

episode #17

Testing time dependent feature

Imagine that you want to test a feature where passing time plays the key role. Let it be a transaction that must be committed before timeout. To get current time you would probably use time.Now() which returns an instance of time.Time. The problem is that invoking time.Now() in your code makes it impossible to test. Each time you invoke go test, you'll receive a different time.

It would be desirable to be able to time travel in tests. Set some time at the beginning, advance the clock, and assert a condition. One way to do it is to assign **time.Now** to a variable.

```
// production code
var timeNow = time.Now
func function() {
   fmt.Println(timeNow())
}

// test code
func TestFunction(t *testing.T) {
   curr := time.Date(2012, 1, 1, 12, 0, 0, 0, time.Local)
   timeNow = func() time.Time { return curr }
   defer func() { timeNow = time.Now }()
   function() // printed time will be always January 1st 2012
}
```

Production code doesn't use **time.Now** directly, but rather **timeNow** alias. In tests we can switch **timeNow** with any time we want. There are downsides to this approach:

- 1. timeNow behavior must be reverted after test execution (deferred in example)
- 2. because timeNow is global multiple tests using it cannot run concurrently

We can do better:

```
// production code
                                      // test code
                                      type fakeClock struct { curr time.Time}
type Clock interface {
   Now() time.Time
                                      func (fc *fakeClock) Now() time.Time {
                                         return fc.curr
type realClock struct {}
func (realClock) Now() time.Time {
   return time.Now()
                                      func TestFunction(t *testing.T) {
}
                                          curr := time.Date(2012, 1, 1, 12, 0, 0, 0, time.Local)
                                          clock := &fakeClock{curr:curr}
func function(clock Clock) {
                                          function(clock)
   fmt.Println(clock.Now())
                                      }
}
```

Now the time provider is injected. We do not rely on a global variable anymore. Thanks to the fact that type injected into the function is **Clock** which is an interface we can satisfy this dependency in tests with any type that implements **Now()** method.

