Verify static method was called with PowerMock

automationrhapsody.com/verify-static-method-called-powermock

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Post summary: How to verify that static method was called during a unit test with PowerMock.

This post is part of <u>PowerMock series examples</u>. The code shown in examples below is available in GitHub <u>java-samples/junit</u> repository.

In <u>Mock static methods in JUnit with PowerMock example</u>post, I have given information about PowerMock and how to mock a static method. In the current post, I will demonstrate how to verify given static method was called during execution of a unit test.

Example class for unit test

We are going to unit test a class called **Locator Service** that internally uses a static method from utility class **Utils**. Method **random Distance (int distance)** in **Utils** is returning random variable, hence it has no predictable behavior and the only way to test it is by mocking it:

```
public class LocatorService {
public Point generatePointWithinDistance(Point point, int distance) {
return new Point(point.getX() + Utils.randomDistance(distance),
point.getY() + Utils.randomDistance(distance));
}
}
}
```

And Utils class is:

```
1
    import java.util.Random;
2
    public final class Utils {
    private static final Random RAND = new Random();
    private Utils() {
6
    public static int randomDistance( int distance) {
7
    return RAND.nextInt(distance + distance) - distance;
8
9
    }
10
11
12
13
14
```

Nota bene: it is good code design practice to make utility classes final and with a private constructor.

Verify static method call

```
1
    package com.automationrhapsody.junit;
2
    import org.junit.Before;
3
    import org.junit.Test;
4
    import org.junit.runner.RunWith;
5
    import org.mockito.internal.verification.VerificationModeFactory;
6
    import org.powermock.api.mockito.PowerMockito;
7
    import org.powermock.core.classloader.annotations.PrepareForTest;
8
    import org.powermock.modules.junit4.PowerMockRunner;
9
    @RunWith (PowerMockRunner. class )
10
    @PrepareForTest (Utils. class )
11
    public class LocatorServiceTest {
12
    private LocatorService locatorServiceUnderTest;
13
    @Before
14
    public void setUp() {
15
    PowerMockito.mockStatic(Utils. class );
16
    locatorServiceUnderTest = new LocatorService();
17
18
    @Test
19
    public void testStaticMethodCall() {
20
    locatorServiceUnderTest
21
     .generatePointWithinDistance( new Point( 11 , 11 ), 1 );
22
    locatorServiceUnderTest
23
    .generatePointWithinDistance( new Point( 11 , 11 ), 234 );
24
    PowerMockito.verifyStatic(VerificationModeFactory.times( 2 ));
25
    Utils.randomDistance( 1 );
26
    PowerMockito.verifyStatic(VerificationModeFactory.times( 2 ));
27
    Utils.randomDistance( 234 );
28
    PowerMockito.verifyNoMoreInteractions(Utils. class );
29
    }
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
```

Explanation

Class containing static method should be prepared for mocking with *PowerMockito.mockStatic(Utils.class)* code. Then call to static method is done inside *locatorServiceUnderTest .generatePointWithinDistance()* method. In this test, it is intentionally called 2 times with different distance (1 and 234) in order to show the verification which consists of two parts. First part is

PowerMockito.verifyStatic(VerificationModeFactory.times(2)) which tells PowerMock to verify static method was called 2 times. The second part is Utils.randomDistance(1) which tells exactly which static method should be verified. Instead of 1 in the brackets you can use anyInt() or anyObject(). 1 is used to make verification explicit. As you can see there is second verification that randomDistance() method was called with 234 as well: PowerMockito.verifyStatic(VerificationModeFactory.times(2)); Utils.randomDistance(234);.

Conclusion

PowerMock provides additional power to Mockito mocking library which is described in <u>Mock JUnit tests</u> with <u>Mockito example</u> post. In the current post, I have shown how to verify static method was called. It is very specific as verification actually consists of two steps.

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