




 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 rules632

Vulnerability53

Bug154

Security Hotspot36

Code Smell389

Quick Fix42

Tags ▾

Search by name... 🔍

Tests should use fixed data instead of randomized data

Code Smell

Spring's ModelAndViewAssert assertions should be used instead of other assertions

Code Smell

Lambdas should not have too many lines

Code Smell

"@EnableAutoConfiguration" should be fine-tuned

Code Smell

Enum values should be compared with "=="

Code Smell

Spring components should use constructor injection

Code Smell

Regex patterns should not be created needlessly

Code Smell

Track uses of disallowed constructors

Code Smell

Java 8's "Files.exists" should not be used

Code Smell

"Optional" should not be used for parameters

Code Smell

Tests should be kept in a dedicated source directory

Code Smell

"this" should not be exposed from constructors

Code Smell

Assertion arguments should be passed in the correct order

Analyze your code

Code Smell

Major

Quick Fix

junit tests suspicious

The standard assertions library methods such as `org.junit.Assert.assertEquals`, and `org.junit.Assert.assertSame` expect the first argument to be the expected value and the second argument to be the actual value. For AssertJ, it's the other way around, the argument of `org.assertj.core.api.Assertions.assertThat` is the actual value, and the subsequent calls contain the expected values. Swap them, and your test will still have the same outcome (succeed/fail when it should) but the error messages will be confusing.

This rule raises an issue when the actual argument to an assertions library method is a hard-coded value and the expected argument is not.

Supported frameworks:

- JUnit4
- JUnit5
- [AssertJ](#)

Noncompliant Code Example

```
org.junit.Assert.assertEquals(runner.exitCode(), 0, "Unexpected org.assertj.core.api.Assertions.assertThat(0).isEqualTo(runner.exitCode())")
```

Compliant Solution

```
org.junit.Assert.assertEquals(0, runner.exitCode(), "Unexpected org.assertj.core.api.Assertions.assertThat(runner.exitCode())")
```





Available In:

sonarlint | sonarcloud | sonarqube

© 2008-2022 SonarSource S.A., Switzerland. All content is copyright protected. SONAR, SONARSOURCE, SONARLINT, SONARQUBE and SONARCLOUD are trademarks of SonarSource S.A. All other trademarks and copyrights are the property of their respective owners. All rights are expressly reserved.
[Privacy Policy](#)

https://rules.sonarsource.com/java/RSPEC-3415

1/2

 Code Smell
Classes should not have too many "static" imports  Code Smell
Escaped Unicode characters should not be used  Code Smell
Inner classes should not have too many lines of code  Code Smell
Inner classes which do not reference their owning classes should be "static"