## **MOCHA ASSERTIONS**

- assert.equal(actual, expected, [message])
  - This method checks for equality between the actual and expected values using type coercion. It means that if the types of actual and expected are different, JavaScript will attempt to convert one or both values to a common type before making the comparison.

```
assert.equal(5, '5'); // This will pass because '5' is coerced to a number before comparison
assert.equal(5, 5); // This will pass as well
```

- assert.strictEqual(actual, expected, [message])
  - performs a strict equality comparison. It checks whether the actual and expected values are not only equal in value but also of the same data type, without any type conversion.

```
assert.strictEqual(5, '5'); // This will fail because '5' is a string and 5 is a number
assert.strictEqual(5, 5); // This will pass
```

- assert.deepEqual(actual, expected, [message]):
  - Asserts that the actual and expected values are deeply equivalent.

- assert.notEqual(actual, expected, [message])
- assert.notStrictEqual(actual, expected, [message])
- assert.notDeepEqual(actual, expected, [message])
- assert.isAbove(valueToCheck, valueToCompareAgainst, [message]):
  - Asserts that valueToCheck is strictly greater than valueToCompareAgainst.
- assert.isBelow(valueToCheck, valueToCompareAgainst, [message]):
  - Asserts that valueToCheck is strictly less than valueToCompareAgainst.

- assert.isAtLeast(valueToCheck, valueToCompareAgainst, [message]):
  - Asserts that valueToCheck is greater than or equal to valueToCompareAgainst.
- assert.isAtMost(valueToCheck, valueToCompareAgainst, [message]):
  - Asserts that valueToCheck is less than or equal to valueToCompareAgainst.

```
assert.isAbove(10, 5, '10 should be strictly greater than 5');
assert.isBelow(5, 10, '5 should be strictly less than 10');
assert.isAtLeast(10, 10, '10 should be greater than or equal to 10');
assert.isAtMost(5, 5, '5 should be less than or equal to 5');
```

- assert.isString(value, [message]): Asserts that value is a string.
- assert.isNumber(value, [message]): Asserts that value is a number.
- assert.isArray(value, [message]): Asserts that value is an array.
- assert.isObject(value, [message]): Asserts that value is an object.
- assert.isFunction(value, [message]): Asserts that value is a function.

```
assert.isString('hello', 'Value should be a string');
assert.isNumber(42, 'Value should be a number');
assert.isArray([1, 2, 3], 'Value should be an array');
assert.isObject({ name: 'John', age: 30 }, 'Value should be an object');
assert.isFunction(() => {}, 'Value should be a function');
```

- assert.include(container, value, [message]): Asserts that container includes value. Works for arrays, strings, and objects.
- assert.notInclude(container, value, [message]): Asserts that container does not include value. Works for arrays, strings, and objects.

```
assert.include([1, 2, 3], 2, 'Array should include value 2');
assert.notInclude([1, 2, 3], 4, 'Array should not include value 4');
```

- assert.isTrue(value, [message]): Asserts that the value is true
- assert.isFalse(value, [message]): Asserts that the value is false.
- assert.is0k(value, [message]): Asserts that the value is truthy.
- assert.isNotOk(value, [message]): Asserts that the value is falsy.
- assert.isUndefined(value, [message]): Asserts that the value is undefined.
- assert.isNotNull(value, [message]): Asserts that the value is not null.