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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

Public methods should throw at most one checked exception

Analyze your code

Code Smell

Major

error-handling

Using checked exceptions forces method callers to deal with errors, either by propagating them or by handling them. Throwing exceptions makes them fully part of the API of the method.

But to keep the complexity for callers reasonable, methods should not throw more than one kind of checked exception.

Noncompliant Code Example

```
public void delete() throws IOException, SQLException {
    /* ... */
}
```

Compliant Solution

```
public void delete() throws SomeApplicationLevelException {
    /* ... */
}
```

Exceptions

Overriding methods are not checked by this rule and are allowed to throw several checked exceptions.

Available In:

sonarlint

sonarcloud

sonarqube

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https://rules.sonarsource.com/java/RSPEC-1160

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<div>Track uses of disallowed classes</div> <div> Code Smell</div>
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