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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 static" fields should be constant

Analyze your code

Code Smell

Minor ?

cwe cert

There is no good reason to declare a field "public" and "static" without also declaring it "final". Most of the time this is a kludge to share a state among several objects. But with this approach, any object can do whatever it wants with the shared state, such as setting it to null.

Noncompliant Code Example

```
public class Greeter {
    public static Foo foo = new Foo();
    ...
}
```

Compliant Solution

```
public class Greeter {
    public static final Foo FOO = new Foo();
    ...
}
```

See

- [MITRE, CWE-500](#) - Public Static Field Not Marked Final
- [CERT OBJ10-J](#) - Do not use public static nonfinal fields

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