage for the engine. The content of the folder follows a convention.

1.1. Template Folder structure

Template folder structure

```
templates
|-- includes
|   |-- <include-template>.gojson
|-- <template name>
|   |-- config.yaml
|   |-- <include-template>.gojson
|   |-- <main-template>.gojson
```

The template engine uses one templates folder where all the templates are stored. Each template resides in his own folder, the folder name is the template name. The `config.yaml` file inside a template folder indicates that this folder is a template. In this file also other configurations for the template engine can be made.

The template folder contains one `main-template` and can contain multiple `include-templates`. The include-templates can be included into the main template.

Folders that don't contain a `config.yaml` are not treated as templates. This folders can be used as containers for other include-template files.

1.2. Template config

This section describes the `config.yaml` file. Image this folder structure for the next examples.

Simple example folder structure

```
templates
|-- includes
|   |-- global_include.gojson
|-- sample
|   |-- config.yaml
|   |-- local_include.gojson
|   |-- main.gojson
```

Here there is a main-template which includes the local_include-template and the global_include-template. The `config.yaml` is used by the template engine to parse the right files, so that the include-directives work.

templates/sample/config.yaml

```
engine: golang
main_template: "main.gojson"
main_pattern: "*.gojson"
include_pattern: "includes/*.gojson"
post_processors:
  - removeTrailingCommas
  - prettyJSON
```

Table 1. config.yaml attributes

Attribute	Default	Description
engine	golang	selects the template engine, at the moment only golang is supported
main_template	none	points to the entrypoint of the rendering process, this template is used as the top most, it has to be included in the main pattern.
main_pattern	none	describes which files the engine should parse from the template folder.
include_pattern	none	describes which files the engine should additionally parse relative to the templates folder.
post_processors	none	allows to specify post processors that are used in that order on top of the generated output.

Table 2. Post processors

Attribute	Description
removeTrailingCommas	removes in json files the commas which are not valid, this makes the template much easier
removeEmptyLines	removes empty lines
prettyJSON	Pretty converts the input json into a more human readable format where each element is on its own line with clear indentation
uglyJSON	Ugly removes insignificant space characters from the input json byte slice and returns the compacted result.

1.3. GO Lang Template Engine

The default engine is the golang template engine. This gives some links to more detailed information.

The GO Lange template engine is based on:

- **GoLang test template**
The golang text template engine. This allows evaluating arguments, execute actions and include other templates.
- **sprig functions**
Beside of the default functions golang already provides, the sprig function library is added to the engine.

1.4. Example

This section shows a simple example, that covers a lot of functionality of the templates.

The example uses the following folder structure. Each file will be described in more detail.

Full example folder structure

```
templates
|-- includes
|   |-- global_include.gojson
|-- sample
|   |-- config.yaml
|   |-- example_variables.json
|   |-- local_include.gojson
|-- main.gojson
```

The template is called sample, because there is a config.yaml in the folder sample.

templates/sample/config.yaml

```
engine: golang
main_template: "main.gojson"
main_pattern: "*.gojson"
include_pattern: "includes/*.gojson"
post_processors:
  - removeTrailingCommas
  - prettyJSON
```

The **config.yaml** file states that the **main_template** is called **main.gojson**, so thats the entrypoint for the generation.

The **main_pattern** defines this files **templates/sample/*.gojson** should be parsed into the template engine, so also the **main_pattern** is included.

The **include_patterns** defines this files **templates/includes/*.gojson** should be parsed into the template engine.

The **post_processors** are used to remove the trailing commas and make the JSON output more readable.

Let's expect the following example variables structure.

templates/sample/example_variables.json

```
{
  "description": "sample",
  "interfaces": [
    {
      "name": "ifp_0/0/1",
      "ipv4": "127.0.0.1",
      "x": 5,
      "y": 3
    },
    {
      "name": "ifp_0/0/2",
      "ipv4": "127.0.0.2",
      "x": 4,
      "y": 4
    }
  ]
}
```

The this variables can be used to fill a template.

templates/sample/main.gojson

```
{{define "t1"}}
  "hostname": "static",
{{end}}
{
  {{template "t1"}}
  "description": "{{.description}}",
  "interfaces": {
    {{template "local_include.gojson" .interfaces}}
  },
  "list": {{template "global_include.gojson" .}}
}
```

This templates starts with a definition of a new template **t1** that will be used in this template.

This template **t1** is included immediately after **{**.

Then the description is added, the selection from the variable is done via the **.description**.

For the interfaces we use the local template **local_include.gojson**, the variables that are forwarded to the template are the **.interfaces** so only the array of the original variable set.

To render the list we include the **global_include.gojson** template and forward the original variable set.

templates/sample/local_include.gojson

```

{{range .}}
"{{.name}}": {
  "ip": "{{.ipv4}}",
  "1000/x*y": {{div 10000 (mul .x .y) }},
},
{{end}}

```

The *local_include.gojson* iterates over the interfaces list and prints the name and ip-address of the interface.

Also a simple computation is done by using the *sprig* functions *div* and *mul*.

templates/includes/global_include.gojson

```

[
  {{range .interfaces}}"{{.name}}",{{end}}
]

```

The *global_include.gojson* iterates over the interfaces list and prints in an array.



This json template does not create a valid json. The commas are not set correct. The document is not well formatted. Therefore it is easier to create the templates. To create a syntactically correct and well formatted document we use post processors. The syntax is corrected by `removeTrailingCommas`` post processor. The format is corrected by the `prettyJSON` post processor.

The next source block shows the expected outcome when applying the variables from above to the template.

templates/sample/example_result.json

```
{
  "description": "sample",
  "hostname": "static",
  "interfaces": {
    "ifp_0/0/1": {
      "1000/x*y": 666,
      "ip": "127.0.0.1"
    },
    "ifp_0/0/2": {
      "1000/x*y": 625,
      "ip": "127.0.0.2"
    }
  },
  "list": [
    "ifp_0/0/1",
    "ifp_0/0/2"
  ]
}
```

1.5. TestKit

In order to do a fast template prototyping we developed a test kit. The test kit allows to execute a template with a given variable set and validate the outcome against an expected result.

To execute we have to specify:

- `templatePath`: Template main folder (default ".")
- `template`: Template name
- `format`: File format [txt, json, json5] (default "txt")

So for example if we execute `template-engine-test -template sample -test example -format json` inside the templates folder, this command will execute the `sample` template with the content of the `example_variables.json` file as input variables. After execution the outcome is stored in the `example_got.json` file, and validated against the `example_result.json` file. The format not only specifies the file endings, it also specifies how the validation is done. So for example the json format does not care about ordering of whitespace differences.