



ABAP

APEX Apex

c C

C++

CloudFormation

COBOL COBOL

C# C#

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Objective C

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PL/SQL PL/SQL

Python

RPG RPG

Ruby

Scala

Swift

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Ts TypeScript

T-SQL

VB VB.NET

VB6 VB6

XML XML



C++ static code analysis

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

All 578 rules Vulnerability 13

R Bug (111)

Security Hotspot

Smell (436)

Quick 68 Fix

Tags

Search by name...

"memset" should not be used to delete sensitive data

6 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

```
Allocation and deallocation
                                            Analyze your code
functions should not be explicitly
declared "static"
redundant clumsy
Allocation functions are always static. Explicitly declaring such a function static
needlessly clutters the code.
Noncompliant Code Example
 struct S {
    static void* operator new(std::size_t); // Noncompliant; st
    static void operator delete(void*);
                                              // Noncompliant; st
 };
Compliant Solution
 struct S {
   void* operator new(std::size_t);
    void operator delete(void*);
 };
See
 • Reference: Since C++98 (ISO IEC 14882 1998) 12.5 §1 and §6
  Any allocation function for a class T is a static member (even if not explicitly
  declared static).
  Any deallocation function for a class X is a static member (even if not explicitly
  declared static).
 Available In:
```

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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