

## NAME

Test::Builder::Module - Base class for test modules

## SYNOPSIS

```
# Emulates Test::Simple
package Your::Module;

my $CLASS = __PACKAGE__;

use base 'Test::Builder::Module';
@EXPORT = qw(ok);

sub ok ($;$) {
    my $tb = $CLASS->builder;
    return $tb->ok(@_);
}

1;
```

## DESCRIPTION

This is a superclass for Test::Builder-based modules. It provides a handful of common functionality and a method of getting at the underlying Test::Builder object.

### Importing

Test::Builder::Module is a subclass of Exporter which means your module is also a subclass of Exporter. @EXPORT, @EXPORT\_OK, etc... all act normally.

A few methods are provided to do the `use Your::Module tests = 23` part for you.

### import

Test::Builder::Module provides an `import()` method which acts in the same basic way as Test::More's, setting the plan and controlling exporting of functions and variables. This allows your module to set the plan independent of Test::More.

All arguments passed to `import()` are passed onto `Your::Module->builder->plan()` with the exception of `import` `= [qw(things to import)]>`.

```
use Your::Module import => [qw(this that)], tests => 23;
```

says to import the functions `this()` and `that()` as well as set the plan to be 23 tests.

`import()` also sets the `exported_to()` attribute of your builder to be the caller of the `import()` function.

Additional behaviors can be added to your `import()` method by overriding `import_extra()`.

### import\_extra

```
Your::Module->import_extra(\@import_args);
```

`import_extra()` is called by `import()`. It provides an opportunity for you to add behaviors to your module based on its import list.

Any extra arguments which shouldn't be passed on to `plan()` should be stripped off by this method.

See Test::More for an example of its use.

**NOTE** This mechanism is *VERY ALPHA AND LIKELY TO CHANGE* as it feels like a bit of an ugly

hack in its current form.

## Builder

Test::Builder::Module provides some methods of getting at the underlying Test::Builder object.

### builder

```
my $builder = Your::Class->builder;
```

This method returns the Test::Builder object associated with Your::Class. It is not a constructor so you can call it as often as you like.

This is the preferred way to get the Test::Builder object. You should *not* get it via Test::Builder->new as was previously recommended.

The object returned by builder() may change at runtime so you should call builder() inside each function rather than store it in a global.

```
sub ok {  
    my $builder = Your::Class->builder;  
  
    return $builder->ok(@_);  
}
```