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## C# static code analysis

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

All rules **409**

Vulnerability **34**

Bug **76**

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Code Smell **271**

Quick Fix **52**

Tags

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Exceptions should not be thrown from unexpected methods

Code Smell

"operator==" should not be overloaded on reference types

Code Smell

Type should not be examined on "System.Type" instances

Code Smell

Test method signatures should be correct

Code Smell

Method overloads with default parameter values should not overlap

Code Smell

"value" parameters should be used

Code Smell

"is" should not be used with "this"

Code Smell

Methods named "Dispose" should implement "IDisposable.Dispose"

Code Smell

Tests should include assertions

Code Smell

Silly bit operations should not be performed

Code Smell

Public methods should not have multidimensional array parameters

Code Smell

"async" and "await" should not be used as identifiers

Code Smell

### OS commands should not be vulnerable to command injection attacks

Analyze your code

Vulnerability Blocker injection cwe owasp sans-top25

Applications that allow execution of operating system commands from user-controlled data should control the command to execute, otherwise an attacker can inject arbitrary commands that will compromise the underlying operating system.

The mitigation strategy can be based on a list of authorized and safe commands to execute and when a shell is spawned to sanitize shell meta-characters. Keep in mind that when a single argument to the command is user-controlled and shell-metachars are sanitized, it can still lead to vulnerabilities if the attacker can inject a dangerous option supported by the command, such as `-exec` available with `find`, in that case, mark end of option processing on the command line using `--` (double-dash) or restrict options to only trusted values.

#### Noncompliant Code Example

```
using System.Diagnostics;
using Microsoft.AspNetCore.Mvc;

namespace WebApplicationDotNetCore.Controllers
{
    public class RSPEC20760SCommandInjectionNoncompliantCont
    {
        public IActionResult Index()
        {
            return View();
        }

        public IActionResult Run(string binary)
        {
            // If the value "/sbin/shutdown" is passed as bi
            // then the machine running the web server will

            Process p = new Process();
            p.StartInfo.FileName = binary; // Noncompliant
            p.StartInfo.RedirectStandardOutput = true;
            p.Start();
            string output = p.StandardOutput.ReadToEnd();
            p.Dispose();

            return View();
        }
    }
}
```

#### Compliant Solution

```
using System.Diagnostics;
using System.Text.RegularExpressions;
using Microsoft.AspNetCore.Mvc;
```

#### TestCases should contain tests

 Code Smell

#### Short-circuit logic should be used in boolean contexts

 Code Smell

#### JWT should be signed and verified with strong cipher algorithms

 Vulnerability

#### Cipher algorithms should be robust

 Vulnerability

#### Encryption algorithms should be used

```
namespace WebApplicationDotNetCore.Controllers
{
    public class RSPEC2076OSCommandInjectionCompliantControl
    {
        public IActionResult Index()
        {
            return View();
        }

        public IActionResult Run(string binary)
        {
            if (binary.Equals("/usr/bin/ls") || binary.Equal
            {
                // only ls and cat commands are authorized

                Process p = new Process();
                p.StartInfo.FileName = binary; // Compliant
                p.StartInfo.RedirectStandardOutput = true;
                p.Start();
                string output = p.StandardOutput.ReadToEnd();
                p.Dispose();
            }

            return View();
        }
    }
}
```

#### See

- [OWASP Top 10 2021 Category A3](#) - Injection
- OWASP OS Command Injection Defense [Cheat Sheet](#)
- [OWASP Top 10 2017 Category A1](#) - Injection
- [MITRE, CWE-20](#) - Improper Input Validation
- [MITRE, CWE-78](#) - Improper Neutralization of Special Elements used in an OS Command
- [SANS Top 25](#) - Insecure Interaction Between Components

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