

assert() — Abort execution if false

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Description

`assert(r)` produces the error message “assertion is false” and aborts with error if $r == 0$.

`asserteq(A, B)` is logically equivalent to `assert(A==B)`. If the assertion is false, however, information is presented on the number of mismatches.

Syntax

```
void assert(real scalar r)
```

```
void asserteq(transmorphic matrix A, transmorphic matrix B)
```

Remarks and examples

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In the midst of complicated code, you know that a certain calculation must produce a result greater than 0, but you worry that perhaps you have an error in your code:

```
...
assert(n>0)
...
```

In another spot, you have produced matrix *A* and know every element of *A* should be positive or zero:

```
...
assert(all(A:>=0))
...
```

Once you are convinced that your function works, these verifications should be removed. In a third part of your code, however, the problem is different if the number of rows *r* exceed the number of columns *c*. In all the cases you need to use it, however, *r* will be less than *c*, so you are not much interested in programming the alternative solution:

```
...
assert(rows(PROBLEM) < cols(PROBLEM))
...
```

Leave that one in.

Conformability

`assert(r):`

r: 1×1
result: *void*

`asserteq(A, B):`

A: $r_1 \times c_1$
B: $r_2 \times c_2$
result: *void*

Diagnostics

`assert(r)` aborts with error if $r == 0$.

`asserteq(A, B)` aborts with error if $A \neq B$.

Also see

[M-4] [programming](#) — Programming functions