Other uses for assertions

- Our unittest code uses assert.
- Assertions can also be used to state:
 - what we know is true (assuming our reasoning is correct) at a crucial point in the code.
 - what we assume is true at the start of a function or method.
- Syntax:

```
assert «condition», «error string»
```

Meaning: If the condition fails,
raise AssertionError(«error string»)

Assertions to state what we know

Example: what might we assert where?

```
if lnk.size > 0:
prev_node = None
cur_node = lnk.front
while cur_node and not cur_node.value == v2:
    prev_node = cur_node
    cur_node = cur_node.nxt
```

Assertions to check a type contract

Example: what might we assert where?

```
def list_between(node, start, end):
''' (BTNode, object, object) -> list
Return a Python list of all values in
the binary search tree rooted at node
that are between start and end
(inclusive).
'''
```

Assertions help with bugs!

- An assertion can point out the existence of a bug even when there aren't other symptoms.
- And it can help locate the bug.
- Not just now, but in the future.
 - Someone may introduce a new bug when maintaining your code.

Assertions communicate

- Assertions also communicate important facts about our code.
- You have done some reasoning to figure out what must be true at various points.
- If you write it down, this needn't be done again.
- ... unless the reasoning is wrong.
 - But if so, the assertion will alert you to that!

Code Maintenance

- Both benefits of expressing assertions are particularly important during code maintenance.
- Maintenance: updates made after code is in use.
 - E.g., to add features, improve efficiency, port to a new version of the language/OS/etc.
- Maintenance may be done by:
 - Other people (and they can't read your mind)
 - You in the future (and you may forget)
- Maintenance can be the longest part of the lifetime of software.

On the other hand ...

Is there any downside to stating assertions?