

- Secrets
- ABAP
- Apex
- C
- C++
- CloudFormation
- COBOL
- C#
- CSS
- Flex
- Go
- HTML
- Java
- JavaScript
- Kotlin
- Kubernetes
- Objective C
- PHP
- PL/I
- PL/SQL
- Python
- RPG
- Ruby
- Scala
- Swift
- Terraform
- Text
- TypeScript
- T-SQL
- VB.NET
- VB6
- XML



# C++ static code analysis

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

All rules 578

Vulnerability 13

Bug 111

Security Hotspot 18

Code Smell 436

Quick Fix 68

Tags

Search by name...

"memset" should not be used to delete sensitive data

Vulnerability

POSIX functions should not be called with arguments that trigger buffer overflows

Vulnerability

XML parsers should not be vulnerable to XXE attacks

Vulnerability

Function-like macros should not be invoked without all of their arguments

Bug

The address of an automatic object should not be assigned to another object that may persist after the first object has ceased to exist

Bug

Assigning to an optional should directly target the optional

Bug

Result of the standard remove algorithms should not be ignored

Bug

"std::scoped\_lock" should be created with constructor arguments

Bug

Objects should not be sliced

Bug

Immediately dangling references should not be created

Bug

"pthread\_mutex\_t" should be unlocked in the reverse order they were locked

Bug

"pthread\_mutex\_t" should be properly initialized and destroyed

Bug

"pthread\_mutex\_t" should not be consecutively locked or unlocked twice

Pass by reference to const should be used for large input parameters

Analyze your code

Code Smell

Major

Quick Fix

cppcoreguidelines performance

To pass an input parameter to a function, there are two possibilities: pass by value, or pass by reference to const. Which one is best depends of the size of the object, which is an indicator of the cost to copy it. A small one, with cheap copy constructors, should be passed by value, while a larger one should be passed by reference to const.

This rule detects when a parameter has been passed by value, while it should have been passed by reference to const:

- Because it is too large
- Because it contains virtual functions and passing it by value will slice the extra members if you happen to pass an object of a derived class.

In some cases, you may want to pass by value a large object, if you modify it in the function but you don't want the initial object to be impacted by these changes. We do not detect such a situation, which will be a false positive.

There are other ways to pass input parameters for sinks (for instance by rvalue references), but this rule is only about the choice between pass by value and pass by reference to const.

## Noncompliant Code Example

```
struct Student {string firstName; string lastName; Date birth
class XmlNode {
    virtual ~XmlNode();
    virtual string toString();
};
void registerStudent(School &school, Student p); // Noncompliant
void dump(ostream &out, XmlNode node); // Noncompliant, XmlNode
```

## Compliant Solution

```
struct Student {string firstName; string lastName; Date birth
class XmlNode {
    virtual ~XmlNode();
    virtual string toString();
};
void registerStudent(School &school, Student const & p); // Compliant
void dump(ostream &out, XmlNode const &node); // Compliant, XmlNode
```

## Exceptions

This rule does not flag large objects passed by value to coroutines because passing arguments by reference to a coroutine often leads to dangling references, e.g., after suspension and resumption of the coroutine.

## See

- C++ Core Guidelines F.16 - For "in" parameters, pass cheaply-copied types by value and others by reference to const

Available In:

sonarlint

sonarcloud

sonarqube

Developer Edition

 Bug
<b>"std::move" and "std::forward" should not be confused</b>  Bug
<b>A call to "wait()" on a "std::condition_variable" should have a condition</b>  Bug
<b>A pointer to a virtual base class shall only be cast to a pointer to a derived class by means of dynamic_cast</b>  Bug
<b>Functions with "noreturn" attribute should not return</b>  Bug
<b>RAII objects should not be temporary</b>  Bug
<b>"memcmp" should only be called with pointers to trivially copyable types with no padding</b>  Bug
<b>"memcpy", "memmove", and "memset" should only be called with pointers to trivially copyable types</b>  Bug
<b>"std::auto_ptr" should not be used</b>  Bug
<b>Destructors should be "noexcept"</b>  Bug