

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Björn Fahller

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompe-l'œil

Trompe-l'œil noun (Concise Encyclopedia)

Style of representation in which a painted object is intended to deceive the viewer into believing it is the object itself...

Björn Fahller

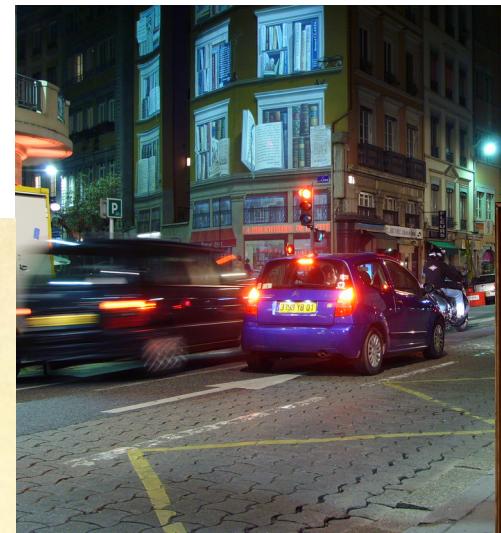
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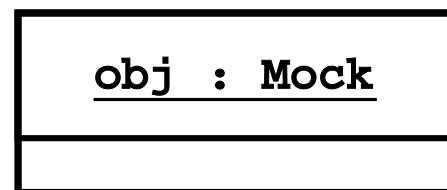
Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Trompe-l'œil noun (Concise Encyclopedia)

Style of representation in which a painted object is intended to deceive the viewer into believing it is the object itself...



Björn Fahller



Ceci n'est pas un objet

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

In C++ there are two schools of mocking implementation techniques.

- Runtime manipulation of object layouts. Compiler/OS dependant implementation.
- Strict compilation within the language creating new types

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

In C++ there are two schools of mocking implementation techniques.

- Runtime manipulation of object layouts. Compiler/OS dependant implementation.
 - Hippo mocks
 - Mockitopp
 - AMOP
 - ...
- Strict compilation within the language creating new types
 - Google mock
 - Mockator
 - Trompeloeil
 - ...

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Trompeloeil is:

Pure C++14 without any dependencies

Implemented in a single header file

Under Boost Software License 1.0

Adaptable to any (that I know of) unit testing framework

Available from  [conan.io](#)  [trompeloeil/v18](#)

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Documentation

- [Introduction](#)
- [Cheat Sheet \(2*A4\)](#)
- [Cook Book](#)
- [FAQ](#)
- [Reference](#)

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Trompeloeil cook book

- [Integrating with unit test frame works](#)
- Creating Mock Classes
- Mocking private or protected member functions
- Mocking overloaded member functions
- ...

Mocking Modern C++ with *Trompeloeil*

Integrating with unit test frame works

By default, *Trompeloeil* reports violations by throwing an exception, explaining the problem in the what() string.

Depending on your test frame work and your runtime environment, this may, or may not, suffice.

Trompeloeil offers support for adaptation to any test frame work. Some sample adaptations are:

- [Catch!](#)
- [crpcut](#)
- [gtest](#)
- ...

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Introduction by example.

Extrapolated from Martin Fowler's whisky store order example, from the blog post “Mocks Aren't Stubs”

<http://martinfowler.com/articles/mocksArentStubs.html>

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Introduction by example.

Extrapolated from Martin Fowler's whisky store order example, from the blog post “Mocks Aren't Stubs”

<http://martinfowler.com/articles/mocksArentStubs.html>

```
class store {
public:
    virtual size_t inventory(const std::string& name) const = 0;
    virtual void remove(const std::string& name, size_t count) = 0;
};

class order {
public:
    order(std::string article, std::size_t count);
    void fill(store&);
    bool is_filled() const;
};
```

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Creating a mock type.

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>
```

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Creating a mock type.

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>
```

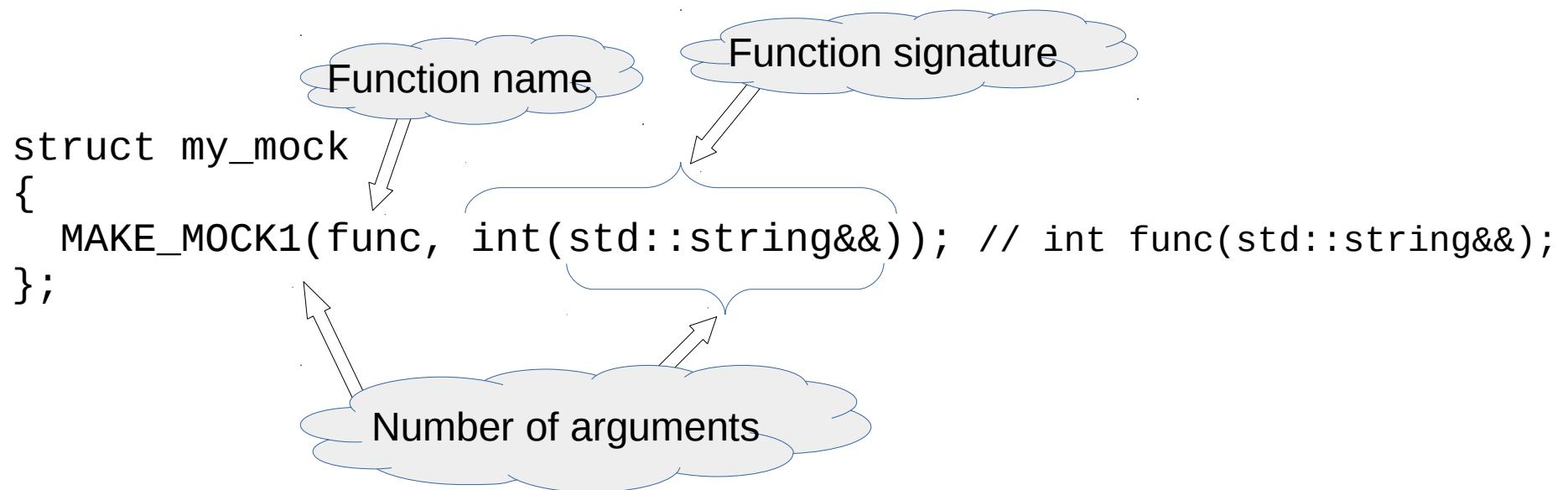
```
struct my_mock
{
    MAKE MOCK1(func, int(std::string&&)); // int func(std::string&&);
};
```

The diagram illustrates the mapping between the code and its components. Two blue cloud-like shapes are positioned above the code. The left cloud contains the text "Function name". An arrow points from this cloud to the identifier "func" in the code. The right cloud contains the text "Function signature". An arrow points from this cloud to the parameter "std::string&&" in the code.

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Creating a mock type.

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>
```



Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Creating a mock type.

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>

struct my_mock
{
    MAKE MOCK2(func, int(std::string&&));
};
```



Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Creating a mock type.

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>
```

```
struct my_mock
{
    MAKE MOCK2(func, int(std::string&&));
```

```
In file included from cardinality_mismatch.cpp:1:0:
trompeloeil.hpp:2953:3: error: static assertion failed: Function signature does not have 2
parameters
    static_assert(TROMPELOEIL_ID(cardinality_match)::value,           \
^
trompeloeil.hpp:2885:3: note: in expansion of macro `TROMPELOEIL_MAKE MOCK_'
    TROMPELOEIL_MAKE MOCK_(name,,2, __VA_ARGS__,)
^
trompeloeil.hpp:3209:35: note: in expansion of macro `TROMPELOEIL_MAKE MOCK2'
#define MAKE MOCK2
                                TROMPELOEIL_MAKE MOCK2
^
cardinality_mismatch.cpp:4:3: note: in expansion of macro `MAKE MOCK2'
    MAKE MOCK2(func, int(std::string&&));
^
```

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Creating a mock type.

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>

struct my_mock
{
    MAKE MOCK2(func, int(std::string&&));
};
```

Full error message from
g++ 5.4

```
In file included from cardinality_mismatch.cpp:1:0:
trompeloeil.hpp:2953:3: error: static assertion failed: Function signature does not have 2
parameters
    static_assert(TROMPELOEIL_ID(cardinality_match)::value,
                  \
^
trompeloeil.hpp:2885:3: note: in expansion of macro `TROMPELOEIL_MAKE MOCK_'
    TROMPELOEIL_MAKE MOCK_(name,,2, __VA_ARGS__,)
^
trompeloeil.hpp:3209:35: note: in expansion of macro `TROMPELOEIL_MAKE MOCK2'
#define MAKE MOCK2
                                TROMPELOEIL_MAKE MOCK2
^
cardinality_mismatch.cpp:4:3: note: in expansion of macro `MAKE MOCK2'
    MAKE MOCK2(func, int(std::string&&));
^
```

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Creating a mock type.

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>
```

```
struct my_mock
{
    MAKE MOCK1(func, int(std::string&&));
};
```

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Creating a mock type.

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>

struct interface
{
    virtual ~interface() = default;
    virtual int func(std::string&&) = 0;
};

struct my_mock : public interface
{
    MAKE MOCK1(func, int(std::string&&));
};
```

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Creating a mock type.

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>

struct interface
{
    virtual ~interface() = default;
    virtual int func(std::string&&) = 0;
};

struct my_mock : public interface
{
    MAKE MOCK1(func, int(std::string&&));
};
```



ReSharper C++
@resharper_cpp

Has a built in
generator for
mocks from
interfaces!

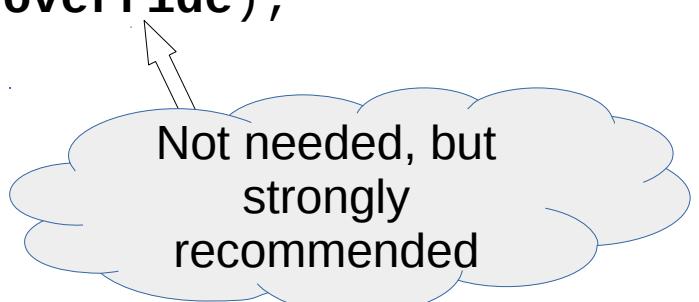
Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Creating a mock type.

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>

struct interface
{
    virtual ~interface() = default;
    virtual int func(std::string&&) = 0;
};

struct my_mock : public interface
{
    MAKE MOCK1(func, int(std::string&&), override);
};
```



Not needed, but
strongly
recommended

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Introduction by example.

Extrapolated from Martin Fowler's whisky store order example, from the blog post “Mocks Aren't Stubs”

<http://martinfowler.com/articles/mocksArentStubs.html>

```
class store {
public:
    virtual size_t inventory(const std::string& name) const = 0;
    virtual void remove(const std::string& name, size_t count) = 0;
};

class order {
public:
    order(std::string article, std::size_t count);
    void fill(store&);
    bool is_filled() const;
};
```

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>

class store {
public:
    virtual size_t inventory(const std::string& name) const = 0;
    virtual void remove(const std::string& name, size_t count) = 0;
};

struct mock_store : public store
{
    MAKE_CONST_MOCK1(inventory, size_t(const std::string&), override);
    MAKE_MOCK2(remove, void(const std::string&, size_t), override);
};
```

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>

struct mock_store : public store
{
    MAKE_CONST MOCK1(inventory, size_t(const std::string&), override);
    MAKE MOCK2(remove, void(const std::string&, size_t), override);
};
```

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>

struct mock_store : public store
{
    MAKE_CONST MOCK1(inventory, size_t(const std::string&), override);
    MAKE MOCK2(remove, void(const std::string&, size_t), override);
};

TEST_CASE("filling removes inventory when in stock")
{
    mock_store whisky_store; ← Create mock object
}

}
```

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>

struct mock_store : public store
{
    MAKE_CONST MOCK1(inventory, size_t(const std::string&), override);
    MAKE MOCK2(remove, void(const std::string&, size_t), override);
};

TEST_CASE("filling removes inventory when in stock")
{
    mock_store whisky_store;
    order o{"Talisker", 50};    ← Prepare to party!
}

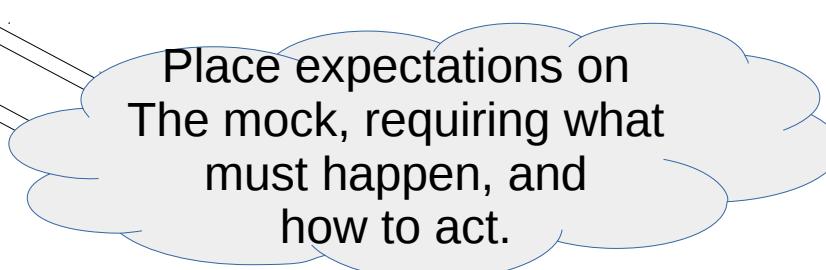
}
```

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>

struct mock_store : public store
{
    MAKE_CONST MOCK1(inventory, size_t(const std::string&), override);
    MAKE MOCK2(remove, void(const std::string&, size_t), override);
};

TEST_CASE("filling removes inventory when in stock")
{
    mock_store whisky_store;
    order o{"Talisker", 50};
    {
        REQUIRE_CALL(whisky_store, inventory("Talisker"))
            .RETURN(51);
        REQUIRE_CALL(whisky_store, remove("Talisker", 50));
    }
}
```



Place expectations on
The mock, requiring what
must happen, and
how to act.

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>

struct mock_store : public store
{
    MAKE_CONST MOCK1(inventory, size_t(const std::string&), override);
    MAKE MOCK2(remove, void(const std::string&, size_t), override);
};

TEST_CASE("filling removes inventory when in stock")
{
    mock_store whisky_store;
    order o{"Talisker", 50};
    {
        REQUIRE_CALL(whisky_store, inventory("Ta
            .RETURN(51);
        REQUIRE_CALL(whisky_store, remove("Talisker", 50));
    }
}
```

Everything is forbidden until explicitly required.

Place expectations on
The mock, requiring what
must happen, and
how to act.

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>

struct mock_store : public store
{
    MAKE_CONST MOCK1(inventory, size_t(const std::string&), override);
    MAKE MOCK2(remove, void(const std::string&, size_t), override);
};

TEST_CASE("filling removes inventory when in stock")
{
    mock_store whisky_store;
    order o{"Talisker", 50};
    {
        REQUIRE_CALL(whisky_store, inventory("Ta
            .RETURN(51);
        REQUIRE_CALL(whisky_store, remove("Talisker", 50));
    }
}
```

Everything is forbidden until explicitly required.

Place expectations on
The mock, requiring what
must happen, and
how to act.

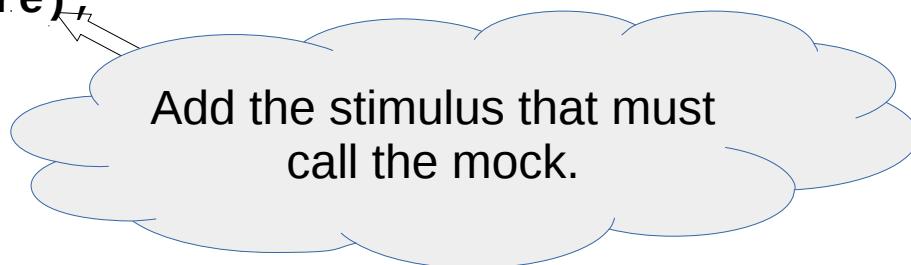
Expectations must be
fulfilled at end of scope,
otherwise a violation is reported.

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>

struct mock_store : public store
{
    MAKE_CONST MOCK1(inventory, size_t(const std::string&), override);
    MAKE MOCK2(remove, void(const std::string&, size_t), override);
};

TEST_CASE("filling removes inventory when in stock")
{
    mock_store whisky_store;
    order o{"Talisker", 50};
    {
        REQUIRE_CALL(whisky_store, inventory("Talisker"))
            .RETURN(51);
        REQUIRE_CALL(whisky_store, remove("Talisker", 50));
        o.fill(whisky_store);
    }
}
```



Add the stimulus that must
call the mock.

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>

struct mock_store : public store
{
    MAKE_CONST MOCK1(inventory, size_t(const std::string&), override);
    MAKE MOCK2(remove, void(const std::string&, size_t), override);
};

TEST_CASE("filling removes inventory when in stock")
{
    mock_store whisky_store;
    order o{"Talisker", 50};
    {
        REQUIRE_CALL(whisky_store, inventory("Talisker"))
            .RETURN(51);
        REQUIRE_CALL(whisky_store, remove("Talisker", 50));
        o.fill(whisky_store);
    }
    REQUIRE(o.is_filled());
}
```

And finally check that the order is filled.

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>

struct mock_store : public store
{
    MAKE_CONST MOCK1(inventory, size_t(const std::string&), override);
    MAKE MOCK2(remove, void(const std::string&, size_t), override);
};

TEST_CASE("filling removes inventory when in stock")
{
    mock_store whisky_store;
    order o{"Talisker", 50};
    {
        REQUIRE_CALL(whisky_store, inventory("Talisker"))
            .RETURN(51);
        REQUIRE_CALL(whisky_store, remove("Talisker", 50));
        o.fill(whisky_store);
    }
    REQUIRE(o.is_filled());
}
```

And finally check that the order
is filled.
This is not a mock thing!

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Result from run with empty `order` implementation.

```
failure := store_test.cpp:59
Unfulfilled expectation:
Expected whisky_store.remove("Talisker", 50) to be called once, actually
never called
param _1 == Talisker
param _2 == 50

failure := store_test.cpp:57
Unfulfilled expectation:
Expected whisky_store.inventory("Talisker") to be called once, actually never
called
param _1 == Talisker

store_test.cpp:62: FAILED:
 REQUIRE( o.is_filled() )
with expansion:
 false
```

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Let's make a sloppy `order` implementation and try again:

```
class order {
public:
    order(std::string article, size_t count)
        : what(article), amount(count) {}
    void fill(store& s) { s.remove(what, amount); s.inventory(what); }
    bool is_filled() const { return true; }
private:
    std::string what;
    size_t amount;
};
```

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Let's make a sloppy `order` implementation and try again:

```
class order {
public:
    order(std::string article, size_t count)
        : what(article), amount(count) {}
    void fill(store& s) { s.remove(what, amount); s.inventory(what); }
    bool is_filled() const { return true; }
private:
    std::string what;
    size_t amount;
};
```

This passes.

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Let's make a sloppy `order` implementation and try again:

```
class order {
public:
    order(std::string article, size_t count)
        : what(article), amount(count) {}
    void fill(store& s) { s.remove(what, amount); s.inventory(what); }
    bool is_filled() const { return true; }
private:
    std::string what;
    size_t amount;
};
```

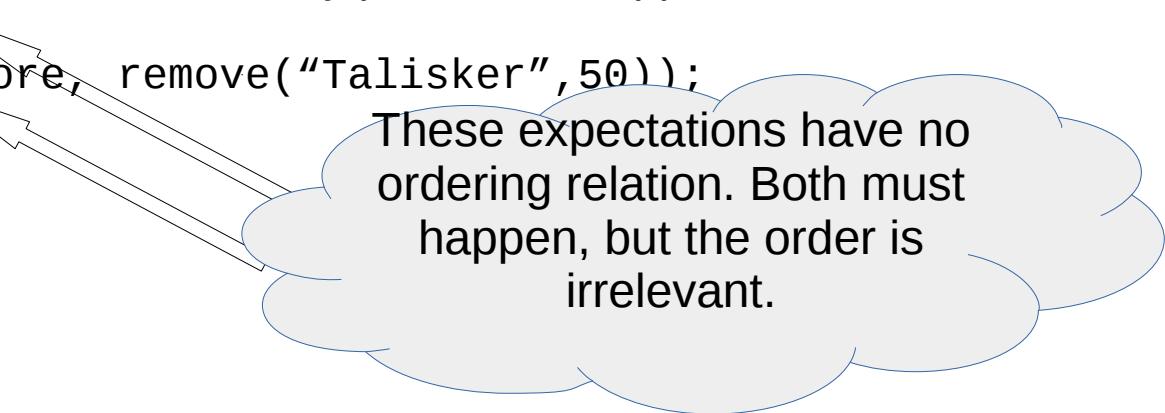
This passes. Let's improve the test.

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>

struct mock_store : public store
{
    MAKE_CONST MOCK1(inventory, size_t(const std::string&), override);
    MAKE MOCK2(remove, void(const std::string&, size_t), override);
};

TEST_CASE("filling removes inventory when in stock")
{
    mock_store whisky_store;
    order o{"Talisker", 50};
    {
        REQUIRE_CALL(whisky_store, inventory("Talisker"))
            .RETURN(51);
        REQUIRE_CALL(whisky_store, remove("Talisker", 50));
        o.fill(whisky_store);
    }
    REQUIRE(o.is_filled());
}
```



These expectations have no ordering relation. Both must happen, but the order is irrelevant.

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>

struct mock_store : public store
{
    MAKE_CONST MOCK1(inventory, size_t(const std::string&), override);
    MAKE MOCK2(remove, void(const std::string&, size_t), override);
};

TEST_CASE("filling removes inventory when in stock")
{
    mock_store whisky_store;
    order o{"Talisker", 50};
    {
        REQUIRE_CALL(whisky_store, inventory("Talisker"))
            .RETURN(51);
        REQUIRE_CALL(whisky_store, remove("Talisker", 50));
        o.fill(whisky_store);
    }
    REQUIRE(o.is_filled());
}
```

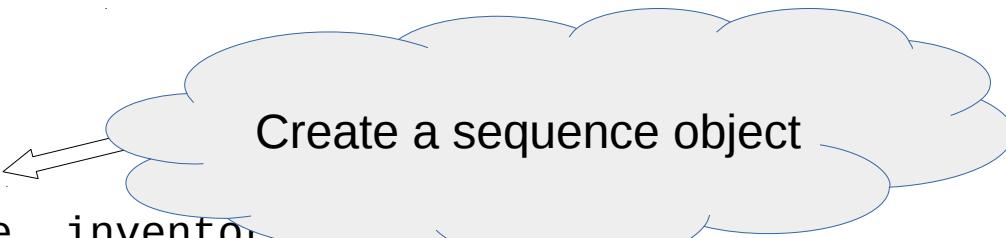
These expectations have no ordering relation. Both must happen, but the order is irrelevant.
Let's change that.

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>

struct mock_store : public store
{
    MAKE_CONST MOCK1(inventory, size_t(const std::string&), override);
    MAKE MOCK2(remove, void(const std::string&, size_t), override);
};

TEST_CASE("filling removes inventory when in stock")
{
    mock_store whisky_store;
    order o{"Talisker", 50};
    {
        trompeloeil::sequence s;
        REQUIRE_CALL(whisky_store, inventory,
                     .RETURN(51));
        REQUIRE_CALL(whisky_store, remove("Talisker", 50));
        o.fill(whisky_store);
    }
    REQUIRE(o.is_filled());
}
```



Create a sequence object

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>

struct mock_store : public store
{
    MAKE_CONST MOCK1(inventory, size_t(const std::string&), override);
    MAKE MOCK2(remove, void(const std::string&, size_t), override);
};

TEST_CASE("filling removes inventory when in stock")
{
    mock_store whisky_store;
    order o{"Talisker", 50};
    {
        trompeloeil::sequence s;
        REQUIRE_CALL(whisky_store, inventory("Talisker"))
            .RETURN(51).IN_SEQUENCE(s);
        REQUIRE_CALL(whisky_store, remove("Talisker", 50)).IN_SEQUENCE(s);
        o.fill(whisky_store);
    }
    REQUIRE(o.is_filled());
}
```

And impose an order on
the expectations

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Result from run with sloppy `order` implementation.

```
store_test.cpp:63
Sequence mismatch for sequence "s" with matching call of whisky_store.remove
("Talisker", 50) at store_test.cpp:63. Sequence "s" has whisky_store
.inventory("Talisker") at store_test.cpp:61 first in line
...
```

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Result from run with sloppy order implementation.

```
store_test.cpp:63
Sequence mismatch for sequence "s" with matching call of whisky_store.remove
("Talisker", 50) at store_test.cpp:63. Sequence "s" has whisky_store
.inventory("Talisker") at store_test.cpp:61 first in line
```

...

So `whisky_store.remove()` was called without first having called `whisky_store.inventory()`.

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Let's fix the order issue

```
class order {  
public:  
    order(std::string article, size_t count)  
        : what(article), amount(count) {}  
    void fill(store& s) { s.remove(what, amount); s.inventory(what); }  
    bool is_filled() const { return true; }  
private:  
    std::string what;  
    size_t amount;  
};
```

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Let's fix the order issue

```
class order {  
public:  
    order(std::string article, size_t count)  
        : what(article), amount(count) {}  
    void fill(store& s) { s.remove(what, amount); s.inventory(what); }  
    bool is_filled() const { return true; }   
private:  
    std::string what;  
    size_t amount;  
};
```

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Let's fix the order issue

```
class order {  
public:  
    order(std::string article, size_t count)  
        : what(article), amount(count) {}  
    void fill(store& s) { s.inventory(what); s.remove(what, amount); }  
    bool is_filled() const { return true; }  
private:  
    std::string what;  
    size_t amount;  
};
```

This passes. Let's add a negative test.

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>

TEST_CASE("filling does not remove if not enough in stock")
{
    mock_store whisky_store;
    order o{"Talisker", 50};
    {
        REQUIRE_CALL(whisky_store, inventory("Talisker"))
            .RETURN(49);
        o.fill(whisky_store);
    }
    REQUIRE(!o.is_filled());
}
```

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>

TEST_CASE("filling does not remove if not enough in stock")
{
    mock_store whisky_store;
    order o{"Talisker", 50};
    {
        REQUIRE_CALL(whisky_store, inventory("Talisker"))
            .RETURN(49);
        o.fill(whisky_store);
    }
    REQUIRE(!o.is_filled())
}
```

With only 49 in stock, nothing can be removed from the store.

And the order will not be filled.

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Result from run of negative test.

```
No match for call of remove with signature void(const item&, size_t) with.  
param _1 == Talisker  
param _2 == 50
```

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Result from run of negative test.

```
No match for call of remove with signature void(const item&, size_t) with.  
param _1 == Talisker  
param _2 == 50
```

So, it removes the items, even though there's not enough in stock.

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Let's only remove when in stock

```
class order {  
public:  
    order(std::string article, size_t count)  
        : what(article), amount(count) {}  
    void fill(store& s) { s.inventory(what); s.remove(what, amount); }  
    bool is_filled() const { return true; }  
private:  
    std::string what;  
    size_t amount;  
};
```

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Let's only remove when in stock

```
class order {
public:
    order(std::string article, size_t count)
        : what(article), amount(count) {}
    void fill(store& s) {
        if (s.inventory(what) >= amount) {
            s.remove(what, amount);
            filled = true;
        }
    }
    bool is_filled() const { return filled; }
private:
    std::string what;
    size_t amount;
    bool filled = false;
};
```

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Let's only remove when in stock

```
class order {
public:
    order(std::string article, size_t count)
        : what(article), amount(count) {}
    void fill(store& s) {
        if (s.inventory(what) >= amount) {
            s.remove(what, amount);
            filled = true;
        }
    }
    bool is_filled() const { return filled; }
private:
    std::string what;
    size_t amount;
    bool filled = false;
};
```

This passes!

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

That was the basics

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

That was the basics

Let's begin exploring expressive power!

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Aim for generic setup and a trivial inventory.

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>

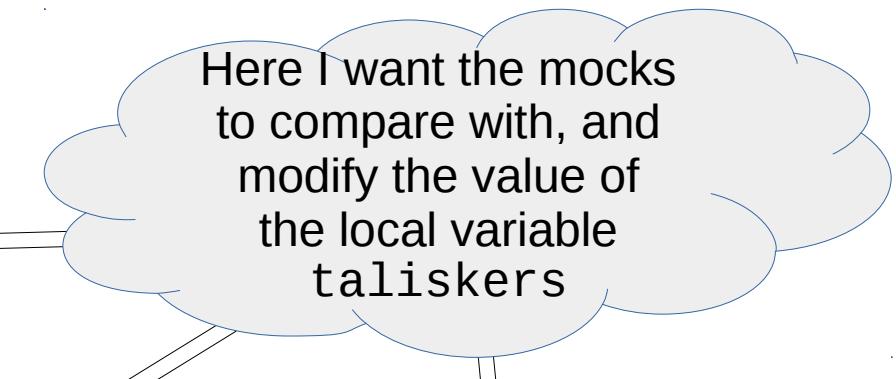
TEST_CASE("filling an order") {
    GIVEN("a store with whiskies") {
        mock_store store;
        size_t taliskers = 50;
        WHEN("stock is sufficient" ) {
            order o{"Talisker", 50 };
            THEN("stock is reduced and order fulfilled ") {
                auto expectations = stock_up_store(store, taliskers);
                o.fill(store);
                REQUIRE(o.is_filled());
                REQUIRE(taliskers == 0);
            }
        }
        WHEN("order exceeds stock") {
            ...
        }
    }
}
```

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Aim for generic setup and a trivial inventory.

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>

TEST_CASE("filling an order") {
    GIVEN("a store with whiskies") {
        mock_store store;
        size_t taliskers = 50;
        WHEN("stock is sufficient" ) {
            order o{"Talisker", 50 };
            THEN("stock is reduced and order fulfilled ") {
                auto expectations = stock_up_store(store, taliskers);
                o.fill(store);
                REQUIRE(o.is_filled());
                REQUIRE(taliskers == 0);
            }
        }
        WHEN("order exceeds stock") {
            ...
        }
    }
}
```



Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Creating a fixture with expectations.

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>

auto stock_up_store(mock_store& store, size_t& count)
{
    REQUIRE_CALL(store, inventory("Talisker"))
        .RETURN(count);

}
```

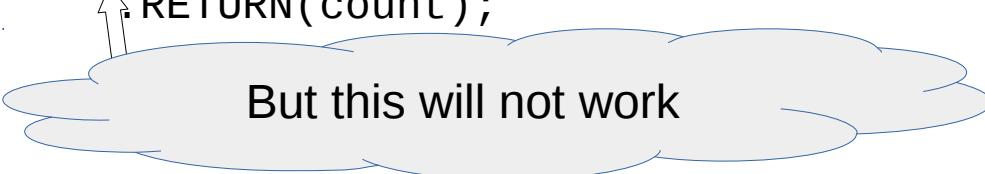
Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Creating a fixture with expectations.

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>

auto stock_up_store(mock_store& store, size_t& count)
{
    REQUIRE_CALL(store, inventory("Talisker"))
        .RETURN(count);
    }

}
```



But this will not work

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Creating a fixture with expectations.

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>

auto stock_up_store(mock_store& store, size_t& count)
{
    REQUIRE_CALL(store, inventory("Talisker"))
        .RETURN(count);
}

But this will not work

Because the expectation must be
fulfilled by the end of the scope
}
```

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Creating a fixture with expectations.

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>

auto stock_up_store(mock_store& store, size_t& count)
{
    auto get_inventory = NAMED_REQUIRE_CALL(store,
                                              inventory("Talisker"))
        .RETURN(count);

}
```

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Creating a fixture with expectations.

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>

auto stock_up_store(mock_store& store, size_t& count)
{
    auto get_inventory = NAMED_REQUIRE_CALL(store,
                                              inventory("Talisker"))
        .RETURN(count);
    .
}

}
```

NAMED_REQUIRE_CALL(...) produces a
std::unique_ptr<trompeloeil::expectation>

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Creating a fixture with expectations.

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>

auto stock_up_store(mock_store& store, size_t& count)
{
    auto get_inventory = NAMED_REQUIRE_CALL(store,
                                              inventory("Talisker"))
        .RETURN(count);
}
```

NAMED_REQUIRE_CALL(...) produces a
std::unique_ptr<trompeloeil::expectation>

.RETURN(count);

The expectation must be fulfilled
by the time the object is destroyed

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Creating a fixture with expectations.

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>

auto stock_up_store(mock_store& store, size_t& count)
{
    auto get_inventory = NAMED_REQUIRE_CALL(store,
                                              inventory("Talisker"))
                                              .RETURN(count);
    return get_inventory;
}
```

NAMED_REQUIRE_CALL(...) produces a std::unique_ptr<trompeloeil::expectation>

The expectation must be fulfilled by the time the object is destroyed

So we can just return it.

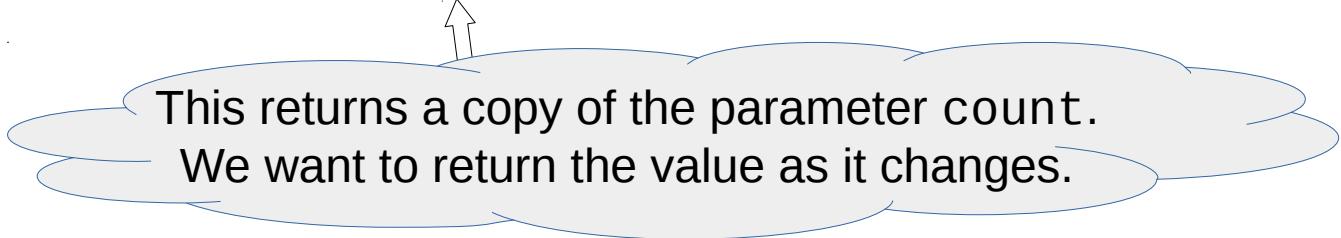
Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Creating a fixture with expectations.

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>

auto stock_up_store(mock_store& store, size_t& count)
{
    auto get_inventory = NAMED_REQUIRE_CALL(store,
                                              inventory("Talisker"))
        .RETURN(count);

    return get_inventory;
}
```



This returns a copy of the parameter count.
We want to return the value as it changes.

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Creating a fixture with expectations.

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>

auto stock_up_store(mock_store& store, size_t& count)
{
    auto get_inventory = NAMED_REQUIRE_CALL(store,
                                              inventory("Talisker"))
        .LR_RETURN(count);

    return get_inventory;
}
```

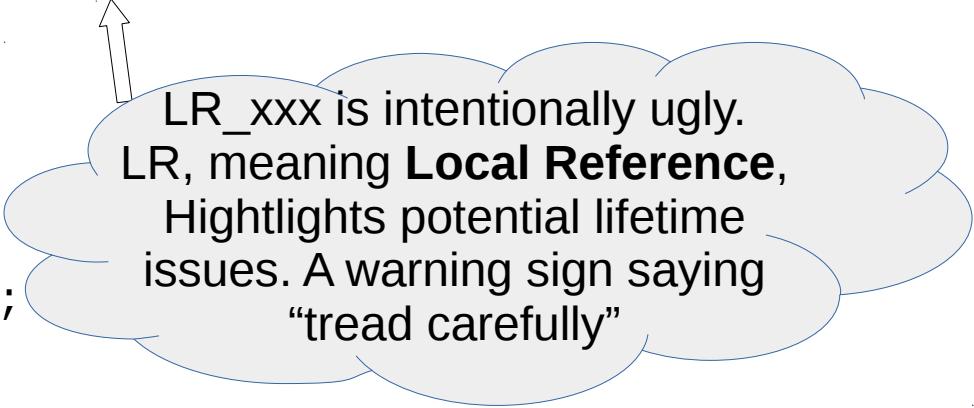
Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Creating a fixture with expectations.

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>

auto stock_up_store(mock_store& store, size_t& count)
{
    auto get_inventory = NAMED_REQUIRE_CALL(store,
                                              inventory("Talisker"))
        .LR_RETURN(count);

    return get_inventory;
}
```



LR_xxx is intentionally ugly.
LR, meaning **Local Reference**,
Highlights potential lifetime
issues. A warning sign saying
“tread carefully”

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Aim for generic setup and a trivial inventory.

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>

TEST_CASE("filling an order") {
    GIVEN("a store with whiskies") {
        mock_store store;
        size_t taliskers = 50;
        WHEN("stock is sufficient" ) {
            order o{"Talisker", 50 };
            THEN("stock is reduced and order fulfilled ") {
                auto expectations = stock_up_store(store, taliskers);
                o.fill(store);
                REQUIRE(o.is_filled());
                REQUIRE(taliskers == 0);
            }
        }
        WHEN("order exceeds stock") {
            ...
        }
    }
}
```

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Creating a fixture with expectations.

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>

auto stock_up_store(mock_store& store, size_t& count)
{
    auto get_inventory = NAMED_REQUIRE_CALL(store,
                                              inventory("Talisker"))
                           .LR_RETURN(count);
    auto remove = NAMED_REQUIRE_CALL(store, remove("Talisker", ...));

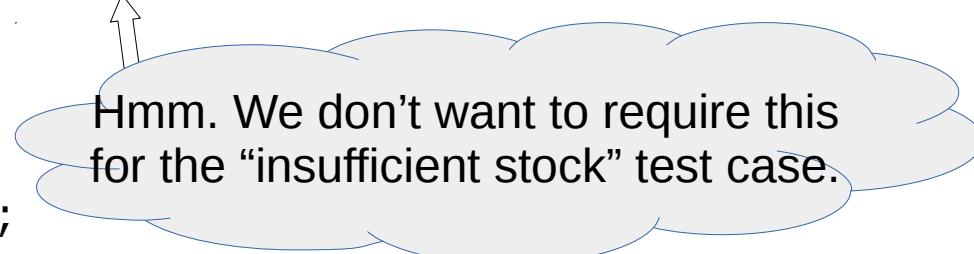
    return get_inventory;
}
```

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Creating a fixture with expectations.

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>

auto stock_up_store(mock_store& store, size_t& count)
{
    auto get_inventory = NAMED_REQUIRE_CALL(store,
                                              inventory("Talisker"))
        .LR_RETURN(count);
    auto remove = NAMED_REQUIRE_CALL(store, remove("Talisker", ...));
    .
    .
    .
    return get_inventory;
}
```



Hmm. We don't want to require this for the “insufficient stock” test case.

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Creating a fixture with expectations.

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>

auto stock_up_store(mock_store& store, size_t& count)
{
    auto get_inventory = NAMED_REQUIRE_CALL(store,
                                              inventory("Talisker"))
                           .LR_RETURN(count);
    auto remove = NAMED_REQUIRE_CALL(store, remove("Talisker", ...));

    return get_inventory;
}
```

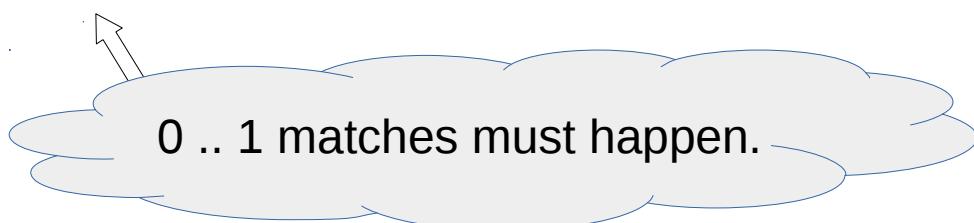
Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Creating a fixture with expectations.

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>

auto stock_up_store(mock_store& store, size_t& count)
{
    auto get_inventory = NAMED_REQUIRE_CALL(store,
                                              inventory("Talisker"))
        .LR_RETURN(count);
    auto remove = NAMED_REQUIRE_CALL(store, remove("Talisker", ...))
        .TIMES(0,1);

    return get_inventory;
}
```



0 .. 1 matches must happen.

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Creating a fixture with expectations.

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>

auto stock_up_store(mock_store& store, size_t& count)
{
    auto get_inventory = NAMED_REQUIRE_CALL(store,
                                              inventory("Talisker"))
        .LR_RETURN(count);
    auto remove = NAMED_REQUIRE_CALL(store, remove("Talisker", ...))
        .TIMES(AT_MOST(1));

    return get_inventory;
}
```

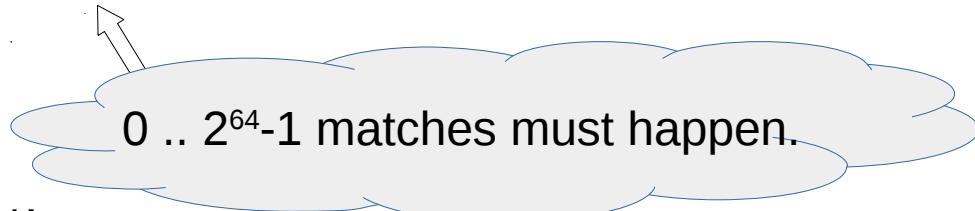
Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Creating a fixture with expectations.

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>

auto stock_up_store(mock_store& store, size_t& count)
{
    auto get_inventory = NAMED_REQUIRE_CALL(store,
                                              inventory("Talisker"))
        .LR_RETURN(count);
    auto remove = NAMED_ALLOW_CALL(store, remove("Talisker", ...));

    return get_inventory;
}
```



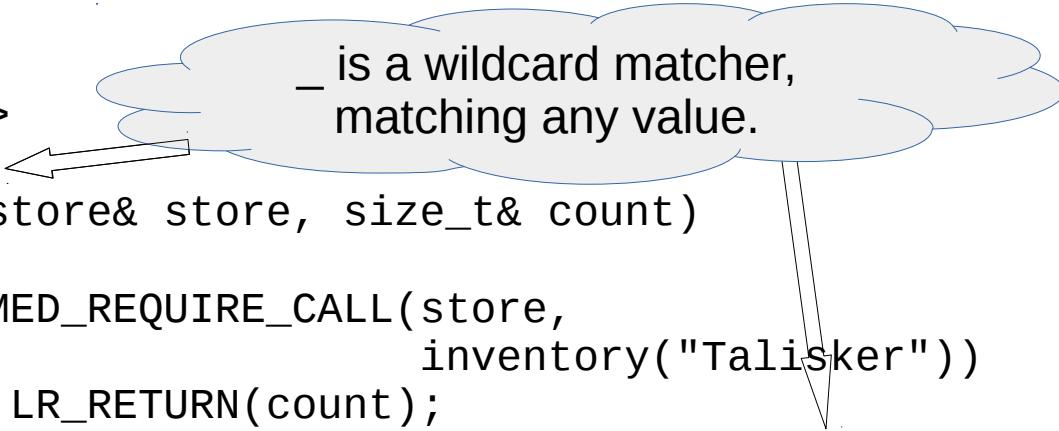
0 .. $2^{64}-1$ matches must happen.

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Creating a fixture with expectations.

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>
using trompeloeil::_;
auto stock_up_store(mock_store& store, size_t& count)
{
    auto get_inventory = NAMED_REQUIRE_CALL(store,
                                              inventory("Talisker"))
        .LR_RETURN(count);
    auto remove = NAMED_ALLOW_CALL(store, remove("Talisker",_));
}

return get_inventory;
}
```



_ is a wildcard matcher,
matching any value.

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Creating a fixture with expectations.

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>
using trompeloeil::_;
auto stock_up_store(mock_store& store, size_t& count)
{
    auto get_inventory = NAMED_REQUIRE_CALL(store,
                                              inventory("Talisker"))
        .LR_RETURN(count);
    auto remove = NAMED_ALLOW_CALL(store, remove("Talisker", _))
        .LR_WITH(_2 <= count);
    return get_inventory;
}
```

Constrain the amount by using
Positional parameter naming.

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Creating a fixture with expectations.

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>
using trompeloeil::_;
auto stock_up_store(mock_store& store, size_t& count)
{
    auto get_inventory = NAMED_REQUIRE_CALL(store,
                                              inventory("Talisker"))
        .LR_RETURN(count);
    auto remove = NAMED_ALLOW_CALL(store, remove("Talisker", _))
        .LR_WITH(_2 <= count)
        .LR_SIDE_EFFECT(count -= _2);
    .
    .
    .
    return get_inventory;
}
```

And reduce the remaining stock, again using positional parameter naming.

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Creating a fixture with expectations.

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>
using trompeloeil::_;
auto stock_up_store(mock_store& store, size_t& count)
{
    auto get_inventory = NAMED_REQUIRE_CALL(store,
                                              inventory("Talisker"))
        .LR_RETURN(count);
    auto remove = NAMED_ALLOW_CALL(store, remove("Talisker",__))
        .LR_WITH(_2 <= count)
        .LR_SIDE_EFFECT(count -= _2);

    return std::make_tuple(std::move(get_inventory),
                          std::move(remove));
}
```

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Creating a fixture with expectations.

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>
using trompeloeil::_;
auto stock_up_store(mock_store& store, size_t& count)
{
    auto get_inventory = NAMED_REQUIRE_CALL(store,
                                              inventory("Talisker"))
        .LR_RETURN(count);
    auto remove = NAMED_ALLOW_CALL(store, remove("Talisker",__))
        .LR_WITH(_2 <= count)
        .LR_SIDE_EFFECT(count -= _2);

    return std::make_tuple(std::move(get_inventory),
                          std::move(remove));
}
```

This works.

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Introducing a deliberate error in the order class, making it fill more than stock, gives:

```
filling an order
  Given: a store with whiskies
  When: stock is sufficient
  Then: stock is reduced and order fulfilled
-----
store_test.cpp:95
.

store_test.cpp:19: FAILED:
explicitly with message:
No match for call of remove with signature void(const item&, size_t) with.
  param _1 == Talisker
  param _2 == 51

Tried store.remove("Talisker",_) at store_test.cpp:88
Failed WITH(_2 <= count)
```

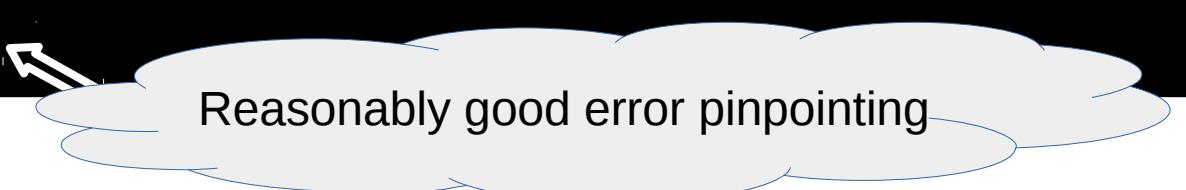
Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Introducing a deliberate error in the order class, making it fill more than stock, gives:

```
filling an order
  Given: a store with whiskies
  When: stock is sufficient
  Then: stock is reduced and order fulfilled
-----
store_test.cpp:95
.

store_test.cpp:19: FAILED:
explicitly with message:
No match for call of remove with signature void(const item&, size_t) with.
  param _1 == Talisker
  param _2 == 51

Tried store.remove("Talisker",_) at store_test.cpp:88
Failed WITH(_2 <= count)
```



Reasonably good error pinpointing

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Let's look at the “**order exceeds stock**” case.

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>

TEST_CASE("filling an order") {
    GIVEN("a store with whiskies") {
        mock_store store;
        size_t taliskers = 50;
        WHEN("stock is sufficient" ) {
            ...
        }
        WHEN("order exceeds stock") {
            order o{"Talisker", 51 };
            THEN("stock is untouched and order not fulfilled") {
                auto expectations = stock_up_store(store, taliskers);

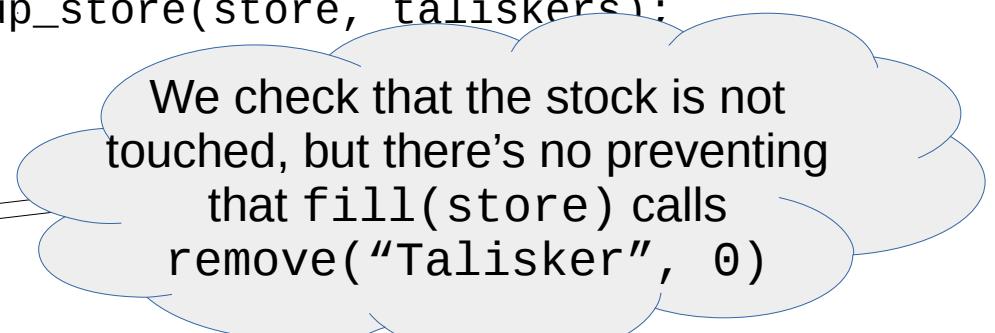
                o.fill(store);
                REQUIRE(!o.is_filled());
                REQUIRE(taliskers == 50);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Let's look at the "order exceeds stock" case.

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>

TEST_CASE("filling an order") {
    GIVEN("a store with whiskies") {
        mock_store store;
        size_t taliskers = 50;
        WHEN("stock is sufficient" ) {
            ...
        }
        WHEN("order exceeds stock") {
            order o{"Talisker", 51 };
            THEN("stock is untouched and order not fulfilled") {
                auto expectations = stock_up_store(store, taliskers):
                    o.fill(store);
                REQUIRE(!o.is_filled());
                REQUIRE(taliskers == 50);
            }
        }
    }
}
```



We check that the stock is not touched, but there's no preventing that fill(store) calls remove("Talisker", 0)

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Let's look at the order exceeds stock case.

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>

TEST_CASE("filling an order") {
    GIVEN("a store with whiskies") {
        mock_store store;
        size_t taliskers = 50;
        WHEN("stock is sufficient" ) {
            ...
        }
        WHEN("order exceeds stock") {
            order o{"Talisker", 51 };
            THEN("stock is untouched and order not fulfilled") {
                auto expectations = stock_up_store(store, taliskers);
                REQUIRE_CALL(store, remove(_,_)).TIMES(0);
                o.fill(store);
                REQUIRE(!o.is_filled());
                REQUIRE(taliskers == 50);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Let's look at the order exceeds stock case.

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>

TEST_CASE("filling an order") {
    GIVEN("a store with whiskies") {
        mock_store store;
        size_t taliskers = 50;
        WHEN("stock is sufficient" ) {
            ...
        }
        WHEN("order exceeds stock") {
            order o{"Talisker", 51 };
            THEN("stock is untouched and order not fulfilled") {
                auto expectations = stock_up_store(store, taliskers);
                FORBID_CALL(store, remove(, ));
                o.fill(store);
                REQUIRE(!o.is_filled());
                REQUIRE(taliskers == 50);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Let's look at the order exceeds stock case.

```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>

TEST_CASE("filling an order") {
    GIVEN("a store with whiskies") {
        mock_store store;
        size_t taliskers = 50;
        WHEN("stock is sufficient" ) {
            ...
        }
        WHEN("order exceeds stock") {
            order o{"Talisker", 51 };
            THEN("stock is untouched and order not fulfilled") {
                auto expectations = stock_up_store(store, taliskers);
                FORBID_CALL(store, remove(_,_));
                o.fill(store);
                REQUIRE(!o.is_filled());
                REQUIRE(taliskers == 50);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Now we have two conflicting expectations for `remove()`.
ALLOW from `stock_up_store()`, and `FORBID`.

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Let's look at the order exceeds stock case.

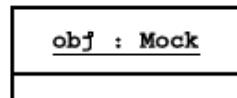
```
#include <trompeloeil.hpp>

TEST_CASE("filling an order") {
    GIVEN("a store with whiskies") {
        mock_store store;
        size_t taliskers = 50;
        WHEN("stock is sufficient" ) {
            ...
        }
        WHEN("order exceeds stock") {
            order o{"Talisker", 51 };
            THEN("stock is untouched and order not fulfilled") {
                auto expectations = stock_up_store(store, taliskers);
                FORBID_CALL(store, remove(,_));
                o.fill(store);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

When there are multiple active expectations, they are matched in reversed order of creation, so that you can state generous defaults and local constraints.

Now we have two conflicting expectations for `remove()`.
ALLOW from `stock_up_store()`, and FORBID.

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil



Ceci n'est pas un obj ,

Mock implement member functions.

non-const member function

`MAKE_MOCKn(name, sig{}, spec{})`

const member function

`MAKE_CONST_MOCKn(name, sig{}, spec{})`

Place expectations. Matching expectations are searched from youngest to oldest. Everything is illegal by default.

Anonymous local object

`REQUIRE_CALL(obj, func(params))`
`ALLOW_CALL(obj, func(params))`
`FORBID_CALL(obj, func(params))`

`std::unique_ptr<expectation>`

`NAMED_REQUIRE_CALL(obj, func(params))`
`NAMED_ALLOW_CALL(obj, func(params))`
`NAMED_FORBID_CALL(obj, func(params))`

Refine expectations.



When to match

`.IN_SEQUENCE(s...)`

← Impose an ordering relation between expectations by using
sequence objects

`.TIMES(min {, max})`

← Define how many times an expectation must match. Default is 1.
Convenience arguments are `AT_MOST(x)` and `AT_LEAST(x)`

Local objects are const copies

`.WITH(condition)`

Parameters are `_1 .. _15`

`.SIDE_EFFECT(statement)`

`.RETURN(expression)`

`.THROW(expression)`

← when to match → *Local objects are non-const references*

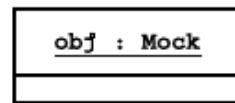
`.LR_WITH(condition)`

← What to → `.LR_SIDE_EFFECT(statement)`

← do when → `.LR_RETURN(expression)`

← matching → `.LR_THROW(expression)`

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil



Ceci n'est pas un obj

Trompeloeil cheat sheet for matchers and object life time management.

Matchers. Substitute for values in parameter list of expectations.

Any type allowing op	any value			Disambiguated type	
<code>- eq(mark)</code>	←	value	<code>==</code>	<code>mark</code>	→ ANY(type) <code>eq<type>(mark)</code>
<code>ne(mark)</code>	←	value	<code>!=</code>	<code>mark</code>	→ ne<type>(mark)
<code>lt(mark)</code>	←	value	<code><</code>	<code>mark</code>	→ lt<type>(mark)
<code>le(mark)</code>	←	value	<code><=</code>	<code>mark</code>	→ le<type>(mark)
<code>gt(mark)</code>	←	value	<code>></code>	<code>mark</code>	→ gt<type>(mark)
<code>ge(mark)</code>	←	value	<code>>=</code>	<code>mark</code>	→ ge<type>(mark)
<code>re(mark, ...)</code>	←	match regular expression /mark/		→ re<type>(mark, ...)	

Use operator* to dereference pointers. E.g. `*ne(mark)` means parameter is pointer (like) and `*parameter != mark`

Object life time management

```
auto obj = new deathwatched<my_mock_type>(params);
```

`*obj` destruction only allowed when explicitly required. Inherits from `my_mock_type`

Anonymous local object

```
REQUIRE_DESTRUCTION(*obj)
```

```
std::unique_ptr<expectation>
```

```
NAMED_REQUIRE_DESTRUCTION(*obj)
```

When to match

```
.IN_SEQUENCE(s...)
```

Impose an ordering relation between expectations by using
sequence objects

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

Björn Fahller



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[@bjorn_fahller](https://twitter.com/bjorn_fahller)

Mocking Modern C++ with Trompeloeil

<https://github.com/rollbear/trompeloeil>



Ceci n'est pas un objet



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[@bjorn_fahller](https://twitter.com/bjorn_fahller)