

### Annotations

@Test	
@BeforeEach	Prepare Single
@AfterEach	Clean Single
@BeforeAll	Prepare All
@AfterAll	Cleanup All

### Assertions

```
assertTrue(boolean b)
assertFalse(boolean b)
assertNotNull(Object o)
assertNull(Object o)
assertNotSame(Object unexpected, actual)
assertEquals(expected, actual)
assertNotEquals( unexpected, actual)
assertArrayEquals(Obj[] expected, actual)
assertIterableEquals( expected, actual)
assertTimeout(Duration , Executable lambda)
assertThrows(Class <T extends Throwable> exClass,
Executable lambda)
fail(String message)
```

### Assumptions

```
assumeTrue(boolean assumption)
assumeFalse(boolean assumption, String msg)
```

\* Failed assumptions **aborts** test, not *failure*

\* Assumptions are typically used whenever it does not make sense to continue execution of a given test method

### Sample

```
@org.junit.jupiter.api.Test
void exampleTest() {
    Assertions.assertTrue(trueBool);
    Assertions.assertFalse(falseBool);
    Assertions.assertNotNull(notNullString);
    Assertions.assertNull(notNullString);
    Assertions
        .assertNotSame(originalObject, otherObject);
    Assertions.assertEquals(4, 4);
    Assertions.assertNotEquals(3, 2);
    Assertions
        .assertArrayEquals(
            new int[] {1,2,3},
            new int[] {1,2,3},
            "Array Equal Test");
    Iterable<Integer> listOne =
        new ArrayList<>(Arrays.asList(1,2,3,4));
    Iterable<Integer> listTwo =
        new ArrayList<>(Arrays.asList(1,2,3,4));
    Assertions.assertIterableEquals(listOne,
listTwo);
    Assertions.assertTimeout(Duration.ofMillis(
100), () -> {
        Thread.sleep(50);
        return "result";
    });
    Throwable exception = Assertions
        .assertThrows(IllegalArgumentException.class,
        () -> {
            throw
                new IllegalArgumentException(
                    "error message");
        });
    Assertions.fail("You shall not parse ");
}
```