




 Secrets


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Java static code analysis

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

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Abstract class names should comply with a naming convention

Code Smell

Strings literals should be placed on the left side when checking for equality

Code Smell

Files should contain an empty newline at the end

Code Smell

Source code should be indented consistently

Code Smell

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

Code Smell

Close curly brace and the next "else", "catch" and "finally" keywords should be on two different lines

Code Smell

Close curly brace and the next "else", "catch" and "finally" keywords should be located on the same line

Code Smell

An open curly brace should be located at the beginning of a line

Code Smell

An open curly brace should be located at the end of a line

Code Smell

Tabulation characters should not be used

Code Smell

Functions should not be defined with a variable number of arguments

Code Smell

Type parameters should not shadow other type parameters

Analyze your code

Code Smell

Minor ?

Shadowing makes it impossible to use the type parameter from the outer scope. Also, it can be confusing to distinguish which type parameter is being used.

This rule raises an issue when a type parameter from an inner scope uses the same name as one in an outer scope.




Noncompliant Code Example

```
public class TypeParameterHidesAnotherType<T> {  
  
    public class Inner<T> { // Noncompliant  
        //...  
    }  
  
    private <T> T method() { // Noncompliant  
        return null;  
    }  
}
```

Compliant Solution

```
public class NoTypeParameterHiding<T> {  
  
    public class Inner<S> { // Compliant  
        List<S> listOfS;  
    }  
  
    private <V> V method() { // Compliant  
        return null;  
    }  
}
```

Available In:





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https://rules.sonarsource.com/java/RSPEC-4977

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<div>Track uses of "@SuppressWarnings" annotations</div> <div> Code Smell</div>