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## Java static code analysis

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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

"NullPointerException" should not be explicitly thrown

Analyze your code

Code Smell

Major

error-handling pitfall

A `NullPointerException` should indicate that a `null` value was unexpectedly encountered. Good programming practice dictates that code is structured to avoid NPE's.

Explicitly throwing `NullPointerException` forces a method's callers to explicitly catch it, rather than coding to avoid it. Further, it makes it difficult to distinguish between the unexpectedly-encountered `null` value and the condition which causes the method to purposely throw an NPE.

If an NPE is being thrown to indicate that a parameter to the method should not have been null, use the `@NotNull` annotation instead.

#### Noncompliant Code Example

```
public void doSomething (String aString) throws NullPointerException {
    throw new NullPointerException();
}
```

#### Compliant Solution

```
public void doSomething (@NotNull String aString) {
}
```

Available In:

sonarlint

sonarcloud

sonarqube

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