Secrets
ABAP
Apex
C
C++
CloudFormation
COBOL
C#
CSS
Flex
Go
HTML
Java
JavaScript
Kotlin
Objective C
PHP
PL/I
PL/SQL
Python
RPG
Ruby
Scala
Swift
Terraform
Text
TypeScript
T-SQL
VB.NET
VB6
XML

C# static code analysis

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

All rules 409 | Vulnerability 34 | Bug 76 | Security Hotspot 28 | Code Smell 271 | Quick Fix 52

Tags

Search by name...

"protected" members
Code Smell

Underscores should be used to make large numbers readable
Code Smell

"ToString()" calls should not be redundant
Code Smell

"==" should not be used when "Equals" is overridden
Code Smell

An abstract class should have both abstract and concrete methods
Code Smell

Multiple variables should not be declared on the same line
Code Smell

Culture should be specified for "string" operations
Code Smell

"switch" statements should have at least 3 "case" clauses
Code Smell

break statements should not be used except for switch cases
Code Smell

String literals should not be duplicated
Code Smell

Files should contain an empty newline at the end
Code Smell

Unused "using" should be removed
Code Smell

Public constant members should not be used

Analyze your code

Code Smell | Critical | pitfall

Constant members are copied at compile time to the call sites, instead of being fetched at runtime.

As an example, say you have a library with a constant `Version` member set to `1.0`, and a client application linked to it. This library is then updated and `Version` is set to `2.0`. Unfortunately, even after the old DLL is replaced by the new one, `Version` will still be `1.0` for the client application. In order to see `2.0`, the client application would need to be rebuilt against the new version of the library.

This means that you should use constants to hold values that by definition will never change, such as `Zero`. In practice, those cases are uncommon, and therefore it is generally better to avoid constant members.

This rule only reports issues on public constant fields, which can be reached from outside the defining assembly.

Noncompliant Code Example

```
public class Foo
{
    public const double Version = 1.0;           // Noncompl
}
```

Compliant Solution

```
public class Foo
{
    public static double Version
    {
      get { return 1.0; }
    }
}
```

Available In:

sonarlint | sonarcloud | sonarqube

A close curly brace should be located at the beginning of a line

Code Smell

Tabulation characters should not be used

Code Smell

Methods and properties should be named in PascalCase

Code Smell

Track uses of in-source issue suppressions

Code Smell