



ABAP

Apex

С

C++

CloudFormation

COBOL

C#

CSS

Flex

Go =GO

5 HTML

Java

JavaScript

Kotlin

Kubernetes

Objective C

PHP

PL/I

PL/SQL

Python

RPG

Ruby

Scala

Swift

Terraform

Text

TypeScript

T-SQL

VB.NET

VB6

XML



C++ static code analysis

Unique rules to find Bugs, Vulnerabilities, Security Hotspots, and Code Smells in your C++ code

All 578 rules

6 Vulnerability (13)

R Bug (111)

o Security Hotspot

⊕ Code (436)

Quick 68 Fix

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

"volatile" types should not be used in compound operations

Analyze your code

Rug Oritical

The behavior of volatile types in compound expressions that both read and write the same variable (for instance a++ or a+=2, where a is a volatile int) is not well defined, and is deprecated since C++20.

Such expressions should be replaced by explicit operations that only read or write the value.

Noncompliant Code Example

```
void f1(int volatile* p) {
  ++(*p); // Noncompliant
void f2(volatile int& in) {
 in += 2; // Noncompliant
void f3(volatile int& in) {
  int i = in = 2; // Noncompliant
```

Compliant Solution

```
void f1(int volatile* p) {
  auto val = *p; // One access to read the register
  *p = val + 1; // One access to write to it (and potentially
void f2(volatile int& in) {
 auto val = in;
  in = val + 2;
void f3(volatile int& in) {
  in = 2;
  int i = in;
}
```

Available In:

sonarlint 😊 | sonarcloud 🙆 | sonarqube | Developer Edition

© 2008-2022 SonarSource S.A., Switzerland. All content is copyright protected. SONAR, SONARSOURCE, SONARLINT, SONARQUBE and SONARCLOUD are trademarks of SonarSource S.A. All other trademarks and copyrights are the property of their respective owners. All rights are expressly reserved. Privacy Policy

I
🖟 Bug
"std::move" and "std::forward" should not be confused
∰ Bug
A call to "wait()" on a "std::condition_variable" should have a condition
n Bug
A pointer to a virtual base class shall only be cast to a pointer to a derived class by means of dynamic_cast
ਜ਼ਿ Bug
Functions with "noreturn" attribute should not return
👬 Bug
RAII objects should not be temporary
्रे 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
n Bug
Destructors should be "noexcept"
🖟 Bug