**Assertion in Groovy**

* Groovy provides assertions with the assert keyword.

Example:

assert (true)

assert 1 == 1

def x = 1

assert x == 1

def y = 1; assert y == 1 This is the typical style when asserting the program status for the current line. It uses two statements on the same line, separated by a semicolon. The semicolon is Groovy’s statement terminator. As you’ve seen before, it’s optional when the statement ends with the current line.

Note: Unlike Java, the == operator denotes *equality,* not *identity*.

What happens if an assertion fails? Let’s see!2 For example:

def a = 5

def b = 9

assert b == a + a

prints to the console (yes, really!):

Assertion failed:

assert b == a + a

| | | | |

9 | 5 | 5

| 10

false

at snippet22\_failing\_assert.run(snippet22\_failing\_assert.groovy:3)

* If an assertion fails, the whole process stops with an error message.