

# Package ‘mockery’

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**Title** Mocking Library for R

**Version** 0.4.5

**Description** The two main functionalities of this package are creating mock objects (functions) and selectively intercepting calls to a given function that originate in some other function. It can be used with any testing framework available for R. Mock objects can be injected with either this package's own `stub()` function or a similar `with_mocked_binding()` facility present in the 'testthat' package.

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**URL** <https://github.com/r-lib/mockery>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/r-lib/mockery/issues>

**Depends** R (>= 3.6)

**Imports** testthat

**Suggests** knitr, R6, rmarkdown (>= 1.0)

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

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mockery-package	<i>R package to make mocking easier</i>
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## Description

There are great tools for unit testing in R out there already but they don't come with a lot of support for mock objects. This package aims at fixing that.

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## See Also

Useful links:

- <https://github.com/r-lib/mockery>
- Report bugs at <https://github.com/r-lib/mockery/issues>

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call-expectations	<i>Expectation: does the given call match the expected?</i>
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## Description

Together with `mock` can be used to verify whether the call expression (`expect_call`) and/or argument values (`expect_args`) match the expected.

## Usage

```
expect_call(mock_object, n, expected_call)
```

```
expect_args(mock_object, n, ...)
```

```
expect_called(mock_object, n)
```

**Arguments**

mock_object	A <a href="#">mock</a> object.
n	Call number or total number of calls.
expected_call	Expected call expression; will be compared unevaluated.
...	Arguments as passed in a call.

**Details**

With `expect_called` you can check how many times has the mock object been called.

**Examples**

```
library(testthat)

# expect call expression (signature)
m <- mock()
m(iris)

# it has been called once
expect_called(m, 1)

# the first (and only) call's arguments matches summary(iris)
expect_call(m, 1, m(iris))

# expect argument value
m <- mock()
a <- iris
m(object = a)
expect_args(m, 1, object = a)
# is an equivalent to ...
expect_equal(mock_args(m)[[1]], list(object = a))
```

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mock

*Create and query a mocked function.*


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**Description**

Mock object's primary use is to record calls that are made on the mocked function.

**Usage**

```
mock(..., cycle = FALSE, envir = parent.frame())

mock_args(m)

mock_calls(m)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'mock'
length(x)
```

### Arguments

...	Values returned upon subsequent calls.
cycle	Whether to cycle over the return values. If FALSE, will fail if called too many times.
envir	Where to evaluate the expressions being returned.
m	A <a href="#">mocked</a> function.
x	A <a href="#">mocked</a> function.

### Details

Optionally values/expressions can be passed via ... for the mock object to return them upon subsequent calls. Expressions are evaluated in environment `envir` before being returned. If no value is passed in ... then NULL is returned.

Passing an expression or a function call via ... is also a way to implement side effects: keep track of the state of code under testing, throw an exception when a condition is met, etc.

`mock_calls` and `mock_args` can be used to access the list of calls made on a mocked function and a respective list of values of arguments passed to each of these calls.

### Value

`mock_args()` returns a list of lists of argument values.

`mock_calls()` returns a list of calls.

`length.mock()` returns the number of calls invoked on `m`.

### Examples

```
library(testthat)

f <- function(x) summary(x)
local({
  m <- mock(1)
  stub(f, 'summary', m)

  expect_equal(f(iris), 1)
  expect_called(m, 1)
  expect_call(m, 1, summary(x))
  expect_args(m, 1, iris)
})

# multiple return values
local({
  m <- mock(1, "a", sqrt(3))
  stub(f, 'summary', m)
```

```

    expect_equal(f(iris), 1)
    expect_equal(f(iris), "a")
    expect_equal(f(iris), 1.73, tolerance = .01)
  })

# side effects
local({
  m <- mock(1, 2, stop("error"))
  stub(f, 'summary', m)

  expect_equal(f(iris), 1)
  expect_equal(f(iris), 2)
  expect_error(f(iris), "error")
})

# accessing call expressions
m <- mock()
m(x = 1)
m(y = 2)
expect_equal(length(m), 2)
calls <- mock_calls(m)
expect_equal(calls[[1]], quote(m(x = 1)))
expect_equal(calls[[2]], quote(m(y = 2)))

# accessing values of arguments
m <- mock()
m(x = 1)
m(y = 2)
expect_equal(length(m), 2)
args <- mock_args(m)
expect_equal(args[[1]], list(x = 1))
expect_equal(args[[2]], list(y = 2))

```

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 stub

*Replace a function with a stub.*


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## Description

The result of calling `stub` is that, when `where` is invoked and when it internally makes a call to `what`, how is going to be called instead.

## Usage

```
stub(where, what, how, depth = 1)
```

## Arguments

<code>where</code>	Function to be called that will in turn call <code>what</code> .
<code>what</code>	Name of the function you want to stub out (a character string).

how	Replacement function (also a <a href="#">mock</a> function) or a return value for which a function will be created automatically.
depth	Specifies the depth to which the function should be stubbed

### Details

This is much more limited in scope in comparison to `testthat::with_mock()` which effectively replaces what everywhere. In other words, when using `with_mock` and regardless of the number of intermediate calls, `how` is always called instead of `what`. However, using this API, the replacement takes place only for a single function where and only for calls originating in that function.

### Examples

```
f <- function() TRUE
g <- function() f()
stub(g, 'f', FALSE)

# now g() returns FALSE because f() has been stubbed out
g()

# you can stub multiple functions by calling stub() multiple times
f <- function() TRUE
g <- function() TRUE
h <- function() any(f(), g())
stub(h, 'f', FALSE)
stub(h, 'g', FALSE)

# now h() returns FALSE because both f() and g() have been stubbed out
h()
```

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