What is the Assertion in JUnit 5?

This lesson describes Assertions in JUnit 5.

WE'LL COVER THE FOLLOWING

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- Assertions in JUnit 5
- Assert methods in Assertions API

Assertions in JUnit 5

JUnit 5 assertions help us in validating the expected output with the actual output of a test case. In short, assertions are nothing but static methods that we call in our tests to verify expected behavior. All JUnit Jupiter assertions are present in the org.junit.jupiter.Assertions class.

These methods support Java 8 lambda expressions and are extensively overloaded to support different types such as primitives, objects, streams, arrays etc.



Java Unit Testing with JUnit 5

JUnit 5 Assertions



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Assert methods in Assertions API

Assert Method	What It Does
assertNull()	Asserts that actual is null.
assertNotNull()	Asserts that actual is not null.
fail()	Simply fails the test
assertSame()	Assert that expected and actual refer to the same object.
assertNotSame()	Assert that expected and actual do not refer to the same object.
assertTrue()	asserts that actual is true .
assertFalse()	asserts that actual is false .
assertEquals()	Assert that expected and actual are equal .
assertNotEquals()	Assert that expected and actual are not equal .
assertArrayEquals()	Assert that expected and actual arrays are equal .
assertIterableEquals()	Asserts that expected and actual iterables are deeply equal
	Assert if an executable throws the

assertThrows()	specified exception type.
assertAll()	Assert multiple assertions in groups .
assertTimeout()	Assert that the execution of a supplied Executable ends before a given timeout
assertTimeoutPreemptively()	Assert that the execution of the Executable will be preemptively aborted if the timeout is exceeded.

In our previous lessons we have used few assertions such as, fail(), assertTrue(), assertFalse() and assertEquals() etc. In our upcoming lesson, we will discuss each and every Assertion in more detail.