




 Secrets


 ABAP


 Apex


 C


 C++


 CloudFormation


 COBOL


 C#


 CSS


 Flex


 Go


 HTML


 **Java**


 JavaScript


 Kotlin


 Objective C


 PHP


 PL/I


 PL/SQL


 Python


 RPG


 Ruby


 Scala


 Swift


 Terraform


 Text

 TypeScript

 T-SQL

 VB.NET

 VB6

 XML



Java static code analysis

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

All rules 632












 Vulnerability 53

 Bug 154

 Security Hotspot 36

 Code Smell 389

 Quick Fix 42

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

AssertJ assertions "allMatch" and "doesNotContains" should also test for emptiness

Analyze your code

 Bug  Minor  tests assertj

AssertJ assertions `allMatch` and `doesNotContains` on an empty list always returns true whatever the content of the predicate. Despite being correct, you should make explicit if you expect an empty list or not, by adding `isEmpty()`/`isNotEmpty()` in addition to calling the assertion, or by testing the list's content further. It will justify the useless predicate to improve clarity or increase the reliability of the test.

This rule raises an issue when any of the methods listed are used without asserting that the list is empty or not and without testing the content.

Targetted methods:

- `allMatch`
- `allSatisfy`
- `doesNotContain`
- `doesNotContainSequence`
- `doesNotContainSubsequence`
- `doesNotContainAnyElementsOf`

Noncompliant Code Example

```
List<String> logs = getLogs();

assertThat(logs).allMatch(e -> e.contains("error")); // Nonc
assertThat(logs).doesNotContain("error"); // Noncompliant, d
```

Compliant Solution

```
List<String> logs = getLogs();

assertThat(logs).isNotEmpty().allMatch(e -> e.contains("erro
// Or
assertThat(logs).hasSize(5).allMatch(e -> e.contains("error"
// Or
assertThat(logs).isEmpty();

// Despite being redundant, this is also acceptable since it
assertThat(logs).doesNotContain("error").isEmpty();
// or test the content of the list further
assertThat(logs).contains("warning").doesNotContain("error")
```

Available In:

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Local-Variable Type Inference should be used

 Code Smell

Migrate your tests from JUnit4 to the new JUnit5 annotations

 Code Smell

Track uses of disallowed classes

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Track uses of "@SuppressWarnings" annotations

 Code Smell