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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

### Memory locations should not be released more than once

Analyze your code

Bug Blocker cwe symbolic-execution

Using `free(...)` or `delete` releases the reservation on a memory location, making it immediately available for another purpose. So releasing the same memory location twice can lead to corrupting the program's memory.

A best practice to avoid this bug calls for setting just-freed pointers to `NULL`, and always null-testing before a `free` or `delete`.

#### Noncompliant Code Example

```
void doSomething(int size) {
    char *cp = (char *) malloc(sizeof(char) * size);

    // ...
    if (condition) {
        free(cp);
    }

    free(cp); // Noncompliant
}
```

#### Compliant Solution

```
void doSomething(int size) {
    char *cp = (char *) malloc(sizeof(char) * size);

    // ...
    if (condition) {
        free(cp);
        cp = NULL; // This will prevent freeing the same memory a
    }

    free(cp); // This is OK: if the memory was freed in the if-
    cp = NULL; // This will prevent freeing the same memory aga
}
```

#### See

- MITRE, CWE-415 - Double Free
- OWASP, Doubly freeing memory

Available In:

sonarlint sonarcloud sonarqube Developer Edition

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

 Bug

**Closed resources should not be accessed**

 Bug

**Dynamically allocated memory should be released**

 Bug

**Freed memory should not be used**