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Kotlin static code analysis

Unique rules to find Bugs, Vulnerabilities, Security Hotspots, and Code Smells in your KOTLIN code

All rules 98 | Vulnerability 10 | Bug 17 | Security Hotspot 15 | Code Smell 56

Tags

Search by name...

Hard-coded credentials are security-sensitive
Security Hotspot

Cipher algorithms should be robust
Vulnerability

Encryption algorithms should be used with secure mode and padding scheme
Vulnerability

Server hostnames should be verified during SSL/TLS connections
Vulnerability

Server certificates should be verified during SSL/TLS connections
Vulnerability

Cryptographic keys should be robust
Vulnerability

Weak SSL/TLS protocols should not be used
Vulnerability

"SecureRandom" seeds should not be predictable
Vulnerability

Cipher Block Chaining IVs should be unpredictable
Vulnerability

Hashes should include an unpredictable salt
Vulnerability

Regular expressions should be syntactically valid
Bug

"runFinalizersOnExit" should not be called
Bug

Extension functions on CoroutineScopes should not be declared as "suspend"

Analyze your code

Code Smell | Major | coroutines

There are two ways to define asynchronous functions in Kotlin:

- using the modifier `suspend` in the function declaration
- creating an extension function on `CoroutineScope` (or passing it as a parameter)

The `suspend` modifier is generally used for functions that might take some time to complete. The caller coroutine might be potentially suspended.

Functions that return results immediately but start a coroutine in the background should be written as extension functions on `CoroutineScope`. At the same time, these functions should not be declared `suspend`, as suspending functions should not leave running background tasks behind.

Noncompliant Code Example

```
suspend fun CoroutineScope.f(): Int {
    val resource1 = loadResource1()
    val resource2 = loadResource2()
    return resource1.size + resource2.size
}
```

Compliant Solution

Using `suspend`:

```
suspend fun f(): Int {
    val resource1 = loadResource1()
    val resource2 = loadResource2()
    return resource1.size + resource2.size
}
```

Using extension on `CoroutineScope`:

```
fun CoroutineScope.f(): Deferred<Int> = async {
    val resource1 = loadResource1()
    val resource2 = loadResource2()
    resource1.size + resource2.size
}
```

See

- Coroutine Context and Scope

Available In:

sonarlint | sonarcloud | sonarqube

"ScheduledThreadPoolExecutor" should not have 0 core threads

Bug

Jump statements should not occur in "finally" blocks

Bug

Using clear-text protocols is security-sensitive

Security Hotspot

Accessing Android external storage is security-sensitive

Security Hotspot

Receiving intents is security-sensitive

Security Hotspot

Broadcasting intents is security-sensitive

Security Hotspot

Using weak hashing algorithms is security-sensitive

Security Hotspot

Using pseudorandom number generators (PRNGs) is security-sensitive

Security Hotspot

Empty lines should not be tested with regex MULTILINE flag

Code Smell

Cognitive Complexity of functions should not be too high

Code Smell