

Mocks, dummies, stubs & spies: Successfully isolating the snake

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What are testing doubles?

An object that *looks like* the real one but the creator is under control of its behavior.



Why we need testing doubles

```
def predict_department_expenses(budget):  
    ...
```

How to create testing doubles

```
class MarioDouble():  
    @property  
    def nationality(self):  
        return "Spanish"  
    def is_allowed_to_live_in_uk(self):  
        return not BREXIT_ENABLED
```

```
unittest.mock.Mock()
```

Filling parameters

A function takes a parameter you just want to ignore.

```
def predict_department_expenses(budget, email_subject):  
    ...
```

```
assert EXPECTED_RESULT == predict_department_expenses(INPUT_BUDGET, None)
```

```
assert EXPECTED_RESULT == predict_department_expenses(INPUT_BUDGET, "hihi")
```

Known as Dummy

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Simulating behaviour

```
def predict_department_expenses(budget, email_sender):  
    ...  
    assert email_sender.is_enabled  
    email_sender(...)  
    ...
```

```
fake = Mock(return_value="SUCCESS", is_enabled=True)
```

Known as Stub

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Simulating behaviour

```
def predict_department_expenses(budget, email_sender):  
    ...  
    assert email_sender.is_enabled  
    email_sender(...)  
    ...
```

```
fake = Mock()
```

Known as Stub

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Simulating magic methods

```
def predict_department_expenses(budget, email_sender):  
    ...  
    count_mails_sent = email_sender.send_email(...)  
    total_mails_sent += count_mails_sent  
    ...
```

```
fake = MagicMock()
```

Known as Stub

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More complex behaviour

```
def predict_department_expenses(budget, email_sender):  
    ...  
    count_mails_sent = email_sender(...)  
    if count_mails_sent == 0:  
        raise HorribleException(f"{email_sender} did not send emails")  
    ...
```

```
stub = Mock(return_value=1)
```

```
stub = Mock(return_value=0)
```

```
stub = Mock(side_effect=[2, 10, 20, 0])
```

```
stub = Mock(side_effect=Exception("Failed"))
```

```
stub = Mock(side_effect=print)
```

Known as Stub

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Changing internal dependencies

```
import email_service
email_sender = email_service.Sender()

def predict_department_expenses(budget):
    ...
    count_mails_sent = email_sender(...)
    ...
```

```
with unittest.mock.patch('module.to.test.email_sender') as stub:
    stub.return_value = 1
    module.to.test.predict_department_expenses(budget)
```

Known as Stub

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Verifying interactions

```
def predict_department_expenses(budget, email_sender):  
    ...  
    sent_count = email_sender.send_mail(...)  
    if not sent_count:  
        raise Exception("Failed to send emails")  
    ...
```

```
mock = MagicMock()  
mock.send_email.return_value = 3  
predict_department_expenses(budget)  
mock.send_email.assert_called_with(SUBJECT, to=EMAIL)
```

Known as Mock

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Using spec

```
mock = Mock(spec=mailing)
mock.send_email() # raises AttributeError
```

Known as Mock

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Using seal

```
def predict_department_expenses(budget, email_sender):  
    ...  
    sent_count = email_sender.send_mail(...).response[0].data  
    ...
```

```
mock = MagicMock()  
email_sender.send_mail(...).response[0].payload = "{}"  
  
predict_department_expenses(budget, mock)  
  
mock.assert_called()
```

Known as Mock

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Using seal

```
def predict_department_expenses(budget, email_sender):  
    ...  
    sent_count = email_sender.send_mail(...).response[0].data  
    ...
```

```
mock = MagicMock()  
email_sender.send_mail(...).response[0].data = "{}"  
seal(email_sender)  
  
predict_department_expenses(budget, mock)  
  
mock.assert_called()
```

Known as Mock

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Inspect interaction of a real object

```
def predict_department_expenses(budget, email_sender):  
    ...  
    email_sender.send_email(...)  
    ...
```

```
spy = Mock(wraps=email_sender)
```

```
assert spy.called  
args, kwargs = spy.call_args  
subject, destination = args
```

Known as Spy

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Wrap up & conclusions

- Names: Dummies, Fakes, Stubs, Spies & Mocks
- Unittest.mock helps us create them
- Patch can be used to use testing doubles on internal dependencies
- Use spec or seal to freeze your Mock instances
- Wraps allows you to easily create spies

Take away



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Extra content!



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sentinels

```
def predict_department_expenses(budget):  
    ...  
    email_sender.send_email(budget)  
    ...
```

```
from unittest.mock import sentinel  
@unittest.mock.patch('module.to.test.email_sender', autospec=True)  
def test_case(mock):  
    predict_department_expenses("A LOT OF MONEY")  
    mock.assert_called_with("A LOT OF MONEY")
```

sentinels

```
def predict_department_expenses(budget):  
    ...  
    email_sender.send_email(budget)  
    ...
```

```
from unittest.mock import sentinel  
@unittest.mock.patch('module.to.test.email_sender', autospec=True)  
def test_case(mock):  
    predict_department_expenses(sentinel.budget)  
    mock.assert_called_with(sentinel.budget)
```

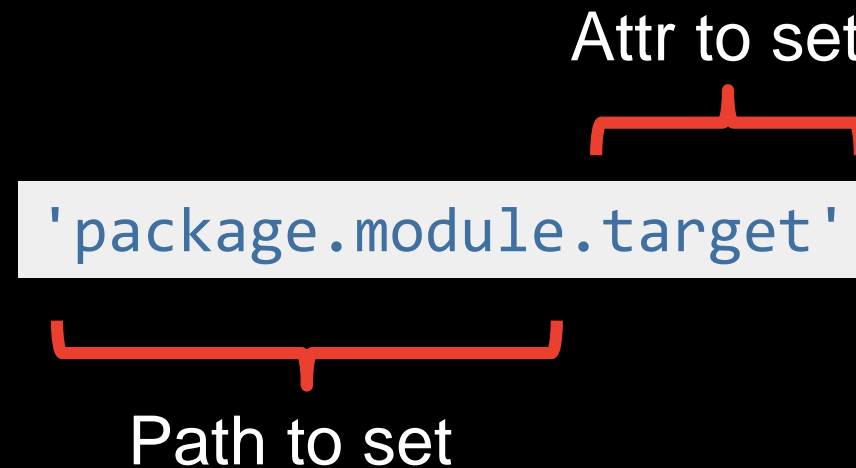
How does patch work?

- Temporary replace your object with another object
- By default: a new MagicMock
- Just a setattr

Attr to set

`'package.module.target'`

Path to set



How does patch work?

Attr to set

'package.module.target'

Path to set

```
#package/module.py  
target = MagicMock()
```

How does patch work?

Attr to set

'package.module.target'

Path to set

```
# myfile.py
from package.module import target
print(target)
```

```
#package/module.py
target = MagicMock()
```


How does patch work?

Attr to set

`'myfile.target'`

Path to set

```
# myfile.py
from package.module import MagicMock()
print(target)
```

```
#package/module.py
target = real_object
```

Mock fixtures

```
import os
from unittest.mock import patch
import pytest

@pytest.fixture
def os_system_mock():
    with patch('os.system') as os_system:
        os_system.return_value = 1
        yield os_system

def test_calling_os(os_system_mock):
    os.system("echo 1")
```

Naming your mocks

```
def printer(a, b):  
    print(a if unknown_variable else b)  
printer(Mock(), Mock())  
  
# <Mock id='140469819538008'>
```

Naming your mocks

```
>>> Mock(name="mymock")  
<Mock name='mymock' = '139811286151008'>
```

```
>>> Mock(name="mymock").many.chained().calls  
<Mock name='mymock.many.chained().calls' = '139811274838536'>
```

Kahoot!

Go to <https://kahoot.it/>

CODE: change screen!

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Links

- <https://docs.python.org/3/library/unittest.mock.html>
- <http://xunitpatterns.com/Test%20Double.html>
- <https://martinfowler.com/bliki/TestDouble.html>
- <https://pyvideo.org/pycon-us-2018/demystifying-the-patch-function.html>
- <https://github.com/python/cpython/blob/master/Lib/unittest/mock.py>

Questions?

Thanks

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