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## C++ static code analysis

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

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"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

### Member variables should be initialized

Analyze your code

 Bug  Critical   symbolic-execution bad-practice pitfall

In a C++ class, all member variables of a type with an implicit or explicit constructor will be automatically initialized. This is not the case for the others: if no initialization is explicitly written, the variable will be left uninitialized.

This comes with all the risks associated with uninitialized variables, and these risks propagate to all the classes using the faulty class as a type. This is all the more surprising that most programmers expect a constructor to correctly initialize the members of its class (this is its raison d'être after all).

To avoid such situations, all non class type fields should always be initialized (in order of preference):

- With an in-class initializer
- In the initialization list of a constructor
- In the constructor body

See {rule:cpp:S3230} for more details about this order.

#### Noncompliant Code Example

```
class C {
    int val = 42;
};

class S {
public:
    C c;
    int i;
    int j;

    S() : i(0) {} // Noncompliant: this->j is left uninitialized
    S(bool) : i(0), j(0) {}
};

class T {
public:
    S s;

    T() : s() {} // Noncompliant: s.j is left uninitialized
    T(bool b) : s(b) {}
};

class U {
public:
    T t;

    U() : t() {} // Noncompliant: t.s.j is left uninitialized
};
```

#### Compliant Solution

```
class C {
    int val = 42;
};

class S_fixed {
public:
    C c;
    int i;
```

 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

```
int j;

S_fixed() : i(0), j(0) {} // Compliant
S_fixed(bool) : i(0), j(0) {}
};

class T_fixed {
public:
    S_fixed s;

    T_fixed() : s() {} // Compliant
    T_fixed(bool b) : s(b) {}
};

class U {
public:
    T t;

    U() : t() { t.s.j = 0; } // Compliant
};
```

Exceptions

Aggregate classes do not initialize most of their data members, but allow their users to use nice and flexible initialization syntax. They will be ignored by this rule (but are the subject of {rule:cpp:S5558}).

See

- [C++ Core Guidelines C.41](#): A constructor should create a fully initialized object

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