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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

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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

Binary operators should be overloaded as "friend" functions

Analyze your code

Code Smell Major cppcoreguidelines api-design

Member functions can only be used with an instance of a class. But `friend` functions can be used with an implicitly converted type. So loosening access privileges to `friend` on overloaded binary operators makes them more flexible. Specifically, with a `friend` function, the class instance can be on either the right or the left of the operator, but with a member function, it can only be on the left.

This rule raises an issue for all non-`friend` overloaded binary operators except:

- `"=", "[ ]", and "->",` which cannot be overloaded as `friend` functions.
- `"+=","-=","*=","/=","%=","^=","&=","|=","<=",">=",` which are not symmetric operators.

### Noncompliant Code Example

```
bool operator==(const MyClass &RHS); // Noncompliant
```

### Compliant Solution

```
friend bool operator==(const MyClass &LHS, const MyClass &RHS
```

### See

- [C++ Core Guidelines C.161](#) - Use nonmember functions for symmetric operators

Available In:

sonarlint | sonarcloud | sonarqube Developer Edition

 Bug
<b>"std::move" and "std::forward" should not be confused</b>  Bug
<b>A call to "wait()" on a "std::condition_variable" should have a condition</b>  Bug
<b>A pointer to a virtual base class shall only be cast to a pointer to a derived class by means of dynamic_cast</b>  Bug
<b>Functions with "noreturn" attribute should not return</b>  Bug
<b>RAII objects should not be temporary</b>  Bug
<b>"memcmp" should only be called with pointers to trivially copyable types with no padding</b>  Bug
<b>"memcpy", "memmove", and "memset" should only be called with pointers to trivially copyable types</b>  Bug
<b>"std::auto_ptr" should not be used</b>  Bug
<b>Destructors should be "noexcept"</b>  Bug