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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

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"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

"std::enable_if" should not be used

Analyze your code

 Code Smell  Major  since-c++20 clumsy

`std::enable_if` is a very important part of template meta-programming in C++ up to C++17. Based on SFINAE, it can be used to subtly tune the behavior of overload resolution based on properties of types.

However, using `std::enable_if` correctly is not easy, and requires skills and experience, for a resulting code that is not straightforward. Since C++20, new features offer first-class support for what used to require `enable_if` trickery:

- Concepts allow defining named constraints on types, using a terse syntax to specify that a template argument must adhere to a concept;
- `requires` clauses can be directly written for one-shot constraints;
- In some cases, using `if constexpr` (introduced in C++17) may replace an overload set with just one function (see `{rule:cpp:S6017}`).

Additionally, since those features provide a higher level of abstraction, compilers understand them better and can provide clearer diagnostics when a constraint is violated.

As a consequence, `std::enable_if` is no longer the right tool and should be replaced with those facilities. Note that the replacement is not always mechanical: The expression controlling a `std::enable_if` would probably be acceptable as a `requires` condition, but better alternatives usually exist, for instance reusing an existing concept defined in the standard.

This rule reports the use of `std::enable_if`.

Noncompliant Code Example

```
template <typename N, class = typename
    std::enable_if<std::is_integral_v<N> && std::is_signed_v<N>
    auto negate(N n) { return -n; }
```

Compliant Solution

```
template <class N> requires std::signed_integral<N>
auto negate(N n) { return -n; }
```

Or

```
template <std::signed_integral N>
auto negate(N n) { return -n; }
```

Or

```
auto negate(std::signed_integral auto n) { return -n; }
```

See

[Why I want Concepts, and why I want them sooner rather than later](#)

See Also

- `{rule:cpp:S6017}` to see when `std::enable_if` could be replaced with `if constexpr`.

 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

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