

-  Secrets
-  ABAP
-  Apex
-  C
-  **C++**
-  CloudFormation
-  COBOL
-  C#
-  CSS
-  Flex
-  Go
-  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 rules 578

 Vulnerability 13

 Bug 111

 Security Hotspot 18


 Code Smell 436

 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

String literals should not be immediately followed by macros

Analyze your code

 Code Smell  Major  Quick Fix  lock-in

C++ allows you to append a macro value onto the end of a string literal. Prior to C++11, it was possible to do this either with or without a space between the two. But with the introduction of user-defined literals in C++11, the preprocessing of string suffixes changed. To get the same string + macro behavior under C++ 11, you must separate the string literal and the macro with a space. Without the space, you'll get a compile error.

For the purpose of preparing for migration to C++11, this rule raises an issue when there's no space between a string literal and a macro.

### Noncompliant Code Example

```
#define _Hrs " hours"
static const char* OPENING = "7"_Hrs; // Noncompliant
```

### Compliant Solution

```
#define _Hrs " hours"
static const char* OPENING = "7" _Hrs; // there's one space a
```

Available In:

sonarlint  | sonarcloud  | sonarqube  Developer Edition

 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