

- 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

Special member function should not be defined unless a non standard behavior is required

Analyze your code

Code Smell

Critical

Quick Fix

cppcoreguidelines performance since-c++11 clumsy

All special member functions (default constructor, copy and move constructors, copy and move assignment operators, destructor) can be automatically generated by the compiler if you don't prevent it (for many classes, it is good practice to organize your code so that you can use these default versions, see {rule:cpp:S4963}).

There are cases where it's still useful to manually write such a function, because the default implementation is not doing what you need. But if the manually written function is equivalent to the default implementation, this is an issue:

- It's more code to write, test and maintain for no good reason
- Writing the code of those functions correctly is surprisingly difficult
- Once you write one such function, you will typically have to write several (see {rule:cpp:S3624})
- If you want your class to be *trivial* or to be an *aggregate*, those functions cannot be user-provided anyways

In most cases, you should just remove the code of the redundant function. In some cases, the compiler will not automatically generate the default version of the function, but you can force it to do so by using the `= default` syntax.

For default constructors, you will often be able to use the default version if you use in-class initialization instead of the initializer list (see {rule:cpp:S5424}). You will have to make it explicitly defaulted if your class has any other constructor.

For destructors, you may want to use the `=default` syntax to be able to declare it as virtual (see {rule:cpp:S1235}).

This rule raises an issue when any of the following is implemented in a way equivalent to the default implementation:

- default constructor
- destructor
- move constructor
- move-assignment operator
- copy constructor
- copy-assignment operator

### Noncompliant Code Example

```
struct Book {
    string Name;

    Book() { } // Noncompliant
    Book(const Book &Other) : Name(Other.Name) { } // Noncompliant
    Book &operator=(const Book &);
};

Book &Book::operator=(const Book &Other) { // Noncompliant
    Name = Other.Name;
    return *this;
}
```

### Compliant Solution

```
struct Book {
    string Name;

    Book() = default; // Restores generation of default
```

 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

```
Book(const Book &Other) = default;
Book &operator=(const Book &) = default;
};

// Or, more common:
struct Book {
    string Name;
};
```

See

- [C++ Core Guidelines C.30](#) - Define a destructor if a class needs an explicit action at object destruction

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