C# static code analysis

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

"new Guid()" should not be used

Analyze your code

Code Smell Major

When the syntax `new Guid()` (i.e. parameterless instantiation) is used, it must be that one of three things is wanted:

1. An empty GUID, in which case `Guid.Empty` is clearer.
2. A randomly-generated GUID, in which case `Guid.NewGuid()` should be used.
3. A new GUID with a specific initialization, in which case the initialization parameter is missing.

This rule raises an issue when a parameterless instantiation of the `Guid` struct is found.

Noncompliant Code Example

```
public void Foo()
{
    var g1 = new Guid(); // Noncompliant - what's the intent
    Guid g2 = new(); // Noncompliant

    var g3 = default(Guid); // Noncompliant
    Guid g4 = default; // Noncompliant
}
```

Compliant Solution

```
public void Foo(byte[] bytes)
{
    var g1 = Guid.Empty;
    var g2 = Guid.NewGuid();
    var g3 = new Guid(bytes);
}
```

Available In:

sonarlint sonarcloud sonarqube

Security Hotspot

Interface methods should be callable by derived types

Code Smell

Child class fields should not differ from parent class fields only by capitalization

Code Smell

Pointers to unmanaged memory should not be visible

Code Smell

Number patterns should be regular

Code Smell