

2 Findings

```
public String getFullName(Person person){  
    return person.firstName() + " " + person.surname();  
}
```

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Comment [1]: person may be null (null dereference)

3 Findings

```
public void foo(String name){  
    if(name.equals("")){  
        System.out.println("This one is The Nameless");  
    }  
    if(name == "John"){  
        System.out.println("This one is not original at all.");  
    }  
}
```

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Comment [2]: person may be null (null dereference)

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Comment [3]: name may be null (null dereference)

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Comment [4]: when checking against Empty String, .isEmpty() should be used

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Comment [5]: two objects checked for quality via '==' (should use .equals())

1 Finding

```
public void foo(String s){  
    if(s == null){  
    } else {  
        s = s + "I am king of the world.";  
    }  
}
```

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Comment [6]: Unnecessary if condition

2 Findings

```
public void foo(String s){  
    String k = s;  
    if(s != null & !s.isEmpty()){  
        System.out.println(s + " go home. You are drunk!");  
    }  
}
```

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Comment [7]: k variable is never used

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Comment [8]: && should be used

2 Findings

```
public String foo(){  
    int k = 0;  
    String result = null;  
    if(k > 2){  
        result = "'k' is greater than 2";  
    }  
    return result;  
}
```

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Comment [9]: condition is always false

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Comment [10]: null is always returned

2 Findings

```
public String foo(){
    String result = "";
    int j = 0;
    while( j < 256484){
        result = result + "," + j;
    }
    return result;
}
```

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Comment [11]: use of String concatenation in while loop (StringBuilder or StringBuffer should be used)

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Comment [12]: j is always the same (infinite loop)

1 Finding

```
public boolean customIsEmpty(String s){
    if(s == null || (s != null && s.trim().isEmpty())){
        System.out.println("'s' is empty or null");
    }
    return true;
}
return false;
}
```

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Comment [13]: statement always true at this point

2 Findings

```
public void writeToFile(String fileName){
    try{
        File result = new File(fileName);
        FileOutputStream fos = new FileOutputStream(result);
        // do writing
        fos.flush();
    }catch(IOException ioe){}
}
```

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Comment [14]: fos is never closed

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Comment [15]: empty catch clause

1 Finding

```
public void writeToFile(String fileName) throws IOException{
    File result = new File(fileName);
    FileOutputStream fos = new FileOutputStream(result);
    // do writing
    fos.flush();
    fos.close();
}
```

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Comment [16]: fos may not get closed in case IOException is thrown