

## Akka Documentation

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Version 2.7.0

Scala

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## Testing streams

### Dependency

To use Akka Stream TestKit, add the module to your project:

sbt

**Maven**

Gradle

```
<properties>
  <scala.binary.version>2.13</scala.binary.version>
</properties>
<dependencyManagement>
  <dependencies>
    <dependency>
      <groupId>com.typesafe.akka</groupId>
      <artifactId>akka-bom_${scala.binary.version}</artifactId>
      <version>2.7.0</version>
      <type>pom</type>
      <scope>import</scope>
    </dependency>
  </dependencies>
</dependencyManagement>
<dependencies>
```

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>com.typesafe.akka</groupId>
  <artifactId>akka-stream-testkit_${scala.binary.version}</artifactId>
  <scope>test</scope>
</dependency>
</dependencies>
```

## Introduction

Verifying behavior of Akka Stream sources, flows and sinks can be done using various code patterns and libraries. Here we will discuss testing these elements using:

- simple sources, sinks and flows;
- sources and sinks in combination with **TestProbe** (<https://doc.akka.io/api/akka/2.7/akka/testkit/TestProbe.html>) from the akka-testkit module;
- sources and sinks specifically crafted for writing tests from the akka-stream-testkit module.

It is important to keep your data processing pipeline as separate sources, flows and sinks. This makes them testable by wiring them up to other sources or sinks, or some test harnesses that akka-testkit or akka-stream-testkit provide.

## Built-in sources, sinks and operators

Testing a custom sink can be as simple as attaching a source that emits elements from a predefined collection, running a constructed test flow and asserting on the results that sink produced. Here is an example of a test for a sink:

**Scala**

Java

```
val sinkUnderTest = source(https://github.com/akka/akka/tree/v2.7.0/akka-docs/src/test/scala/docs/stream/StreamTestKitDocSpec.scala#L21-L26)
```

copy

```
  Flow[Int].map(_ * 2).toMat(Sink.fold(0)(_ + _))(Keep.right)
```

```
val future = Source(1 to 4).runWith(sinkUnderTest)
```

```
val result = Await.result(future, 3.seconds)
assert(result == 20)
```

The same strategy can be applied for sources as well. In the next example we have a source that produces an infinite stream of elements. Such source can be tested by asserting that first arbitrary number of elements hold some condition. Here the **take** ([https://doc.akka.io/api/akka/2.7/akka/stream/scaladsl/Source.html#take\(n:Long\):FlowOps.this.Repr\[Out\]](https://doc.akka.io/api/akka/2.7/akka/stream/scaladsl/Source.html#take(n:Long):FlowOps.this.Repr[Out])) operator and **Sink.seq** ([https://doc.akka.io/api/akka/2.7/akka/stream/scaladsl/Sink\\$.html#seq\[T\]:akka.stream.scaladsl.Sink\[T,scala.concurrent.Future\[Seq\[T\]\]\]](https://doc.akka.io/api/akka/2.7/akka/stream/scaladsl/Sink$.html#seq[T]:akka.stream.scaladsl.Sink[T,scala.concurrent.Future[Seq[T]]])) are very useful.

**Scala**

Java

```
import system.dispatcher
import akka.pattern.pipe

val sourceUnderTest = Source.repeat(1).map(_ * 2)

val future = sourceUnderTest.take(10).runWith(Sink.seq)
val result = Await.result(future, 3.seconds)
assert(result == Seq.fill(10)(2))
```

copy

When testing a flow we need to attach a source and a sink. As both stream ends are under our control, we can choose sources that tests various edge cases of the flow and sinks that ease assertions.

**Scala**

Java

```
val flowUnderTest = Flow.from(Source.from(1 to 10).via(flowUnderTest).runWith(Sink.fold(Seq.empty[Int])(_ :+ _))
```

copy

```
val result = Await.result(future, 3.seconds)
assert(result == (1 to 4))
```

## TestKit

Akka Stream offers integration with Actors out of the box. This support can be used for writing stream tests that use familiar **TestProbe** (<https://doc.akka.io/api/akka/2.7/akka/testkit/TestProbe.html>) from the akka-testkit API.

One of the more straightforward tests would be to materialize stream to a **Future** (<https://www.scala-lang.org/api/2.13.10/scala/concurrent/Future.html>) and then use **pipe** ([https://doc.akka.io/api/akka/2.7/akka/pattern/PipeToSupport.html#pipe\[T\]\(future:scala.concurrent.Future\[T\]\)\(implicitExecutionContext:scala.concurrent.ExecutionContext\):PipeToSupport.this.PipeableFuture\[T\]\)](https://doc.akka.io/api/akka/2.7/akka/pattern/PipeToSupport.html#pipe[T](future:scala.concurrent.Future[T])(implicitExecutionContext:scala.concurrent.ExecutionContext):PipeToSupport.this.PipeableFuture[T])) pattern to pipe the result of that future to the probe.

Scala

Java

```
import system.dispatcher
import akka.pattern.pipe

val sourceUnderTest = Source(1 to 4).grouped(2)

val probe = TestProbe()
sourceUnderTest.runWith(Sink.seq).pipeTo(probe.ref)
probe.expectMsg(3.seconds, Seq(Seq(1, 2), Seq(3, 4)))
```

copy

Instead of materializing to a future, we can use a **Sink.actorRef** ([https://doc.akka.io/api/akka/2.7/akka/stream/scaladsl/Sink\\$.html#actorRef\[T\]\(ref:akka.actor.ActorRef,onCompleteMessage:Any,onFailureMessage:Throwable=%3EAny\):akka.stream.scaladsl.Sink\[T,akka.NotUsed\]\)](https://doc.akka.io/api/akka/2.7/akka/stream/scaladsl/Sink$.html#actorRef[T](ref:akka.actor.ActorRef,onCompleteMessage:Any,onFailureMessage:Throwable=%3EAny):akka.stream.scaladsl.Sink[T,akka.NotUsed])) that sends all incoming elements to the given **ActorRef** (<https://doc.akka.io/api/akka/2.7/akka/actor/ActorRef.html>). Now we can use assertion methods on **TestProbe** (<https://doc.akka.io/api/akka/2.7/akka/testkit/TestProbe.html>) and expect elements one by one as they arrive. We can also assert stream completion by expecting for `onCompleteMessage` which was given to `Sink.actorRef`.

**Scala**

Java

```

case object Tick
val sourceUnderTest = Source.tick(0.seconds, 200.millis, Tick)

val probe = TestProbe()
val cancellable = sourceUnderTest
  .to(Sink.actorRef(probe.ref, onCompleteMessage = "completed", onFailureMessage = _ => "failed"))
  .run()

probe.expectMsg(1.second, Tick)
probe.expectNoMessage(100.millis)
probe.expectMsg(3.seconds, Tick)
cancellable.cancel()
probe.expectMsg(3.seconds, "completed")

```

[source \(https://github.com/akka/akka/tree/v2.7.0/akka-docs/src/test/scala/docs/stream/StreamTestKitDocSpec.scala#L68-L80\)](https://github.com/akka/akka/tree/v2.7.0/akka-docs/src/test/scala/docs/stream/StreamTestKitDocSpec.scala#L68-L80)

copy

Similarly to `Sink.actorRef` that provides control over received elements, we can use `Source.actorRef` ([https://doc.akka.io/api/akka/2.7/akka/stream/scaladsl/Source\\$.html#actorRef\[T\]\(completionMatcher:PartialFunction\[Any,akka.stream.CompletionStrategy\],failureMatcher:PartialFunction\[Any,Throwable\],bufferSize:Int,o](https://doc.akka.io/api/akka/2.7/akka/stream/scaladsl/Source$.html#actorRef[T](completionMatcher:PartialFunction[Any,akka.stream.CompletionStrategy],failureMatcher:PartialFunction[Any,Throwable],bufferSize:Int,o)) and have full control over elements to be sent.

**Scala**

Java

```

val sinkUnderTest = Sink.actorRef(
  completionMatcher = {
    case Done => CompletionStrategy.draining
  }
)
val (ref, future) = Source
  .actorRef(
    completionMatcher = {
      case Done => CompletionStrategy.draining
    }
  )
  .run()

```

[source \(https://github.com/akka/akka/tree/v2.7.0/akka-docs/src/test/scala/docs/stream/StreamTestKitDocSpec.scala#L86-L107\)](https://github.com/akka/akka/tree/v2.7.0/akka-docs/src/test/scala/docs/stream/StreamTestKitDocSpec.scala#L86-L107)

copy

```

},
// Never fail the stream because of a message:
failureMatcher = PartialFunction.empty,
bufferSize = 8,
overflowStrategy = OverflowStrategy.fail)
.toMat(sinkUnderTest)(Keep.both)
.run()

```

```

ref ! 1
ref ! 2
ref ! 3
ref ! Done

```

```

val result = Await.result(future, 3.seconds)
assert(result == "123")

```

## Streams TestKit

You may have noticed various code patterns that emerge when testing stream pipelines. Akka Stream has a separate `akka-stream-testkit` module that provides tools specifically for writing stream tests. This module comes with two main components that are **TestSource** ([https://doc.akka.io/api/akka/2.7/akka/stream/testkit/scaladsl/TestSource\\$.html](https://doc.akka.io/api/akka/2.7/akka/stream/testkit/scaladsl/TestSource$.html)) and **TestSink** ([https://doc.akka.io/api/akka/2.7/akka/stream/testkit/scaladsl/TestSink\\$.html](https://doc.akka.io/api/akka/2.7/akka/stream/testkit/scaladsl/TestSink$.html)) which provide sources and sinks that materialize to probes that allow fluent API.

### Using the TestKit

A sink returned by **TestSink.probe** ([https://doc.akka.io/api/akka/2.7/akka/stream/testkit/scaladsl/TestSink\\$.html#probe\[T\]\(implicit system: akka.actor.ActorSystem\): akka.stream.scaladsl.Sink\[T, akka.stream.testkit.TestSubscriber.Probe\[T\]\]](https://doc.akka.io/api/akka/2.7/akka/stream/testkit/scaladsl/TestSink$.html#probe[T](implicit system: akka.actor.ActorSystem): akka.stream.scaladsl.Sink[T, akka.stream.testkit.TestSubscriber.Probe[T]])) allows manual control over demand and assertions over elements coming downstream.



copy

```
sourceUnderTest.runWith(TestSink[Int]()).request(2).expectNext(4, 8).expectComplete()
```

A source returned by `TestSource.probe` ([https://doc.akka.io/api/akka/2.7/akka/stream/testkit/scaladsl/TestSource\\$.html#probe\[T\]\(implicit system: akka.actor.ActorSystem\): akka.stream.scaladsl.Source\[T, akka.stream.testkit.TestPublisher.Probe\[T\]\]](https://doc.akka.io/api/akka/2.7/akka/stream/testkit/scaladsl/TestSource$.html#probe[T](implicit system: akka.actor.ActorSystem): akka.stream.scaladsl.Source[T, akka.stream.testkit.TestPublisher.Probe[T]])) can be used for asserting demand or controlling when stream is completed or ended with an error.

Scala      Java

copy

```
TestSource[Int]().toMat(sinkUnderTest)(Keep.left).run().expectCancellation()
```

You can also inject exceptions and test sink behavior on error conditions.

Scala      Java

copy

```
val (probe, future) = TestSource[Int]().toMat(sinkUnderTest)(Keep.both).run()
probe.sendError(new Exception("boom"))
```

```
assert(future.failed.futureValue.getMessage == "boom")
```

Test source and sink can be used together in combination when testing flows.  
(<https://akka.io>)

## Scala

```
val flowUnderTest = Source.fromFuture(1).via(flowUnderTest).toMat(Keep.right).run()

pattern.after(10.millis * sleep, using = system.scheduler)(Future.successful(sleep))
}

val (pub, sub) = TestSource[Int]() .via(flowUnderTest) .toMat(TestSink[Int]()) (Keep.both) .run()

sub.request(n = 3)
pub.sendNext(3)
pub.sendNext(2)
pub.sendNext(1)
sub.expectNextUnordered(1, 2, 3)

pub.sendError(new Exception("Power surge in the linear subroutine C-47!"))
val ex = sub.expectError()
assert(ex.getMessage.contains("C-47"))
```

[copy](#)

## Fuzzing Mode

For testing, it is possible to enable a special stream execution mode that exercises concurrent execution paths more aggressively (at the cost of reduced performance) and therefore helps exposing race conditions in tests. To enable this setting add the following line to your configuration:

```
akka.stream.materializer.debug.fuzzing-mode = on
```

Warning

Never use this setting in production or benchmarks. This is a testing tool to provide more coverage of your code during tests, but it reduces the throughput of streams. A warning message will be logged if you have this setting enabled.

◀ **Pipelining and Parallelism** ([../stream/stream-parallelism.html](#))

**Substreams** ▶ ([../stream/stream-substream.html](#))

Found an error in this documentation? The source code for this page can be found [here \(https://github.com/akka/akka/tree/v2.7.0/akka-docs/src/main/paradox/stream/stream-testkit.md\)](https://github.com/akka/akka/tree/v2.7.0/akka-docs/src/main/paradox/stream/stream-testkit.md). Please feel free to edit and contribute a pull request.



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