




 Secrets


 ABAP


 Apex


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 C++


 CloudFormation


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 **Java**


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 Scala


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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

Literal suffixes should be upper case

Analyze your code

Code Smell Minor convention cert pitfall

Using upper case literal suffixes removes the potential ambiguity between "1" (digit 1) and "l" (letter el) for declaring literals.

Noncompliant Code Example

```
long long1 = 1l; // Noncompliant
float float1 = 1.0f; // Noncompliant
double double1 = 1.0d; // Noncompliant
```

Compliant Solution

```
long long1 = 1L;
float float1 = 1.0F;
double double1 = 1.0D;
```

See

- CERT DCL16-C: - Use "L," not "l," to indicate a long value
- CERT, DCL50-J: - Use visually distinct identifiers

Available In:

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