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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

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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

"std::cmp_*" functions should be used to compare signed and unsigned values

Analyze your code

Code Smell

Minor

since-c++20 symbolic-execution bad-practice pitfall

Comparison between signed and unsigned integers is dangerous because it produces counterintuitive results outside of their common range of values.

When a signed integer is compared to an unsigned one, the former might be converted to unsigned. The conversion preserves the two's-complement bit pattern of the signed value that often corresponds to a large unsigned result. For example, `2U < -1` is true.

C++20 introduced remedy to this common pitfall: a family of `std::cmp_*` functions defined in the `<utility>` header. These functions correctly handle negative numbers and lossy integer conversion. For example, `std::cmp_less(2U, -1)` is false.

This rule starts by detecting comparisons between signed and unsigned integers. Then, if the signed value can be proven to be negative, the rule `{rule:cpp:S6214}` will raise an issue (it is a bug). Otherwise, this rule will raise an issue. Therefore, if this rule is enabled, `{rule:cpp:S6214}` should be enabled too.

Noncompliant Code Example

```
bool less = 2U < -1; // Compliant, raises S6214

bool foo(unsigned x, signed y) {
    return x < y; // Noncompliant: y might be negative
}

bool fun(int x, std::vector<int> const& v) {
    return x < v.size(); // Noncompliant: x might be negative
}
```

Compliant Solution

```
bool less = std::cmp_less(2U, -1); // Compliant for this rule











bool foo(unsigned x, signed y) {
    return std::cmp_less(x, y); // Compliant
}

bool fun(int x, std::vector<int> const& v) {
    return std::cmp_less(x, v.size()); // Compliant
}

void compute(std::vector<int> const &v) {
    if (0 < v.size() && v.size() < 100) { // Compliant, even th
    }
}
```

See

- `{rule:cpp:S845}` - a more generic rule about mixing signed and unsigned values.
- `{rule:cpp:S6214}` - a version of this rule that only triggers when it detects negative values are involved.

 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
"memcpy" 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