

Applause from Cory Althoff, Tariq Ellis, and 1 other



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Oct 23, 2017 · 4 min read

## Assertions in the Java Programming Language



Giphy: Pink & The Brain

**Assertions** are a development tool and programming language feature used to check if a conditional expression evaluates to true when the program is run. They are useful in the testing and development process and are typically omitted for production code. A key reason for this is that they require command line flags to be enabled, thus limiting proper functioning portability if said command line flags are enabled. As such, they are not recommended for production code; they were not designed for this. They can replace situations where programmers used to check for with if statements. They are much more compact than if statements and if assertions are not enabled at run-time, they are ignored. Assertions are accomplished in Java with the **assert** keyword.

An **AssertionError** is thrown if the condition evaluates to false. We have **Joshua Bloch** to thank for this language feature.

To configure assertion options one must use either the **-ea** or **-da** command line flags to enable or disable assertions with the command line tool: **“java”**. For example, **“java -ea Assert”** where **Assert** is a java class file. You may also specify a specific class or package as follows. For a class: **“-ea:Class”**, **“-ea:Package/Class”**. For a package (and it's sub-packages): **“-ea:Package...”**. Notice the ellipses (three succeeding periods), they are part of the format.

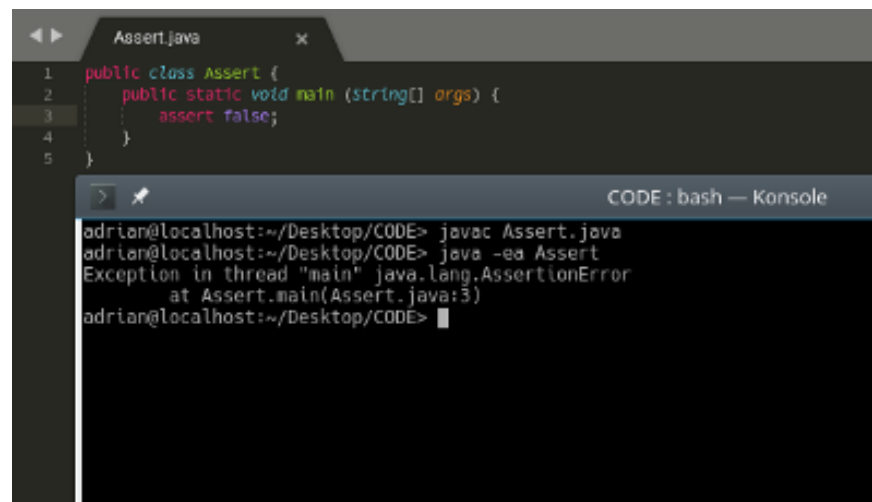
Within java code assertions take the following two forms:

- `assert condition;`
- `assert condition: expression;`

In the first form, condition is a conditional expression in java that results to True or False. In the second form, an expression is executed if the condition is false. This may be any expression that is not of type void. **The String representation of the result of this Expression will be used in forming the AssertionError object.** In both cases, an **AssertionError** is thrown if the conditional expression results to false.

## Assertion Examples

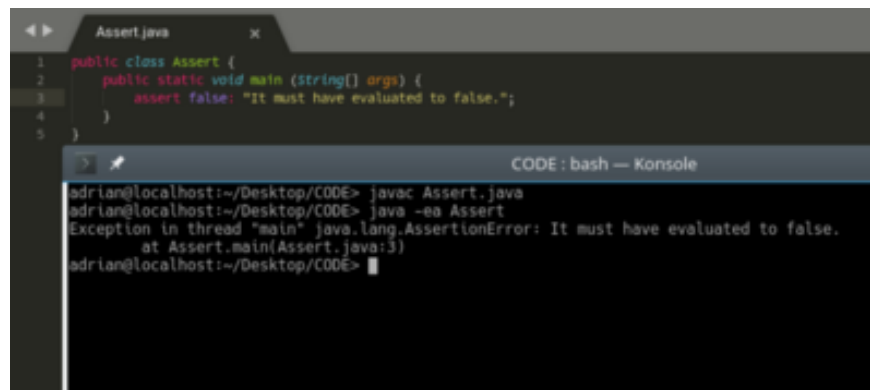
Basic Assertion usage



```
Assert.java
1 public class Assert {
2     public static void main (String[] args) {
3         assert false;
4     }
5 }

CODE : bash — Konsole
adrian@localhost:~/Desktop/CODE> javac Assert.java
adrian@localhost:~/Desktop/CODE> java -ea Assert
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.AssertionError
    at Assert.main(Assert.java:3)
adrian@localhost:~/Desktop/CODE>
```

Basic Assertion usage with example of Expression added

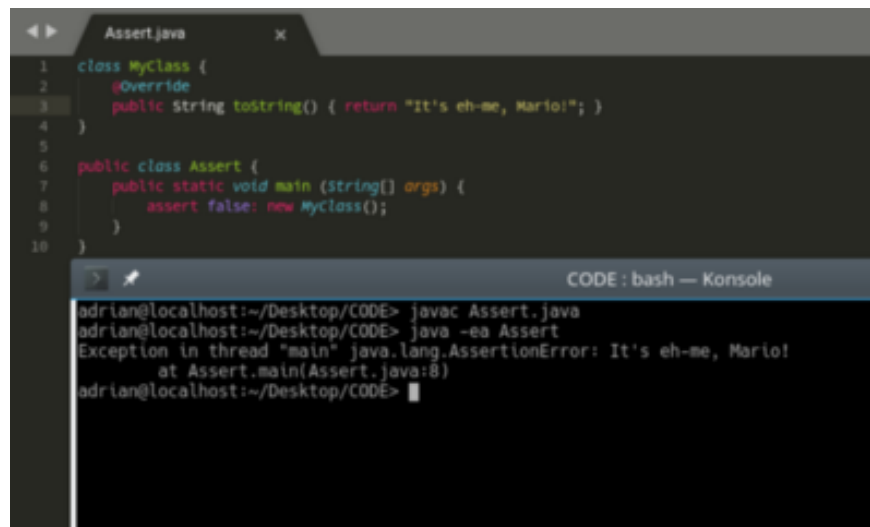


```
1 public class Assert {
2     public static void main (String[] args) {
3         assert false: "It must have evaluated to false.";
4     }
5 }

CODE : bash — Konsole

adrian@localhost:~/Desktop/CODE> javac Assert.java
adrian@localhost:~/Desktop/CODE> java -ea Assert
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.AssertionError: It must have evaluated to false.
    at Assert.main(Assert.java:3)
adrian@localhost:~/Desktop/CODE>
```

Basic Assertion usage with Custom Class instance used as expression

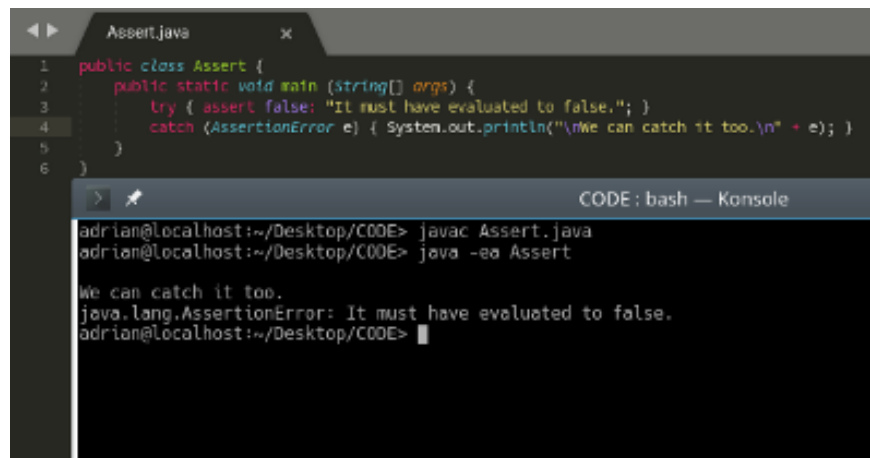


```
1 class MyClass {
2     @Override
3     public String toString() { return "It's eh-me, Mario!"; }
4 }
5
6 public class Assert {
7     public static void main (String[] args) {
8         assert false: new MyClass();
9     }
10 }

CODE : bash — Konsole

adrian@localhost:~/Desktop/CODE> javac Assert.java
adrian@localhost:~/Desktop/CODE> java -ea Assert
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.AssertionError: It's eh-me, Mario!
    at Assert.main(Assert.java:8)
adrian@localhost:~/Desktop/CODE>
```

Catching the AssertionError exception object generated by assert

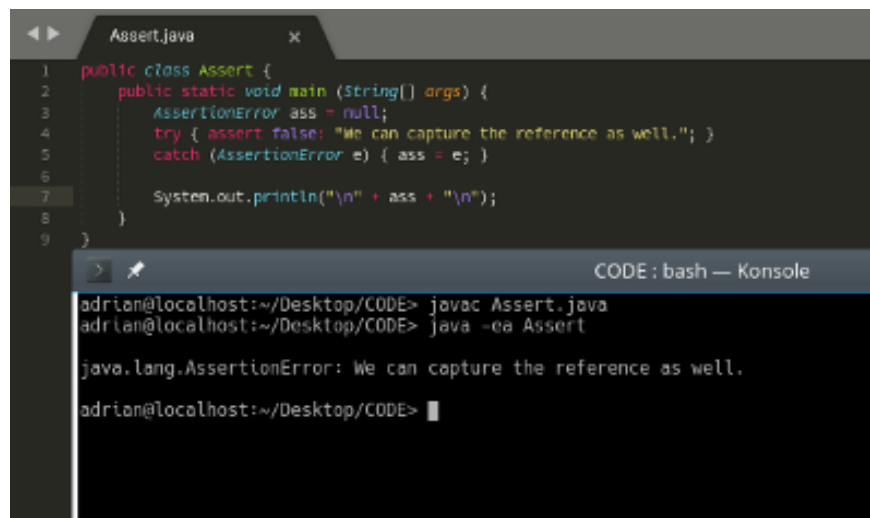


```
1 public class Assert {
2     public static void main (String[] args) {
3         try { assert false: "It must have evaluated to false."; }
4         catch (AssertionError e) { System.out.println("\nWe can catch it too.\n" + e); }
5     }
6 }
```

```
CODE: bash — Konsole
adrian@localhost:~/Desktop/CODE> javac Assert.java
adrian@localhost:~/Desktop/CODE> java -ea Assert

We can catch it too.
java.lang.AssertionError: It must have evaluated to false.
adrian@localhost:~/Desktop/CODE>
```

Capturing the AssertionError object for use outside of try-catch



```
1 public class Assert {
2     public static void main (String[] args) {
3         AssertionError ass = null;
4         try { assert false: "We can capture the reference as well."; }
5         catch (AssertionError e) { ass = e; }
6
7         System.out.println("\n" + ass + "\n");
8     }
9 }
```

```
CODE: bash — Konsole
adrian@localhost:~/Desktop/CODE> javac Assert.java
adrian@localhost:~/Desktop/CODE> java -ea Assert

java.lang.AssertionError: We can capture the reference as well.
adrian@localhost:~/Desktop/CODE>
```

**Note!:** For the purpose of completeness, we have shown how to catch an AssertionError. However, **you should never attempt to catch Errors**, only Exceptions, if needed!

Program that parses command line arguments and checks against a condition. **Remember:** this is advised against for production code.

Source

```

1 public class AssertNumCheck {
2     public static void main (String ... args) {
3         int x=0;
4         int y =0;
5
6         try {
7             x = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);
8             y = Integer.parseInt(args[1]);
9             assert x>y;
10        }
11        catch (NumberFormatException | AssertionError e) {
12            if (e instanceof NumberFormatException) {
13                System.out.println("You entered invalid input.");
14            }
15            else if (e instanceof AssertionError) {
16                System.out.println("No, x:[" + x + "] is in fact <= y:[" + y + "].");
17            }
18        }
19        return;
20    }
21
22    System.out.println("Yes, x:[" + x + "] is greater than y:[" + y + "].");
23 }
24

```

Ouput

```

CODE: bash — Konsole
adrian@localhost:~/Desktop/CODE> javac AssertNumCheck.java
adrian@localhost:~/Desktop/CODE> java -ea AssertNumCheck 9 11
No, x:[9] is in fact <= y:[11].
adrian@localhost:~/Desktop/CODE> java -ea AssertNumCheck 11 9
Yes, x:[11] is greater than y:[9].
adrian@localhost:~/Desktop/CODE> java -ea AssertNumCheck 11 9 1
Yes, x:[11] is greater than y:[9].
adrian@localhost:~/Desktop/CODE> java -ea AssertNumCheck donkey cow
You entered invalid input.
adrian@localhost:~/Desktop/CODE>

```

And much more. Play around with it and let me know how you like it :)

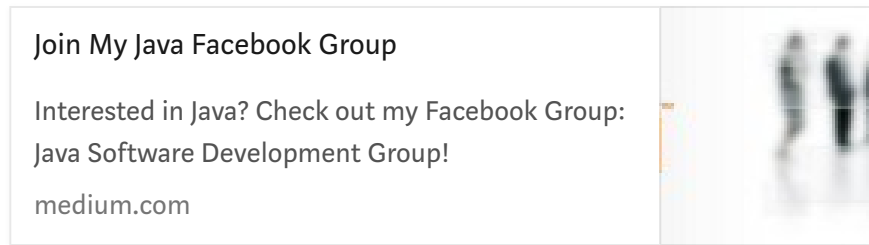
**Want the source? Grab it here.**

afinlay5/JavaAssertions

JavaAssertions - Java source code example demonstrating assertions, posted on personal bl...  
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