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mock provides a core Mock class that is intended to reduce the need to create a host of trivial stubs throughout your test suite. After performing an action, you can make assertions about which methods / attributes were used and arguments they were called with. You can also specify return values and set specific attributes in the normal way.

The mock module also provides a patch() decorator that handles patching module and class level attributes within the scope of a test, along with sentinel for creating unique objects. See the quick guide for some examples of how to use Mock, MagicMock and patch().

Mock is very easy to use and is designed for use with unittest. Mock is based on the ‘action -> assertion’ pattern instead of ‘record -> replay’ used by many mocking frameworks.

mock is tested on Python versions 2.4-2.7 and Python 3.
1.1 The Mock Class

Mock is a flexible mock object intended to replace the use of stubs and test doubles throughout your code. Mocks are callable and create attributes as new mocks when you access them. Accessing the same attribute will always return the same mock. Mocks record how you use them, allowing you to make assertions about what your code has done to them.

The `mock.patch()` decorator makes it easy to temporarily replace classes in a particular module with a Mock object.

```python
class Mock(spec=None, side_effect=None, return_value=DEFAULT, wraps=None, name=None)
Create a new Mock object. Mock takes several optional arguments that specify the behaviour of the Mock object:

• **spec**: This can be either a list of strings or an existing object (a class or instance) that acts as the specification for the mock object. If you pass in an object then a list of strings is formed by calling dir on the object (excluding magic methods and attributes). Accessing any attribute not in this list will raise an `AttributeError`.

If `spec` is an object (rather than a list of strings) then `mock.__class__` returns the class of the spec object. This allows mocks to pass `isinstance` tests.

• **side_effect**: A function to be called whenever the Mock is called. See the `Mock.side_effect` attribute. Useful for raising exceptions or dynamically changing return values. The function is called with the same arguments as the mock, and unless it returns `DEFAULT`, the return value of this function is used as the return value.

Alternatively `side_effect` can be an exception class or instance. In this case the exception will be raised when the mock is called.
```

1 The only exceptions are magic methods and attributes (those that have leading and trailing double underscores). Mock doesn’t create these but instead raises an `AttributeError`. This is because the interpreter will often implicitly request these methods, and gets very confused to get a new Mock object when it expects a magic method. If you need magic method support see `magic methods`.
• **return_value**: The value returned when the mock is called. By default this is a new Mock (created on first access). See the Mock.return_value attribute.

• **wraps**: Item for the mock object to wrap. If wraps is not None then calling the Mock will pass the call through to the wrapped object (returning the real result and ignoring return_value). Attribute access on the mock will return a Mock object that wraps the corresponding attribute of the wrapped object (so attempting to access an attribute that doesn’t exist will raise an AttributeError).

If the mock has an explicit return_value set then calls are not passed to the wrapped object and the return_value is returned instead.

• **name**: If the mock has a name then it will be used in the repr of the mock. This can be useful for debugging.

### 1.1.1 Methods

Mock.```assert_called_with(*args, **kwargs)```  
This method is a convenient way of asserting that calls are made in a particular way:

```
>>> mock = Mock()
>>> mock.method(1, 2, 3, test='wow')
<MockMock object at 0x...>
>>> mock.method.assert_called_with(1, 2, 3, test='wow')
```

Mock.```reset_mock()```  
The reset_mock method resets all the call attributes on a mock object:

```
>>> mock = Mock(return_value=None)
>>> mock('hello')
True
>>> mock.reset_mock()
>>> mock.called
False
```

This can be useful where you want to make a series of assertions that reuse the same object. Note that reset doesn’t clear the return value, side_effect or any child attributes. Attributes you have set using normal assignment are also left in place. Child mocks and the return value mock (if any) are reset as well.
1.1.2 Calling

Mock objects are callable. The call will return the value set as the `Mock.return_value` attribute. The default return value is a new Mock object; it is created the first time the return value is accessed (either explicitly or by calling the Mock) - but it is stored and the same one returned each time.

Calls made to the object will be recorded in the `attributes`.

If `Mock.side_effect` is set then it will be called after the call has been recorded but before any value is returned.

1.1.3 Attributes

`Mock.called`

A boolean representing whether or not the mock object has been called:

```python
>>> mock = Mock(return_value=None)
>>> mock.called
False
>>> mock()
>>> mock.called
True
```

`Mock.call_count`

An integer telling you how many times the mock object has been called:

```python
>>> mock = Mock(return_value=None)
>>> mock.call_count
0
>>> mock()
>>> mock()
>>> mock.call_count
2
```

`Mock.return_value`

Set this to configure the value returned by calling the mock:

```python
>>> mock = Mock()
>>> mock.return_value = 'fish'
>>> mock()
'fish'
```

The default return value is a mock object and you can configure it in the normal way:

```python
>>> mock = Mock()
>>> mock.return_value.attribute = sentinel.Attribute
>>> mock.return_value()
```
Mock Documentation, Release 0.7.0b3

mock.Mock object at 0x...
>> mock.return_value.assert_called_with()

Mock.side_effect
This can either be a function to be called when the mock is called, or an exception (class or instance) to be raised.

If you pass in a function it will be called with same arguments as the mock and unless the mock returns the DEFAULT singleton the mock will return whatever the function returns. If the function returns default then the mock will return its normal value (from the Mock.return_value).

An example of a mock that raises an exception (to test exception handling of an API):

>>> mock = Mock()
>>> mock.side_effect = Exception(‘Boom!’)
>>> mock()
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
Exception: Boom!

Using side_effect to return a sequence of values:

>>> mock = Mock()
>>> results = [1, 2, 3]
>>> def side_effect(*args, **kwargs):
... return results.pop()
...
>>> mock.side_effect = side_effect
>>> mock(), mock(), mock()
(3, 2, 1)

The side_effect function is called with the same arguments as the mock (so it is wise for it to take arbitrary args and keyword arguments) and whatever it returns is used as the return value for the call. The exception is if it returns DEFAULT, in which case the normal Mock.return_value is used.

>>> from mock import Mock, DEFAULT
>>> mock = Mock(return_value=3)
>>> def side_effect(*args, **kwargs):
... return DEFAULT
...
>>> mock.side_effect = side_effect
>>> mock()
3

Mock.call_args
This is either None (if the mock hasn’t been called), or the arguments that the mock was last called with. This will be in the form of a tuple: the first member is any ordered arguments the
mock was called with (or an empty tuple) and the second member is any keyword arguments (or an empty dictionary).

```python
def mock = Mock(return_value=None)
def print mock.call_args
None
>>> mock()  
>>> mock.call_args
(()), ({})
>>> mock.call_args == ()
True
>>> mock(3, 4)
>>> mock.call_args
((3, 4), ({}))
>>> mock.call_args == ((3, 4),)
True
>>> mock(3, 4, 5, key='fish', next='w00t!')
>>> mock.call_args
((3, 4, 5), {'key': 'fish', 'next': 'w00t!'})
```

The tuple is lenient when comparing against tuples with empty elements skipped. This can make tests less verbose:

```python
def mock = Mock(return_value=None)
>>> mock()  
>>> mock(3, 4)
>>> mock(key='fish', next='w00t!')
>>> mock.call_args_list
[(()), ((3, 4), ({})), (), {'key': 'fish', 'next': 'w00t!'}]
>>> expected = [(()), ((3, 4), ({})), {'key': 'fish', 'next': 'w00t!'}]
>>> mock.call_args_list == expected
True
```

**Mock.call_args_list**

This is a list of all the calls made to the mock object in sequence (so the length of the list is the number of times it has been called). Before any calls have been made it is an empty list. Its elements compare “softly” when positional arguments or keyword arguments are skipped:

```python
def mock = Mock(return_value=None)
>>> mock()  
>>> mock(3, 4)
>>> mock(key='fish', next='w00t!')
>>> mock.call_args_list
[(()), ((3, 4), ({})), (), {'key': 'fish', 'next': 'w00t!'}]
>>> expected = [(()), ((3, 4), ({})), {'key': 'fish', 'next': 'w00t!'}]
>>> mock.call_args_list == expected
True
```

**Mock.method_calls**

As well as tracking calls to themselves, mocks also track calls to methods and attributes, and their methods and attributes:
>>> mock = Mock()
>>> mock.method()
<mock.Mock object at 0x...>
>>> mock.property.method.attribute()
<mock.Mock object at 0x...>
>>> mock.method_calls
[('method', (), {}), ('property.method.attribute', (), {})]

The tuples in method_calls compare in favour even if positional and keyword arguments are skipped.

>>> mock = Mock()
>>> mock.method()
<mock.Mock object at 0x...>
>>> mock.method(1, 2)
<mock.Mock object at 0x...>
>>> mock.method(a="b")
<mock.Mock object at 0x...>
>>> mock.method_calls == [('method',), ('method', (1, 2)), ...
('method', {"a": "b"})]
True

The Mock class has support for mocking magic methods. See magic methods for the full details.

1.2 Patch Decorators

The patch decorators are used for patching objects only within the scope of the function they decorate. They automatically handle the unpatching for you, even if exceptions are raise. All of these functions can also be used in with statements.

1.2.1 patch

patch (target, new=None, spec=None, create=False, mocksignature=False)

patch acts as a function decorator or a context manager. Inside the body of the function or with statement, the target (specified in the form ‘PackageName.ModuleName.ClassName’) is patched with a new object. When the function/with statement exits the patch is undone.

The target is imported and the specified attribute patched with the new object - so it must be importable from the environment you are calling the decorator from.

If new is omitted, then a new Mock is created and passed in as an extra argument to the decorated function:
@patch('Package.ModuleName.ClassName')
def test_something(self, MockClass):
    "test something"

Note:  Patching a class replaces the class with a Mock instance. If the class is instantiated in the code under test then it will be the return_value of the mock that will be used.

If the class is instantiated multiple times you could use Mock.side_effect to return a new mock each time. Alternatively you can set the return_value to be anything you want.

To configure return values on methods of instances on the patched class you must do this on the return_value. For example:

@patch('module.Class')
def test(MockClass):
    instance = MockClass.return_value
    instance.method.return_value = 'foo'

The spec keyword argument is passed to the Mock if patch is creating one for you.

In addition you can pass spec=True, which causes patch to pass in the object being mocked as the spec object. If you are using patch to mock out a class, then the object you are interested in will probably be the return value of the Mock (the instance it returns when called). Because of this, if you use ‘spec=True’ and are patching a class (and having patch create a Mock for you) then the object being patched will be used as a spec for both the Mock and its return value.

If mocksignature is True then the patch will be done with a function created by mocking the one being replaced. If the object being replaced is a class then the signature of __init__ will be copied. If the object being replaced is a callable object then the signature of __call__ will be copied.

Using the class as a spec object for the created Mock (and return value) means that the Mock will raise an exception if the code attempts to access any attributes that don’t exist.

@patch('Package.ModuleName.ClassName', spec=True)
def test_something(self, MockClass):
    instance = ClassName()
    self.assertRaises(AttributeError, lambda: instance.fake_attribute)

Patch can be used with the with statement - if this is available in your version of Python. Here the patching applies to the indented block after the with statement. Note that the patched object can always appear after the “as” - even if an object to be patched was specified, though it can be omitted.

with patch('Package.ModuleName.ClassName', spec=True) as MockClass:
    instance = ClassName()
    self.assertRaises(AttributeError, lambda: instance.fake_attribute)

By default patch will fail to replace attributes that don’t exist. If you pass in ‘create=True’ and the attribute doesn’t exist, patch will create the attribute for you when the patched function is
called, and delete it again afterwards. This is useful for writing tests against attributes that your production code creates at runtime. It is off by default because it can be dangerous. With it switched on you can write passing tests against APIs that don’t actually exist!

Patch can also be used as a Test Case class decorator. It works by decorating each test method in the class. This reduces the boilerplate code when your test methods share a common patchings set.

```python
@patch('Patch.ModuleName.ClassName')
class SomeTest(unittest.TestCase):
    def test_something(self, MockClass):
        "test something"
```

### 1.2.2 patch.object

`patch.object(target, attribute, new=None, spec=None, create=False)`

`patch.object` patches named members on objects - usually class or module objects.

You can either call it with three arguments or two arguments. The three argument form takes the object to be patched, the attribute name and the object to replace the attribute with.

When calling with the two argument form you omit the replacement object, and a mock is created for you and passed in as an extra argument to the decorated function:

```python
@patch.object(SomeClass, 'classmethod')
def test_something(self, mockMethod):
    SomeClass.classmethod(3)
    mockMethod.assert_called_with(3)
```

`spec` and `create` have the same meaning as for the `patch` decorator.

`patch.object` is also a context manager and can be used with `with` statements in the same way as `patch`. It can also be used as a class decorator with same semantics as `patch`.

### 1.2.3 patch_object

Deprecated since version 0.7: This is the same as `patch.object`. Use the renamed version now.

### 1.2.4 patch.dict

`patch.dict(in_dict, values=(), clear=False)`

Patch a dictionary and restore the dictionary to its original state after the test.

`in_dict` can be a dictionary or a mapping like container. If it is a mapping then it must at least support getting, setting and deleting items plus iterating over keys.
in_dict can also be a string specifying the name of the dictionary, which will then be fetched by importing it.

values can be a dictionary of values to set in the dictionary. values can also be an iterable of (key, value) pairs.

If clear is True then the dictionary will be cleared before the new values are set.

Like patch() and patch.object() patch.dict can be used as a decorator or a context manager. It can be used to add members to a dictionary, or simply let a test change a dictionary, and ensure the dictionary is restored when the test ends.

```python
>>> from mock import patch
>>> foo = {}
>>> with patch.dict(foo, {'newkey': 'newvalue'}):
...    assert foo == {'newkey': 'newvalue'}
...    assert foo == {}

>>> import os
>>> with patch.dict('os.environ', {'newkey': 'newvalue'}):
...    print os.environ['newkey']
...    newvalue
>>> assert 'newkey' not in os.environ
```

### 1.2.5 Nesting Patch Decorators

If you want to perform multiple patches then you can simply stack up the decorators.

You can stack up multiple patch decorators using this pattern:

```python
@patch('module.ClassName1')
@patch('module.ClassName2')
def testMethod(self, MockClass2, MockClass1):
    ClassName1()
    ClassName2()
    self.assertEqual(MockClass1.called, "ClassName1 not patched")
    self.assertEqual(MockClass2.called, "ClassName2 not patched")
```

Like all context-managers patches can be nested using contextlib’s nested function - every patching will appear in the tuple after “as”.

```python
from contextlib import nested
with nested(patch('Package.ModuleName.ClassName'),
            patch('Package.ModuleName.ClassName2', TestUtils.MockClass2)) as (MockClass1, MockClass2):
    instance = ClassName(ClassName2())
    self.assertEqual(instance.f(), "expected")
```
1.2.6 Patching Descriptors

Since version 0.6.0 both `patch` and `patch.object` have been able to correctly patch and restore descriptors; class methods, static methods and properties. You should patch these on the class rather than an instance:

```python
@patch('module.ClassName.static')
def testMethod(self, mockStatic):
    ClassName.static('foo')
    mockStatic.assert_called_with('foo')
```

1.3 Sentinel

`sentinel`

The `sentinel` object provides a convenient way of providing unique objects for your tests. Attributes are created on demand when you access them by name. Accessing the same attribute will always return the same object. The objects returned have a sensible `repr` so that test failure messages are readable.

`DEFAULT`

The `DEFAULT` object is a pre-created sentinel (actually `sentinel.DEFAULT`). It can be used by `Mock.side_effect` functions to indicate that the normal return value should be used.

1.3.1 Sentinel Example

Sometimes when testing you need to test that a specific object is passed as an argument to another method, or returned. It can be common to create named sentinel objects to test this. `sentinel` provides a convenient way of creating and testing the identity of objects like this.

In this example we monkey patch `method` to return `sentinel.return_value`. We want to test that this is the value returned when we call `something`:

```python
>>> real = ProductionClass()
>>> real.method = Mock()
>>> real.method.return_value = sentinel.return_value
>>> returned = real.something()
>>> self.assertEqual(returned, sentinel.return_value, "something returned the wrong value")

>>> sentinel.return_value
<SentinelObject "return_value">
1.4 Mocking Magic Methods

Mock supports mocking magic methods. This allows mock objects to replace containers or other objects that implement Python protocols.

Because magic methods are looked up differently from normal methods, this support has been specially implemented. This means that only specific magic methods are supported. The supported list includes almost all of them. If there are any missing that you need please let us know!

You mock magic methods by setting the method you are interested in to a function or a mock instance. If you are using a function then it must take self as the first argument.

```python
>>> from mock import Mock
>>> def __str__(self):
...     return 'fooble'
...
>>> mock = Mock()
>>> mock.__str__ = __str__
>>> str(mock)
'fooble'
```

```python
>>> from mock import Mock
>>> mock = Mock()
>>> mock.__str__ = Mock()
>>> mock.__str__.return_value = 'fooble'
>>> str(mock)
'fooble'
```

```python
>>> from mock import Mock
>>> mock = Mock()
>>> mock.__iter__ = Mock(return_value=iter([]))
>>> list(mock)
[]
```

One use case for this is for mocking objects used as context managers in a with statement:

```python
>>> from mock import Mock
>>> mock = Mock()
>>> mock.__enter__ = Mock()
>>> mock.__exit__ = Mock()
>>> mock.__exit__.return_value = False
>>> with mock:
...     pass
...
```

---

2 Magic methods should be looked up on the class rather than the instance. Different versions of Python are inconsistent about applying this rule. The supported protocol methods should work with all supported versions of Python.

3 The function is basically hooked up to the class, but each Mock instance is kept isolated from the others.
>>> mock.__enter__.assert_called_with()
>>> mock.__exit__.assert_called_with(None, None, None)

Calls to magic methods do not (yet) appear in `mock.Mock.method_calls`. This may change in a future release.

**Note:** If you use the `spec` keyword argument to create a mock then attempting to set a magic method that isn’t in the spec will raise an `AttributeError`.

The full list of supported magic methods is:

- `__hash__`, `__sizeof__`, `__repr__` and `__str__`
- `__dir__`, `__format__` and `__subclasses__`
- `__floor__`, `__trunc__` and `__ceil__`
- Comparisons: `__cmp__`, `__lt__`, `__gt__`, `__le__`, `__ge__`, `__eq__` and `__ne__`
- Container methods: `__getitem__`, `__setitem__`, `__delitem__`, `__contains__`, `__len__`, `__iter__`, `__getslice__`, `__setslice__`, `__reversed__` and `__missing__`
- Context manager: `__enter__` and `__exit__`
- Unary numeric methods: `__neg__`, `__pos__` and `__invert__`
- The numeric methods (including right hand and in-place variants): `__add__`, `__sub__`, `__mul__`, `__div__`, `__truediv__`, `__floordiv__`, `__mod__`, `__divmod__`, `__lshift__`, `__rshift__`, `__and__`, `__xor__`, `__or__`, and `__pow__`
- Numeric conversion methods: `__complex__`, `__int__`, `__float__`, `__index__` and `__coerce__`
- Descriptor methods: `__get__`, `__set__` and `__delete__`
- Pickling: `__reduce__`, `__reduce_ex__`, `__getinitargs__`, `__getnewargs__`, `__getstate__` and `__setstate__`

The following methods are supported in Python 2 but don’t exist in Python 3:

- `__unicode__`, `__long__`, `__oct__`, `__hex__` and `__nonzero__`

The following methods are supported in Python 3 but don’t exist in Python 2:

- `__bool__` and `__next__`

The following methods exist but are not supported as they either can’t be dynamically set or can cause problems:

- `__prepare__`, `__instancecheck__`, `__subclasscheck__`, `__del__`
1.5 Magic Mock

class MagicMock (*args, **kw)

    MagicMock is a subclass of Mock with default implementations of most of the magic methods. You can use MagicMock without having to configure the magic methods yourself.

    If you use the spec argument then only magic methods that exist in the spec will be created.

    The magic methods are setup with Mock objects, so you can configure them and use them in the usual way:

    >>> from mock import MagicMock
    >>> mock = MagicMock()
    >>> mock[3] = 'fish'
    >>> mock.__setitem__.assert_called_with(3, 'fish')
    >>> mock.__getitem__.return_value = 'result'
    >>> mock[2]
    'result'

    By default many of the protocol methods are required to return objects of a specific type. These methods are preconfigured with a default return value, so that they can be used without you having to do anything if you aren’t interested in the return value. You can still set the return value manually if you want to change the default.

    Methods and their defaults:

    • __int__: 1
    • __contains__: False
    • __len__: 1
    • __iter__: iter([])
    • __exit__: False
    • __complex__: 1j
    • __float__: 1.0
    • __bool__: True
    • __nonzero__: True
    • __oct__: ‘1’
    • __hex__: ‘0x1’
    • __long__: long(1)
    • __index__: 1
    • __hash__: default hash for the mock
• __str__: default str for the mock
• __unicode__: default unicode for the mock
• __sizeof__: default sizeof for the mock

For example:

```python
>>> from mock import MagicMock
>>> mock = MagicMock()
>>> int(mock)
1
>>> len(mock)
0
>>> hex(mock)
'0x1'
>>> list(mock)
[]
>>> object() in mock
False
```

MagicMock has all of the supported magic methods configured except for some of the obscure and obsolete ones. You can still set these up if you want.

Magic methods that are supported but not setup by default in MagicMock are:

• __cmp__
• __getslice__ and __setslice__
• __coerce__
• __subclasses__
• __dir__
• __format__
• __get__, __set__ and __delete__
• __reversed__ and __missing__
• __reduce__, __reduce_ex__, __getinitargs__, __getnewargs__, __getstate__ and __setstate__
• __getformat__ and __setformat__

### 1.6 mocksignature

A problem with using mock objects to replace real objects in your tests is that Mock can be too flexible. Your code can treat the mock objects in any way and you have to manually check that they
were called correctly. If your code calls functions or methods with the wrong number of arguments then mocks don’t complain.

The solution to this is **mocksignature**, which creates functions with the same signature as the original, but delegating to a mock. You can interrogate the mock in the usual way to check it has been called with the *right* arguments, but if it is called with the wrong number of arguments it will raise a `TypeError` in the same way your production code would.

Another advantage is that your mocked objects are real functions, which can be useful when your code uses `inspect` or depends on functions being functions.

**mocksignature** *(func, mock=None, skipfirst=False)*

Create a new function with the same signature as *func* that delegates to *mock*. If *skipfirst* is True the first argument is skipped, useful for methods where *self* needs to be omitted from the new function.

If you don’t pass in a *mock* then one will be created for you.

The mock is set as the *mock* attribute of the returned function for easy access.

*mocksignature* can also be used with classes. It copies the signature of the *__init__* method.

When used with callable objects (instances) it copies the signature of the *__call__* method.

*mocksignature* will work out if it is mocking the signature of a method on an instance or a method on a class and do the “right thing” with the *self* argument in both cases.

Because of a limitation in the way that arguments are collected by functions created by *mocksignature* they are *always* passed as positional arguments (including defaults) and not keyword arguments.

### 1.6.1 Example use

**Basic use**

```python
>>> from mock import mocksignature, Mock
>>> def function(a, b, c=None):
...     pass
...
>>> mock = Mock()
>>> function = mocksignature(function, mock)
>>> function()
Traceback (most recent call last):
  ...
TypeError: <lambda>() takes at least 2 arguments (0 given)
>>> mock.return_value = 'some value'
>>> function(1, 2, 'foo')
'some value'
>>> function.mock.assert_called_with(1, 2, 'foo')
```

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Keyword arguments

Note that arguments to functions created by mocksignature are always passed in to the underlying mock by position even when called with keywords:

```python
>>> from mock import mocksignature
def function(a, b, c=None):
    pass

>>> function = mocksignature(function)
>>> function.mock.return_value = None
>>> function(1, 2)
>>> function.mock.assert_called_with(1, 2, None)
```

Mocking methods and self

When you use mocksignature to replace a method on a class then self will be included in the method signature - and you will need to include the instance when you do your asserts:

```python
>>> class SomeClass(object):
    ... def method(self, a, b, c=None):
    ...     pass

>>> SomeClass.method = mocksignature(SomeClass.method)
>>> SomeClass.method.mock.return_value = None
>>> instance = SomeClass()
>>> instance.method()  # This will raise a TypeError
Traceback (most recent call last):
  ... AttributeError: <lambda>() takes at least 4 arguments (1 given)
>>> instance.method(1, 2, 3)
>>> instance.method.mock.assert_called_with(instance, 1, 2, 3)
```

When you use mocksignature on instance methods self isn’t included:

```python
>>> instance = SomeClass()
>>> instance.method = mocksignature(instance.method)
>>> instance.method.mock.return_value = None
```
>>> instance.method(1, 2, 3)
>>> instance.method.mock.assert_called_with(1, 2, 3)

mocksignature with classes

When used with a class `mocksignature` copies the signature of the `__init__` method.

```python
>>> from mock import mocksignature
>>> class Something(object):
...    def __init__(self, foo, bar):
...        pass
...>>> MockSomething = mocksignature(Something)
>>> instance = MockSomething(10, 9)
>>> assert instance is MockSomething.mock.return_value
>>> MockSomething.mock.assert_called_with(10, 9)
>>> MockSomething()
Traceback (most recent call last):
  ... TypeError: <lambda>() takes at least 2 arguments (0 given)
```

Because the object returned by `mocksignature` is a function rather than a `Mock` you lose the other capabilities of `Mock`, like dynamic attribute creation.

mocksignature with callable objects

When used with a callable object `mocksignature` copies the signature of the `__call__` method.

```python
>>> from mock import mocksignature
>>> class Something(object):
...    def __call__(self, spam, eggs):
...        pass
...>>> something = Something()
>>> mock_something = mocksignature(something)
>>> result = mock_something(10, 9)
>>> mock_something.mock.assert_called_with(10, 9)
>>> mock_something()
Traceback (most recent call last):
  ... TypeError: <lambda>() takes at least 2 arguments (0 given)
```

Because the object returned by `mocksignature` is a function rather than a `Mock` you lose the other capabilities of `Mock`, like dynamic attribute creation.
1.6.2 mocks signature argument to patch

mocksignature is available as a keyword argument to `patch()` or `patch.object()`. It can be used with functions / methods / classes and callable objects.

```python
>>> from mock import patch
>>> class SomeClass(object):
...     def method(self, a, b, c=None):
...         pass
...
>>> @patch.object(SomeClass, 'method', mocksignature=True)
...     def test(mock_method):
...         instance = SomeClass()
...         mock_method.return_value = None
...         instance.method(1, 2)
...         mock_method.assert_called_with(instance, 1, 2, None)
...
>>> test()
```
2.1 Getting Started with Mock

2.1.1 Using Mock

Mock objects can be used for:

- Patching methods
- Recording method calls on objects

```python
>>> from mock import Mock
>>> real = ProductionClass()
>>> real.method = Mock()

>>> real.method(3, 4, 5, key='value')
<mock.Mock object at 0x...>
```

Once the mock has been used it has methods and attributes that allow you to make assertions about how it has been used:

```python
>>> real.method.assert_called_with(3, 4, 5, key='value')
True
```

Mocks also record calls made to attributes, their ‘child’ attributes:

```python
>>> mock = Mock()
>>> mock.something()
<mock.Mock object at 0x...>
>>> mock.method_calls
[('something', (), {})]
```
You can also create Mock objects that behave like the class they are intended to mock. This is done with the spec keyword argument, which either takes a list of strings describing the attributes that the mock should have - or you can pass in the object (class or instance) that you are mocking out. Attempting to access an attribute on the mock that isn’t in the spec will raise an AttributeError.

```
>>> mock = Mock(spec=['something'])
>>> mock.something()
<MockMock object at 0x...>
>>> mock.something_else()
Traceback (most recent call last):
 ... AttributeError: object has no attribute 'something_else'
```

There are various ways of configuring the mock, including setting return values on the mock and its methods. A useful attribute is side_effect. If you set this to an exception class or instance then the exception will be raised when the mock is called. If you set it to a callable then it will be called whenever the mock is called. This allows you to do things like return members of a sequence from repeated calls:

```
>>> mock = Mock()
>>> mock.side_effect = Exception('Boom!')
>>> mock()
Traceback (most recent call last):
 ... Exception: Boom!
```

```
>>> results = [1, 2, 3]
>>> def side_effect(*args, **kwargs):
 ... return results.pop()
 ... >>> mock.side_effect = side_effect
>>> mock(), mock(), mock()
(3, 2, 1)
```

### 2.1.2 Sentinel

sentinel is a useful object for providing unique objects in your tests:

```
>>> from mock import sentinel
>>> real = ProductionClass()
>>> real.method = Mock()
>>> >>> real.method.return_value = sentinel.return_value
```
2.1.3 Patch Decorators

There are also decorators for doing module and class level patching. As modules and classes are effectively globals any patching has to be undone (or it persists into other tests). These decorators do the unpatching for you, making it easier to test with module and class level patching.

The two decorators are ‘patch’ and ‘patch.object’. ‘patch’ takes a single string, of the form package.module.Class.attribute to specify the attribute you are patching. It also optionally takes a value that you want the attribute (or class or whatever) to be replaced with. ‘patch.object’ takes an object and the name of the attribute you would like patched, plus optionally the value to patch it with.

```python
original = SomeClass.attribute
@patch.object(SomeClass, 'attribute', sentinel.Attribute)
def test():
    self.assertEqual(SomeClass.attribute, sentinel.Attribute, "class attribute not patched")
test()
self.assertEqual(SomeClass.attribute, original, "attribute not restored")
```

```python
@patch('Package.Module.attribute', sentinel.Attribute)
def test():
    "do something"
test()
```

If you don’t want to call the decorated test function yourself, you can add apply as a decorator on top:

```python
@apply
@patch('Package.Module.attribute', sentinel.Attribute)
def test():
    "do something"
test()
```

(Note that this leaves test == None)

A nice pattern is to actually decorate test methods themselves:

```python
@patch('Package.Module.attribute', sentinel.Attribute)
def testMethod(self):
    "do something"
```

If you want to patch with a Mock, you can use patch with only one argument (or patch.object with two arguments). The mock will be created for you and passed into the
test function / method:

```python
@patch('Package.Module.Class')
def testMethod(self, mMckClass):
    "do something"
```

## 2.2 Examples

For comprehensive examples, see the unit tests included in the full source distribution.

### 2.2.1 Mock Examples

#### Mock Patching Methods

Mock is callable. If it is called then it sets a called attribute to True.

This example tests that calling method results in a call to something:

```python
def test_method_calls_something(self):
    real = ProductionClass()
    real.something = Mock()

    real.method()

    self.assertTrue(real.something.called, "method didn’t call something")
```

If you want to catch the arguments then there is other information exposed:

```python
def test_method_calls_something(self):
    real = ProductionClass()
    real.something = Mock()

    real.method()

    self.assertEqual(real.something.call_count, 1, "something called incorrect number of times")
    args = ()
    keywargs = {}
    self.assertEqual(real.something.call_args, (args, keywargs), "something called with incorrect arguments")
    self.assertEqual(real.something.call_args_list, [(args, keywargs)], "something called with incorrect arguments")
```

Checking `call_args_list` tests how many times the mock was called, and the arguments for each call, in a single assertion.
Mock for Method Calls on an Object

```python
def test_closer_closes_something(self):
    real = ProductionClass()
    mock = Mock()

    real.closer(mock)

    self.assertTrue(mock.close.called, "closer didn’t close something")
```

We don’t have to do any work to provide the ‘close’ method on our mock. Accessing close creates it. So, if ‘close’ hasn’t already been called then accessing it in the test will create it - but called will be False.

As close is a mock object is has all the attributes from the previous example.

Limiting Available Methods

The disadvantage of the approach above is that all method access creates a new mock. This means that you can’t tell if any methods were called that shouldn’t have been. There are two ways round this. The first is by restricting the methods available on your mock.

```python
def test_closer_closes_something(self):
    real = ProductionClass()
    mock = Mock(spec=['close'])

    real.closer(mock)

    self.assertTrue(mock.close.called, "closer didn’t close something")
```

If closer calls any methods on mock other than close, then an AttributeError will be raised.

Tracking all Method Calls

An alternative way to verify that only the expected methods have been accessed is to use the method_calls attribute of the mock. This records all calls to child attributes of the mock - and also to their children.

This is useful if you have a mock where you expect an attribute method to be called. You could access the attribute directly, but method_calls provides a convenient way of looking at all method calls:

```python
>>> mock = Mock()
>>> mock.method()
<Mock object at 0x...>
```
>>> mock.Property.method(10, x=53)
<mock.Mock object at 0x...>
>>> mock.method_calls
[('method', (), {}), ('Property.method', (10,), {'x': 53})]

If you make an assertion about method_calls and any unexpected methods have been called, then the assertion will fail.

### Setting Return Values and Attributes

Setting the return values on a mock object is trivially easy:

```python
>>> mock = Mock()
>>> mock.return_value = 3
>>> mock()
3
```

Of course you can do the same for methods on the mock:

```python
>>> mock = Mock()
>>> mock.method.return_value = 3
>>> mock.method()
3
```

If you need an attribute setting on your mock, just do it:

```python
>>> mock = Mock()
>>> mock.x = 3
>>> mock.x
3
```

Sometimes you want to mock up a more complex situation, like for example

```python
mock.connection.cursor().execute("SELECT 1"):
```

```python
>>> mock = Mock()
>>> cursor = mock.connection.cursor.return_value
>>> cursor.execute.return_value = None

>>> mock.connection.cursor().execute("SELECT 1")

>>> mock.method_calls
[['connection.cursor', (), {}]]
>>> cursor.method_calls
[['execute', ('SELECT 1',), {}]]
```
Creating a Mock from an Existing Object

One problem with over use of mocking is that it couples your tests to the implementation of your mocks rather than your real code. Suppose you have a class that implements some_method. In a test for another class, you provide a mock of this object that also provides some_method. If later you refactor the first class, so that it no longer has some_method - then your tests will continue to pass even though your code is now broken!

Mock allows you to provide an object as a specification for the mock, using the spec keyword argument. Accessing methods / attributes on the mock that don’t exist on your specification object will immediately raise an attribute error. If you change the implementation of your specification, then tests that use that class will start failing immediately without you having to instantiate the class in those tests.

```python
>>> mock = Mock(spec=SomeClass)
>>> mock.old_method()
Traceback (most recent call last):
  ...
AttributeError: object has no attribute 'old_method'
```

2.2.2 Patch Decorator Examples

A common need in tests is to patch a class attribute or a module attribute, for example patching a builtin or patching a class in a module to test that it is instantiated. Modules and classes are effectively global, so patching on them has to be undone after the test or the patch will persist into other tests and cause hard to diagnose problems.

The `patch` and `patch.object` decorators provide a convenient way of doing this.

`patch.object` patches attributes on objects within the scope of a function they decorate:

```python
>>> mock = Mock()
>>> @patch.object(SomeClass, 'class_method', mock)
... def test():
...     SomeClass.class_method()
... >>> test()

>>> self.assertTrue(mock.called, "class_method not called")
```

The decorator is applied to a function (called `test` above). The patching only applies inside the body of the function. You have to call the function explicitly, this can be useful as the test function can take arguments and be used to implement several tests, it can also return values.

They can be stacked to perform multiple simultaneous patches:
>>> mock1 = Mock()
>>> mock2 = Mock()

>>> @patch.object(SomeClass, 'class_method', mock1)
... @patch.object(SomeClass, 'static_method', mock2)
... def test():
...     SomeClass.class_method()
...     SomeClass.static_method()
... >>> test()

>>> self.assertTrue(mock1.called, "class_method not called")
>>> self.assertTrue(mock2.called, "static_method not called")

If you are patching a module (including __builtin__) then use patch instead of patch.object:

>>> mock = Mock()
>>> mock.return_value = sentinel.Handle
>>> @patch('__builtin__.open', mock)
... def test():
...     return open('filename', 'r')
... >>> handle = test()

>>> mock.assert_called_with('filename', 'r')
>>> assert handle == sentinel.Handle, "incorrect file handle returned"

The module name can be ‘dotted’, in the form package.module if needed.

If you don’t want to call the decorated test function yourself, you can add apply as a decorator on top:

@apply
@patch(‘Package.Module.attribute’, sentinel.Attribute)
def test():
    "do something"

A nice pattern is to actually decorate test methods themselves:

@patch.object(SomeClass, ‘attribute’, sentinel.Attribute)
def testMethod(self):
    self.assertEqual(SomeClass.attribute, sentinel.Attribute, "SomeClass not patched")

If you omit the second argument to patch (or the third argument to patch.object) then the attribute will be patched with a mock for you. The mock will be passed in as extra argument(s) to the function / method under test:

@patch.object(SomeClass, ‘staticmethod’)  
def testMethod(self, mockMethod):

SomeClass.staticmethod()
self.assertTrue(mockMethod.called, "SomeClass not patched with a mock")

You can stack up multiple patch decorators using this pattern:

```python
@patch('module.ClassName1')
@patch('module.ClassName2')
def test_method(self, MockClass1, MockClass2):
    module.ClassName1()
    module.ClassName2()
    self.assertTrue(MockClass1.called, "ClassName1 not patched")
    self.assertTrue(MockClass2.called, "ClassName2 not patched")
```

## 2.3 TODO and Limitations

Contributions, bug reports and comments welcomed!

Feature requests and bug reports are handled on the issue tracker:

- mock module issue tracker

When mocking a class with `patch`, passing in `spec=True`, the mock class has an instance created from the same spec. Should this be the default behaviour for mocks anyway (mock return values inheriting the spec from their parent), or should it be controlled by an additional keyword argument (inherit) to the Mock constructor?

Interaction of magic methods with spec, wraps. For example, should spec cause all methods to be wrapped with mocksignature perhaps? (or another keyword argument perhaps?)

Should magic method calls (including `__call__`) be tracked in `method_calls`?

Could take a patch keyword argument and auto-do the patching in the constructor and unpatch in the destructor. This would be useful in itself, but violates TOOWTDI and would be unsafe for IronPython (non-deterministic calling of destructors). Destructors aren’t called anyway where there are cycles, but a weak reference with a callback can be used to get round this.

Mock has several attributes. This makes it unsuitable for mocking objects that use these attribute names. A way round this would be to provide `start` and `stop` (or similar) methods that hide these attributes when needed. (_name is a mock attribute that will be not-uncommon, but it is accessed externally on mocks when building `method_calls` names and so can’t be changed to a double underscore name.)
2.4 CHANGELOG

2.4.1 2010/09/18 Version 0.7.0 beta 3

- Using spec with `MockMock` only pre-creates magic methods in the spec
- Setting a magic method on a mock with a `spec` can only be done if the spec has that method
- Mocks can now be named (name argument to constructor) and the name is used in the repr
- `mocksignature` can now be used with classes (signature based on `__init__`) and callable objects (signature based on `__call__`)
- Mocks created with a spec can now pass `isinstance` tests (`__class__` returns the type of the spec)
- Default numeric value for MagicMock is 1 rather than zero (because the MagicMock bool defaults to True and 0 is False)
- Improved failure message for `Mock.assert_called_with()` when the mock has not been called at all
- Adding the following to the set of supported magic methods:
  - `__getformat__` and `__setformat__`
  - pickle methods
  - `__trunc__`, `__ceil__` and `__floor__`
  - `__sizeof__`
- Added ‘build_sphinx’ command to setup.py (requires setuptools or distribute) Thanks to Florian Bauer
- with statement tests now skipped on Python 2.4
- Tests require unittest2 to run on Python 2.7
- Improved several docstrings and documentation

2.4.2 2010/06/23 Version 0.7.0 beta 2

- `patch.dict()` works as a context manager as well as a decorator
- `patch.dict` takes a string to specify dictionary as well as a dictionary object. If a string is supplied the name specified is imported
- BUGFIX: `patch.dict` restores dictionary even when an exception is raised
2.4.3 2010/06/22 Version 0.7.0 beta 1

- Addition of `mocksignature()`
- Ability to mock magic methods
- Ability to use `patch` and `patch.object` as class decorators
- Renamed `patch_object` to `patch.object()` (`patch_object` is deprecated)
- Addition of `MagicMock` class with all magic methods pre-created for you
- Python 3 compatibility (tested with 3.2 but should work with 3.0 & 3.1 as well)
- Addition of `patch.dict()` for changing dictionaries during a test
- Addition of `mocksignature` argument to `patch` and `patch.object`
- `help(mock)` works now (on the module). Can no longer use `__bases__` as a valid sentinel name (thanks to Stephen Emslie for reporting and diagnosing this)
- Addition of soft comparisons: `call_args`, `call_args_list` and `method_calls` return now tuple-like objects which compare equal even when empty args or kwargs are skipped
- Added docstrings.
- **BUGFIX:** `side_effect` now works with `BaseException` exceptions like `KeyboardInterrupt`
- **BUGFIX:** patching the same object twice now restores the patches correctly
- The tests now require `unittest2` to run
- Konrad Delong added as co-maintainer

2.4.4 2009/08/22 Version 0.6.0

- New test layout compatible with test discovery
- Descriptors (static methods / class methods etc) can now be patched and restored correctly
- Mocks can raise exceptions when called by setting `side_effect` to an exception class or instance
- Mocks that wrap objects will not pass on calls to the underlying object if an explicit return_value is set

2.4.5 2009/04/17 Version 0.5.0

- Made `DEFAULT` part of the public api.
- Documentation built with Sphinx.
Mock Documentation, Release 0.7.0b3

• side_effect is now called with the same arguments as the mock is called with and if returns a non-DEFAULT value that is automatically set as the mock.return_value.

• wraps keyword argument used for wrapping objects (and passing calls through to the wrapped object).

• Mock.reset renamed to Mock.reset_mock, as reset is a common API name.

• patch/patch_object are now context managers and can be used with with.

• A new ‘create’ keyword argument to patch and patch_object that allows them to patch (and unpatch) attributes that don’t exist. (Potentially unsafe to use - it can allow you to have tests that pass when they are testing an API that doesn’t exist - use at your own risk!)

• The methods keyword argument to Mock has been removed and merged with spec. The spec argument can now be a list of methods or an object to take the spec from.

• Nested patches may now be applied in a different order (created mocks passed in the opposite order). This is actually a bugfix.

• patch and patch_object now take a spec keyword argument. If spec is passed in as ‘True’ then the Mock created will take the object it is replacing as its spec object. If the object being replaced is a class, then the return value for the mock will also use the class as a spec.

• A Mock created without a spec will not attempt to mock any magic methods / attributes (they will raise an AttributeError instead).

2.4.6 2008/10/12 Version 0.4.0

• Default return value is now a new mock rather than None

• return_value added as a keyword argument to the constructor

• New method ‘assert_called_with’

• Added ‘side_effect’ attribute / keyword argument called when mock is called

• patch decorator split into two decorators:
  – patch_object which takes an object and an attribute name to patch (plus optionally a value to patch with which defaults to a mock object)
  – patch which takes a string specifying a target to patch; in the form ‘package.module.Class.attribute’. (plus optionally a value to patch with which defaults to a mock object)

• Can now patch objects with None

• Change to patch for nose compatibility with error reporting in wrapped functions

• Reset no longer clears children / return value etc - it just resets call count and call args. It also calls reset on all children (and the return value if it is a mock).
Thanks to Konrad Delong, Kevin Dangoor and others for patches and suggestions.

2.4.7 2007/12/03 Version 0.3.1

patch maintains the name of decorated functions for compatibility with nose test autodiscovery. Tests decorated with patch that use the two argument form (implicit mock creation) will receive the mock(s) passed in as extra arguments.

Thanks to Kevin Dangoor for these changes.

2.4.8 2007/11/30 Version 0.3.0

Removed patch_module. patch can now take a string as the first argument for patching modules.

The third argument to patch is optional - a mock will be created by default if it is not passed in.

2.4.9 2007/11/21 Version 0.2.1

Bug fix, allows reuse of functions decorated with patch and patch_module.

2.4.10 2007/11/20 Version 0.2.0

Added spec keyword argument for creating Mock objects from a specification object.

Added patch and patch_module monkey patching decorators.

Added sentinel for convenient access to unique objects.

Distribution includes unit tests.

2.4.11 2007/11/19 Version 0.1.0

Initial release.
The current version is **0.7.0**, dated 2010/06/23. Mock is still experimental; the API may change (although we are moving towards a 1.0 release when the API will stabilise). If you find bugs or have suggestions for improvements / extensions then please contact us.

- mock on PyPI
- mock documentation as PDF
- Google Code Home & Subversion Repository

You can checkout the latest development version from the Google Code Subversion repository with the following command:

```
svn checkout http://mock.googlecode.com/svn/trunk/
mock-read-only
```

If you have pip, setuptools or distribute you can install mock with:

```
easy_install -U mock
pip install -U mock
```

Alternatively you can download the mock distribution from PyPI and after unpacking run:

```
python setup.py install
```
Mock objects create all attributes and methods as you access them and store details of how they have been used. You can configure them, to specify return values or limit what attributes are available, and then make assertions about how they have been used:

```python
>>> from mock import Mock
>>> real = ProductionClass()
>>> real.method = Mock(return_value=3)
>>> real.method(3, 4, 5, key='value')
3
>>> real.method.assert_called_with(3, 4, 5, key='value')
```

`side_effect` allows you to perform side effects, return different values or raise an exception when a mock is called:

```python
>>> from mock import Mock
>>> mock = Mock(side_effect=KeyError('foo'))
>>> mock()
Traceback (most recent call last):
  ...
KeyError: 'foo'
>>> values = [1, 2, 3]
>>> def side_effect():
...    return values.pop()
...  ...
>>> mock.side_effect = side_effect
>>> mock(), mock(), mock()
(3, 2, 1)
```

Mock has many other ways you can configure it and control its behaviour. For example the `spec` argument configures the mock to take its specification from another object. Attempting to access attributes or methods on the mock that don’t exist on the spec will fail with an `AttributeError`.

The `patch()` decorator / context manager makes it easy to mock classes or objects in a module under test. The object you specify will be replaced with a mock (or other object) during the test and restored when the test ends:
```python
>>> from mock import patch
>>> @patch('test_module.ClassName1')
... @patch('test_module.ClassName2')
... def test(MockClass1, MockClass2):
...     test_module.ClassName1()
...     test_module.ClassName2()

... assert MockClass1.called
... assert MockClass2.called
...

>>> test()

>>> with patch.object(ProductionClass, 'method') as mock_method:
...     mock_method.return_value = None
...     real = ProductionClass()
...     real.method(1, 2, 3)

>>> mock_method.assert_called_with(1, 2, 3)
```

There is also `patch.dict()` for setting values in a dictionary just during a scope and restoring the dictionary to its original state when the test ends:

```python
>>> foo = {'key': 'value'}

>>> original = foo.copy()

>>> with patch.dict(foo, {'newkey': 'newvalue'}, clear=True):
...     assert foo == {'newkey': 'newvalue'}

>>> assert foo == original
```

Mock supports the mocking of Python magic methods. The easiest way of using magic methods is with the `Mock` class. It allows you to do things like:

```python
>>> from mock import MagicMock

>>> mock = MagicMock()

>>> mock.__str__.return_value = 'foobarbaz'

>>> str(mock)
'foobarbaz'

>>> mock.__str__.assert_called_with()
```

Mock allows you to assign functions (or other Mock instances) to magic methods and they will be called appropriately. The `MagicMock` class is just a Mock variant that has all of the magic methods pre-created for you (well - all the useful ones anyway).

The following is an example of using magic methods with the ordinary Mock class:

```python
>>> from mock import Mock

>>> mock = Mock()

>>> mock.__str__ = Mock()
```
mock.__str__.return_value = 'wheeeeee'
str(mock)
'wheeeeee'

mocksignature() is a useful companion to Mock and patch. It creates copies of functions that delegate to a mock, but have the same signature as the original function. This ensures that your mocks will fail in the same way as your production code if they are called incorrectly:

>>> from mock import mocksignature
>>> def function(a, b, c):
...   pass
...
>>> function2 = mocksignature(function)
>>> function2.mock.return_value = 'fishy'
>>> function2(1, 2, 3)
'fishy'
>>> function2.mock.assert_called_with(1, 2, 3)
>>> function2('wrong arguments')
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
  TypeError: <lambda>() takes exactly 3 arguments (1 given)

mocksignature can also be used on classes, where it copies the signature of the __init__ method, and on callable objects where it copies the signature of the __call__ method.
REFERENCES

Articles and blog entries on testing with Mock:

- Mock recipes
- Mockity mock mock - some love for the mock module
- Python Unit Testing with Mock
- Python mock testing techniques and tools
- How To Test Django Template Tags
- A presentation on Unit Testing with Mock
- Mocking with Django and Google AppEngine
Mock uses unittest2 for its own test suite. In order to run it, use the unit2 script that comes with unittest2 module on a checkout of the source repository:

```
unit2 discover
```

On Python 2.7 and 3.2 you can use unittest module from the standard library.

```
python3.2 -m unittest discover
```

On Python 2.4 you will see one error; testwith.py will fail to import as it uses the with statement which is invalid syntax under Python 2.4. On Python 3 the tests for unicode are skipped as they are not relevant.
OLDER VERSIONS

Documentation for older versions of mock:

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