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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 **311**

Vulnerability **13**

Bug **74**

Security Hotspot **18**

Code Smell **206**

Quick Fix **14**

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

"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

Bug

Functions with "noreturn" attribute should not return

Bug

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

Bug

Relational and subtraction operators should not be used with pointers to different arrays

Analyze your code

Bug Critical cppcoreguidelines based-on-misra

Attempting to make a comparison between pointers using `>`, `>=`, `<` or `<=` will produce undefined behavior if the two pointers point to different arrays.

Additionally, directly comparing two arrays for equality or inequality has been deprecated in C++.

However, equality or inequality between an array and a pointer is still valid

Noncompliant Code Example

```
void f1 ( )
{
    int a1[ 10 ];
    int a2[ 10 ];
    int * p1 = a1;
    if ( p1 < a2 ) // Non-compliant, p1 and a2 point to different arrays
    {
    }
    if ( p1 - a2 > 0 ) // Non-compliant, p1 and a2 point to different arrays
    {
    }
    if ( a1 == a2 ) // Non-compliant (in C++). Comparing different arrays
    {
    }
}
```

Compliant Solution

```
void f1 ( )
{
    int a1[ 10 ];
    int * p1 = a1;
    if ( p1 < a1 ) // Compliant, p1 and a1 point to the same array
    {
    }
    if ( p1 - a1 > 0 ) // Compliant, p1 and a1 point to the same array
    {
    }
    if ( p1 == a2 ) // Compliant, comparing a pointer and an array
    {
    }
}
```

See

- MISRA C:2004, 17.3 - `>`, `>=`, `<`, `<=` shall not be applied to pointer types except where they point to the same array.
- MISRA C++:2008, 5-0-18 - `>`, `>=`, `<`, `<=` shall not be applied to objects of pointer type, except where they point to the same array.

Stack allocated memory and non-owned memory should not be freed



Closed resources should not be accessed



Dynamically allocated memory should be released



Freed memory should not be used

- [C++ Core Guidelines ES.62](#) - Don't compare pointers into different arrays

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Developer Edition

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