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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

Destructors should not throw exceptions

Analyze your code

Bug | Critical | misra-c++2008

When an exception is thrown, the call stack is unwound up to the point where the exception is to be handled. The destructors for all automatic objects declared between the point where the exception is thrown and where it is to be handled will be invoked. If one of these destructors exits with an exception, then the program will terminate in an implementation-defined manner, potentially yielding unexpected results.

Note that it is acceptable for a destructor to throw an exception that is handled within the destructor, for example within a try-catch block.

Noncompliant Code Example

```
class C1 {
  public: ~C1() {
    throw(42);   // Noncompliant - destructor exits with an e
  }
};

void foo() {
  C1 c; // program terminates when c is destroyed
  throw(10);
}
```

Compliant Solution

```
class C1 {
  public: ~C1() {
    try {
      throw(42);   // Compliant - exception will not leave de
    } catch (int i) {  // int handler
      // Handle int exception throw by destructor
    }
  }
};

void foo() {
  C1 c;
  throw(10);
}
```

See

- MISRA C++:2008, 15-5-1 - A class destructor shall not exit with an exception.

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