assumeTrue() and assumeFalse() method

This lesson demonstrates how to use assumeTrue and assumeFalse methods in JUnit 5 to make conditional assumptions.

WE'LL COVER THE FOLLOWING ^

- assumeTrue()
- Demo
- assumeFalse()
- Demo

assumeTrue()

Assumptions API in JUnit 5 has a static utility method called as, assumeTrue(). It validates the given assumption to true.

- if the assumption is **true** then test proceeds to execution.
- if the assumption is **false** then test execution is aborted.

There are basically three useful overloaded methods for assumeTrue.

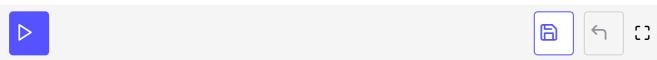
```
// boolean assumption to validate public static void assumeTrue(boolean assumption) throws TestAbortedException public static void assumeTrue(boolean assumption, Supplier<String> messageSupplier) throws Tepublic static void assumeTrue(boolean assumption, String message) throws TestAbortedException

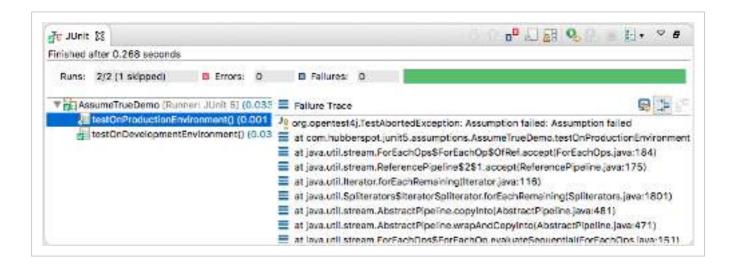
// BooleanSupplier to provide boolean assumption to validate public static void assumeTrue(BooleanSupplier assumptionSupplier) throws TestAbortedException public static void assumeTrue(BooleanSupplier assumptionSupplier, String message) throws Test public static void assumeTrue(BooleanSupplier assumptionSupplier, Supplier<String> messageSupplier assumptionSupplier, Supplier<String> messageSupplier
```

Demo

Let's look into the usage of the above methods.

```
import static org.junit.jupiter.api.Assumptions.assumeTrue;
import org.junit.jupiter.api.Test;
public class AssumeTrueDemo {
        @Test
    void testOnDevelopmentEnvironment() {
        System.setProperty("ENV", "DEV");
        assumeTrue("DEV".equals(System.getProperty("ENV")));
        //remainder of test will proceed
    }
    @Test
    void testOnProductionEnvironment() {
        System.setProperty("ENV", "PROD");
        assumeTrue("DEV".equals(System.getProperty("ENV")), "Assumption failed");
      // remainder of test will be aborted
    }
}
```





assumeFalse()

Assumptions API in JUnit 5 has a static utility method called as assumeFalse(). It validates the given assumption to false.

- if the assumption is **false** then test proceeds to execution.
- if the assumption is **true** then test execution is aborted.

There are basically three useful overloaded methods for assumeFalse.

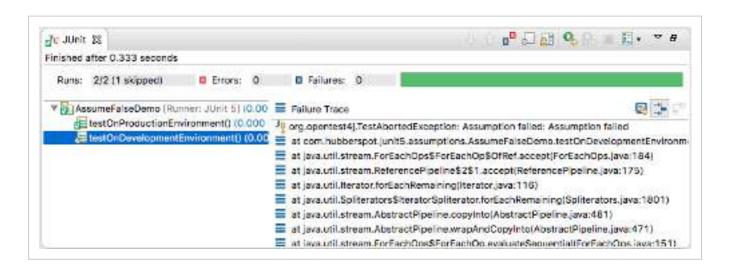
```
// boolean assumption to validate
public static void assumeFalse(boolean assumption) throws TestAbortedException
public static void assumeFalse(boolean assumption, Supplier<String> messageSupplier) throws 1
public static void assumeFalse(boolean assumption, String message) throws TestAbortedException
```

```
// BooleanSupplier to provide boolean assumption to validate
public static void assumeFalse(BooleanSupplier assumptionSupplier) throws TestAbortedException
public static void assumeFalse(BooleanSupplier assumptionSupplier, String message) throws TestAbortedException
public static void assumeFalse(BooleanSupplier assumptionSupplier, Supplier<String> messageSupplier
```

Demo

Let's look into the usage of the above methods.

```
package io.educative.junit5;
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import static org.junit.jupiter.api.Assumptions.assumeFalse;
import org.junit.jupiter.api.Test;
public class AssumeFalseDemo {
         @Test
   void testOnDevelopmentEnvironment() {
        System.setProperty("ENV", "DEV");
        assumeFalse("DEV".equals(System.getProperty("ENV")), "Assumption failed");
        //remainder of test will be aborted
   }
   @Test
   void testOnProductionEnvironment() {
        System.setProperty("ENV", "PROD");
        assumeFalse("DEV".equals(System.getProperty("ENV")));
        // remainder of test will proceed
   }
}
                                                                            A
```



In the next lesson we will learn about assumingThat() method.