Search by name..

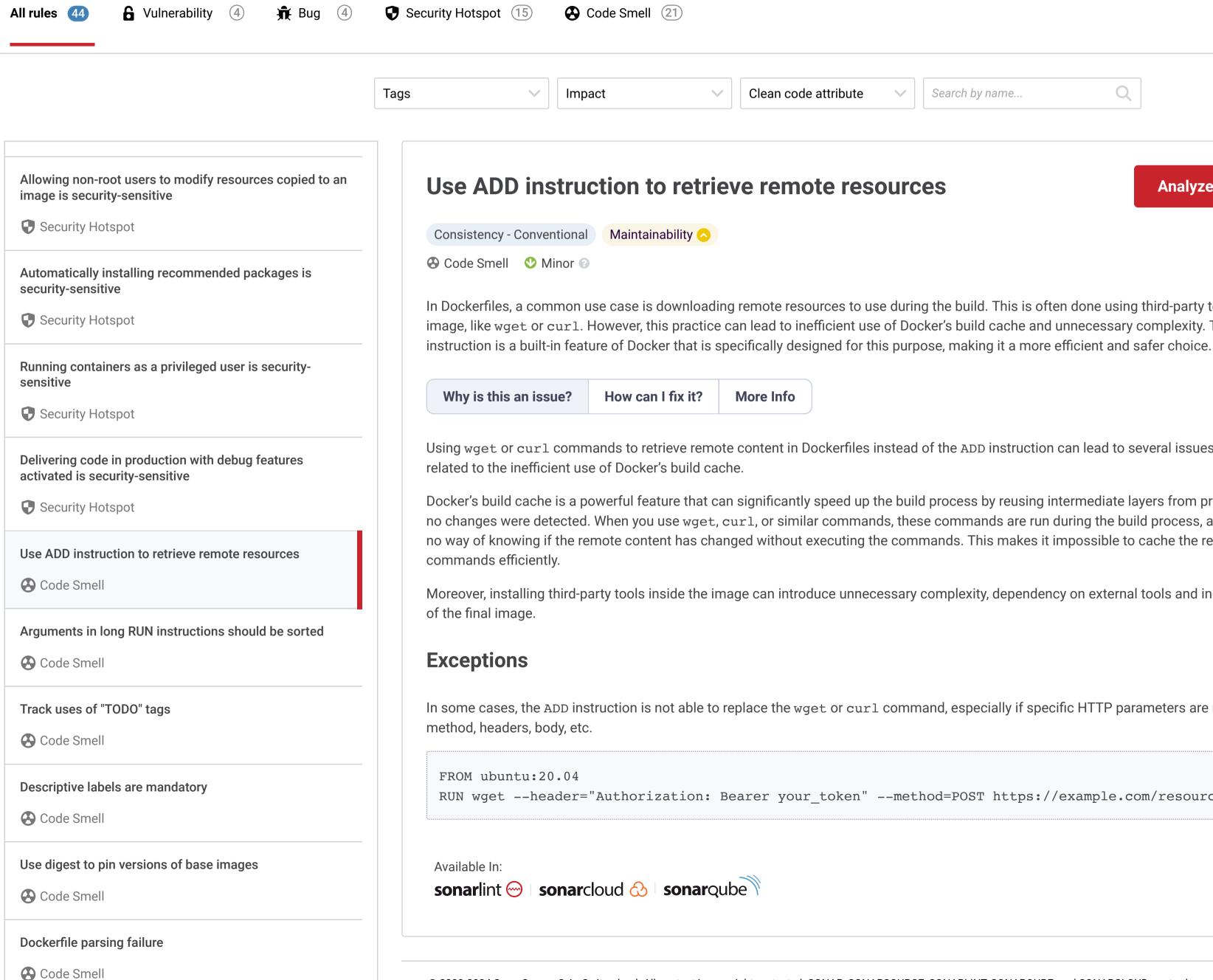


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Docker static code analysis

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



Pulling an image based on its digest is security-sensitive

Security Hotspot



Analyze your code

Q

In Dockerfiles, a common use case is downloading remote resources to use during the build. This is often done using third-party tools inside the image, like wget or curl. However, this practice can lead to inefficient use of Docker's build cache and unnecessary complexity. The ADD

Clean code attribute

Why is this an issue? How can I fix it? More Info

Code Smell (21)

Impact

Using wget or curl commands to retrieve remote content in Dockerfiles instead of the ADD instruction can lead to several issues, particularly related to the inefficient use of Docker's build cache.

Docker's build cache is a powerful feature that can significantly speed up the build process by reusing intermediate layers from previous builds if no changes were detected. When you use wget, curl, or similar commands, these commands are run during the build process, and Docker has no way of knowing if the remote content has changed without executing the commands. This makes it impossible to cache the results of these commands efficiently.

Moreover, installing third-party tools inside the image can introduce unnecessary complexity, dependency on external tools and increase the size of the final image.

Exceptions

In some cases, the ADD instruction is not able to replace the wget or curl command, especially if specific HTTP parameters are required: method, headers, body, etc.

FROM ubuntu:20.04 RUN wget --header="Authorization: Bearer your_token" --method=POST https://example.com/resource Available In: sonarlint 😁 | sonarcloud 👌 | sonarqube

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