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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

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Quick Fix 68

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

"auto" should be used for non-type template parameter

Analyze your code

Code Smell Major since-c++17 clumsy

Starting C++17, you can use `auto` and `decltype(auto)` to declare non-type template parameters. This new feature provides a way to write generic code for non-type parameters of different types. Also, it allows, by using variadic templates, to make a template take a list of non-type template parameters of different types: `template<auto... VS> class A`.

If the type is used in the template definition, you can replace it with `auto`, or `decltype` if you want to underline that the type is the same as of the template parameter. Note, that you can use `template <class T> T packed_t(T...);` to get the type of arguments in the `auto... pack` (see the "Compliant Solution" section below).

This rule detects the common pattern where a type template parameter is introduced only to be used as a type for the next non-type template parameter(s).

Noncompliant Code Example

```
template <typename T, T value>
struct A { // Noncompliant
    inline static auto field = value;
    typedef T type;
    static T anotherField;
};

template <typename T, T... values>
struct MultiA { // Noncompliant
    inline static std::vector vec = { values... };
};

template <typename T, T defaultVal>
T foo(T arg) {
    return arg > 0 ? arg : defaultVal;
}

void f() {
    A<int, 1> a1;
    A<bool, false> a2;
    MultiA<int, 1, 2, 3, 4> multiA1;
    MultiA<char, 'a', 'b'> multiA2;
    foo<int, 1>(-1);
}
```

Compliant Solution

```
template <auto value>
struct A { // Compliant
    inline static auto field = value;
    typedef decltype(value) type;
    static type anotherField;
};

template <auto ... values>
struct MultiA { // Compliant
    inline static std::vector vec = { values... };
};

template <auto defaultVal>
auto foo(decltype(defaultVal) arg) {
```

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

```
    return arg > 0 ? arg : defaultVal;
}

void f() {
    A<1> a1;
    A<false> a2;
    MultiA<1, 2, 3, 4> multiA1;
    MultiA<'a', 'b'> multiA2;
    foo<1>(-1);
}

// Get the type out of auto... declaration
template <class T>
T packed_t(T...);

template <auto... Is>
std::vector<std::string> name_copy(std::map<decltype(packed_t
    return {names[Is]...};
}
```

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