# Mocking in Tests



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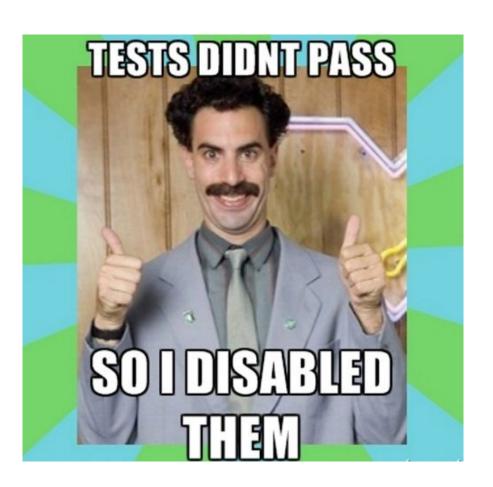
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When do you say you are confident about the code you pushed on a Friday?

What happens when your tests fail?



# well at night

Tests are the reason developers sleep

We write all kinds of tests around our software



How are **unit tests** written?

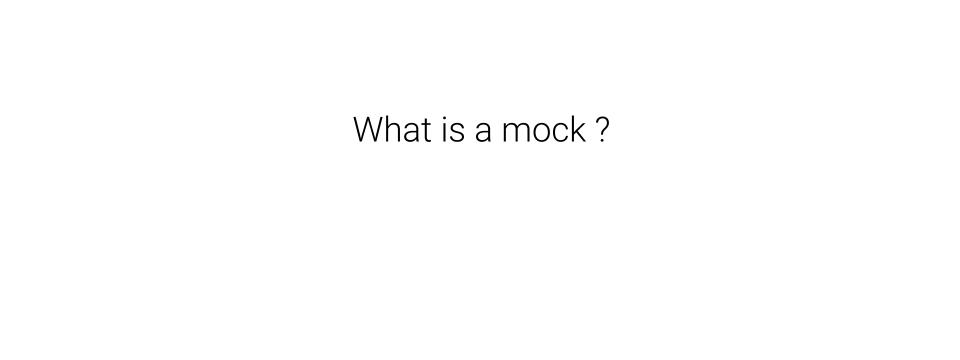
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```
public class OrderStateTester extends TestCase {
 private static String TALISKER = "Talisker";
 private static String HIGHLAND_PARK = "Highland Park";
 private Warehouse warehouse = new WarehouseImpl();
 protected void setUp() throws Exception {
   warehouse.add(TALISKER, 50);
   warehouse.add(HIGHLAND_PARK, 25);
 public void testOrderIsFilledIfEnoughInWarehouse() {
   Order order = new Order(TALISKER, 50);
   order.fill(warehouse);
   assertTrue(order.isFilled());
   assertEquals(0, warehouse.getInventory(TALISKER));
 public void testOrderDoesNotRemoveIfNotEnough() {
   Order order = new Order(TALISKER, 51);
   order.fill(warehouse);
   assertFalse(order.isFilled());
   assertEquals(50, warehouse.getInventory(TALISKER));
```

# Classicist's way of testing

```
public class OrderInteractionTester extends MockObjectTestCase {
  private static String TALISKER = "Talisker";
  public void testFillingRemovesInventoryIfInStock() {
    //setup - data
    Order order = new Order(TALISKER, 50);
    Mock warehouseMock = new Mock(Warehouse.class);
    //setup - expectations
    warehouseMock.expects(once()).method("hasInventory")
      .with(eq(TALISKER),eq(50))
      .will(returnValue(true));
    warehouseMock.expects(once()).method("remove")
      .with(eq(TALISKER), eq(50))
      .after("hasInventory");
    //exercise
    order.fill((Warehouse) warehouseMock.proxy());
    //verify
    warehouseMock.verify();
    assertTrue(order.isFilled());
```

Mockist's way of testing



## Dummy Objects



### Stubs

```
//setup - expectations
warehouseMock
.with(eq(TALISKER),eq(50))
.will(returnValue(true));
```

## Spies

```
//setup - expectations
warehouseMock.expects(once()).method("hasInventory")
```

Another example

```
public interface MailService {
  public void send (Message msg);
public class MailServiceStub implements MailService {
  private List<Message> messages = new ArrayList<Message>();
  public void send (Message msg) {
    messages.add(msg);
  public int numberSent() {
    return messages.size();
class OrderStateTester
  public void testOrderSendsMailIfUnfilled() {
   Order order = new Order(TALISKER, 51);
    MailServiceStub mailer = new MailServiceStub();
    order.setMailer(mailer);
    order.fill(warehouse);
    assertEquals(1, mailer.numberSent());
```

### Classicist

State Verification

```
class OrderInteractionTester...
 public void testOrderSendsMailIfUnfilled() {
   Order order = new Order(TALISKER, 51);
   Mock warehouse = mock(Warehouse.class);
   Mock mailer = mock(MailService.class);
                                                          Mockist
   order.setMailer((MailService) mailer.proxy());
                                                    Behaviour & State
   mailer.expects(once()).method("send");
                                                        Verification
   warehouse.expects(once()).method("hasInventory")
      .withAnyArguments()
      .will(returnValue(false));
   order.fill((Warehouse) warehouse.proxy());
```

Open Box Testing

Closed Box Testing

Classicist or Mockist way of testing

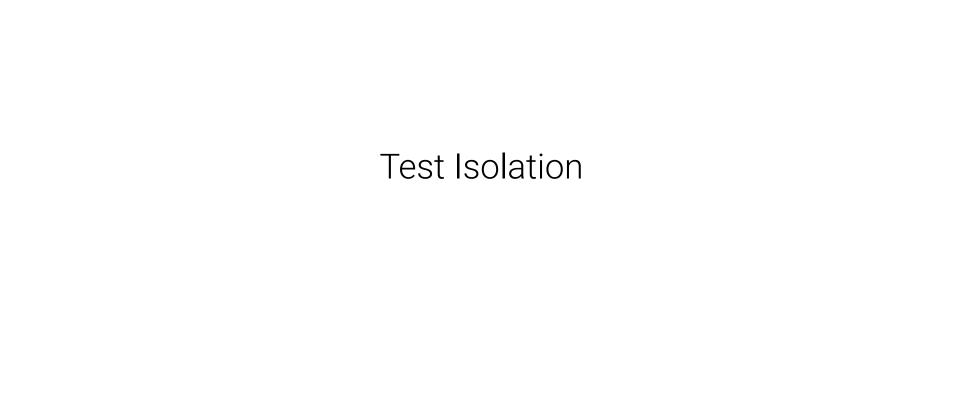
Mocks bring in a lot of power!



# How does it impact your test/code design?

Classicist or Mockist way of testing

# Test Setup Phase



## Test Isolation

993 out of 1293 tests failing

1 out of 1293 tests failing



Finding the root cause in test report

Lost opportunity to detect coupling

Behaviour verification

## Behaviour verification

// AKKANGE

when (batchCalculationFileService.read (Mockito.any (String.class))).thenReturn (calculations);

How does testing style impact your system's design?

And eventually your development speed.

Example: Trust on Outside World Interface

```
import boto3
class Aarogy
```

class AarogyaSetu(object):
 def \_\_init\_\_(self, name, value):
 self.name = name
 self.adhaar\_number = adhaar\_number

self.adhaar\_number = adhaar\_number

def save(self, bucket\_name):
 s3 = boto3.client('s3', region\_name='us-east-1')

s3.put\_object(Bucket='mybucket', Key=self.name,
Body=self.adhaar\_number)

```
import boto3
from moto import mock s3
from mymodule import MyModel
@mock s3
def test_aarogya_setu_save():
    conn = boto3.resource('s3', region name='us-east-1')
   # We need to create the bucket since this is all in Moto's
'virtual' AWS account
    conn.create_bucket(Bucket='mybucket')
    model_instance = AarogyaSetu('fsociety', 'xxxx-xxxxx-xxxx')
    model instance.save()
    body = conn.Object('mybucket', 'fsociety').get()
['Body'].read().decode("utf-8")
    assert body == 'xxxx-xxxxx-xxxx'
```

Example: Logic coupled with side-effects

```
// users.js
import axios from 'axios';
class Users {
  static all() {
    return axios.get('/users.json').then(resp => {
      return resp.data.filter((user) => user.isActive)
    });
```

export default Users;

```
// users.test.js
import axios from 'axios';
import Users from './users';
jest.mock('axios');
test('should fetch active users', () => {
  const users = [{name: 'Bob', isActive: true}, {name: 'Alice',
isActive: false}];
  const resp = {data: users};
  axios.get.mockResolvedValue(resp);
  // or you could use the following depending on your use case:
  // axios.get.mockImplementation(() => Promise.resolve(resp))
  return Users.all().then(data => expect(data).toEqual([{name: 'Bob',
isActive: true }]));
```

What if we resist the urge to mock here?

```
// users.is
import axios from 'axios';
class Users {
  static all() {
    return axios.get('/users.json').then(resp => {
      return resp.data
     });
  static filterActive(users) {
    return users.filter((user) => user.isActive)
```

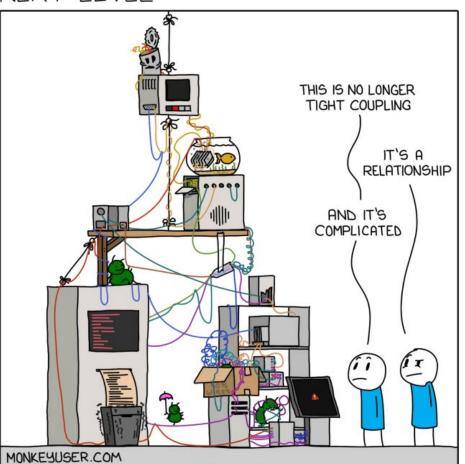
Side Effect pushed to the boundary

```
// users.test.js
import axios from 'axios';
import Users from './users';
test('should filter active users', () => {
 // Given
  const users = [{name: 'Bob', isActive: true}, {name: 'Alice',
isActive: false}];
 // When
  const activeUsers = Users.filterActive(users)
  // Then
 expect(activeUsers).toEqual([{name: 'Bob', isActive: true}])
```

## Coupling is bad.

# Coupling is very bad!

### NEXT LEVEL



How to detect coupling?

... and ofcourse don't try to mock your way out.

Using composition

Example: Test an express app

```
const express = require('express');
const app = express();
app.get('/', function (req, res) {
  res.send('Hello World!')
});
app.listen(3000, function () {
  console.log('Example app listening on port 3000!')
});
```

```
const express = require('express');
const hello = require('./hello.js');
const handleListen = require('./handleListen');
const log = require('./log');
const port = 3000;
const app = express();
app.get('/', hello);
app.listen(port, handleListen(port, log));
```

### Mocks ain't evil

afterall

Balancing unit tests and integration tests is important

QAs and devs need to come together

to make the world a better(aka tested)

place to live in

Principles to use when mocking in your tests

Do not use off the shelf mocking tools

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Use test versions of external systems in integration tests.

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Don't take unit test coverage as the holy grail.

Test "state" not "behaviour"

Keep it simple!



## And NOT to make them run fast.

Write tests to build confidence