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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 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

"override" or "final" should be used instead of "virtual"

Analyze your code

Code Smell | Minor | Quick Fix | cppcoreguidelines api-design since-c++11

In a base class, `virtual` indicates that a function can be overridden. In a derived class, it indicates an override. But given the specifier's dual meaning, it would be both clearer and more sound to use derived class-specific specifiers instead: `override` or `final`.

- `final` indicates a function `override` that cannot itself be overridden. The compiler will issue a warning if the signature does not match the signature of a base-class `virtual` function.
- `override` indicates that a function is intended to override a base-class function. The compiler will issue a warning if this is not the case. It is redundant in combination with `final`.

Noncompliant Code Example

```
class Counter {
protected:
  int c = 0;
public:
  virtual void count() {
    c++;
  }
};

class FastCounter: public Counter {
public:
  virtual void count() {  // Noncompliant
    c += 2;
  }
};
```

Compliant Solution

```
class Counter {
protected:
  int c = 0;
public:
  virtual void count() {
    c++;
  }
};

class FastCounter: public Counter {
public:
  void count() override {
    c += 2;
  }
};
```

or

```
class Counter {
protected:
  int c = 0;
public:
  virtual void count() {
```

```
    c++;
  }
};

class FastCounter: public Counter {
public:
  void count() final {
    c += 2;
  }
};
```

See

- {rule:cpp:S1016}
- C++ Core Guidelines C.128 - Virtual functions should specify exactly one of virtual, override, or final

Available In:

sonarlint | sonarcloud | sonarqube Developer Edition

Bug

"std::move" and "std::forward" should not be confused

Bug

A call to "wait()" on a "std::condition_variable" should have a condition

Bug

A pointer to a virtual base class shall only be cast to a pointer to a derived class by means of dynamic_cast

Bug

Functions with "noreturn" attribute should not return

Bug

RAII objects should not be temporary

Bug

"memcmp" should only be called with pointers to trivially copyable types with no padding

Bug

"memcpy", "memmove", and "memset" should only be called with pointers to trivially copyable types

Bug

"std::auto_ptr" should not be used

Bug

Destructors should be "noexcept"

Bug