75 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RELIABLE AND SECURE PROGRAMS





"A must-read for all Java developers."

—MARY ANN DAVIDSON, CSO, Oracle



JAVA CODING GUIDELINES

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Foreword by JAMES A. GOSLING, Father of the Java Programming Language

Java[™] Coding Guidelines

Java Coding Guidelines: 75 Recommendations for Reliable and Secure Programs

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Preface

Acknowledgments

About the Authors

Chapter 1 Security

- 1. Limit the lifetime of sensitive data
- 2. Do not store unencrypted sensitive information on the client side
- 3. Provide sensitive mutable classes with unmodifiable wrappers
- 4. Ensure that security-sensitive methods are called with validated arguments
- 5. Prevent arbitrary file upload
- 6. Properly encode or escape output
- 7. Prevent code injection
- 8. Prevent XPath injection
- 9. Prevent LDAP injection
- Do not use the clone() method to copy untrusted method parameters
- 11. Do not use Object.equals() to compare cryptographic keys
- 12. Do not use insecure or weak cryptographic algorithms



- 13. Store passwords using a hash function
- 14. Ensure that SecureRandom is properly seeded
- 15. Do not rely on methods that can be overridden by untrusted code
- 16. Avoid granting excess privileges
- 17. Minimize privileged code
- 18. Do not expose methods that use reduced-security checks to untrusted code
- 19. Define custom security permissions for fine-grained security
- 20. Create a secure sandbox using a security manager
- 21. Do not let untrusted code misuse privileges of callback methods

Chapter 2 Defensive Programming

- 22. Minimize the scope of variables
- 23. Minimize the scope of the @SuppressWarnings annotation
- 24. Minimize the accessibility of classes and their members
- 25. Document thread-safety and use annotations where applicable
- 26. Always provide feedback about the resulting value of a method
- 27. Identify files using multiple file attributes
- 28. Do not attach significance to the ordinal associated with an enum
- 29. Be aware of numeric promotion behavior
- 30. Enable compile-time type checking of variable arity parameter types
- 31. Do not apply public final to constants whose value might change in later releases
- 32. Avoid cyclic dependencies between packages
- 33. Prefer user-defined exceptions over more general exception types



- 34. Try to gracefully recover from system errors
- 35. Carefully design interfaces before releasing them
- 36. Write garbage collectionfriendly code

Chapter 3 Reliability

- 37. Do not shadow or obscure identifiers in subscopes
- 38. Do not declare more than one variable per declaration
- 39. Use meaningful symbolic constants to represent literal values in program logic
- 40. Properly encode relationships in constant definitions
- 41. Return an empty array or collection instead of a null value for methods that return an array or collection
- 42. Use exceptions only for exceptional conditions
- 43. Use a try-with-resources statement to safely handle closeable resources
- 44. Do not use assertions to verify the absence of runtime errors
- 45. Use the same type for the second and third operands in conditional expressions
- 46. Do not serialize direct handles to system resources
- 47. Prefer using iterators over enumerations
- 48. Do not use direct buffers for short-lived, infrequently used objects
- 49. Remove short-lived objects from long-lived container objects

Chapter 4 Program Understandability

- 50. Be careful using visually misleading identifiers and literals
- 51. Avoid ambiguous overloading of variable arity methods
- 52. Avoid in-band error indicators
- 53. Do not perform assignments in conditional expressions
- 54. Use braces for the body of an if, for, or while statement



- 55. Do not place a semicolon immediately following an if, for, or while condition
- 56. Finish every set of statements associated with a case label with a break statement
- 57. Avoid inadvertent wrapping of loop counters
- 58. Use parentheses for precedence of operation
- 59. Do not make assumptions about file creation
- 60. Convert integers to floating-point for floating-point operations
- 61. Ensure that the clone() method calls super.clone()
- 62. Use comments consistently and in a readable fashion
- 63. Detect and remove superfluous code and values
- 64. Strive for logical completeness
- 65. Avoid ambiguous or confusing uses of overloading

Chapter 5 Programmer Misconceptions

- 66. Do not assume that declaring a reference volatile guarantees safe publication of the members of the referenced object
- 67. Do not assume that the sleep(), yield(), or getState() methods provide synchronization semantics
- 68. Do not assume that the remainder operator always returns a nonnegative result for integral operands
- 69. Do not confuse abstract object equality with reference equality
- 70. Understand the differences between bitwise and logical operators
- 71. Understand how escape characters are interpreted when strings are loaded
- 72. Do not use overloaded methods to differentiate between runtime types



- 73. Never confuse the immutability of a reference with that of the referenced object
- 74. Use the serialization methods writeUnshared() and readUnshared() with care
- 75. Do not attempt to help the garbage collector by setting local reference variables to null

Appendix A: Android

Glossary

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