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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 | 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

"[[nodiscard]]" attributes on types should include explanations

Analyze your code

Code Smell | Minor | since-c++20 brain-overload

The `[[nodiscard]]` attribute can be placed on type declarations to indicate that any value of such type should not be discarded when returned from a function. Accompanying the attribute with the message, explaining why values should not be ignored, contributes to a better understanding of code. This is especially important in the case of types, as the reason for which values of the type should not be discarded is a defining property of that type (information about failure, handle owning a scarce resource).

Moreover, marking a type as `nodiscard`, causes a warning to be reported for invocation of every function that returns this type. As a consequence, the cause of the warning is not directly visible from the declaration of the function and requires further investigation from the user.

This rule raises an issue when `[[nodiscard]]` is used on a type without any explanation.

Noncompliant Code Example

```
struct [[nodiscard]] status_code {  // Noncompliant
   int code();
};

status_code open(std::string_view path);

int main()
{
   open("/home/user/list.txt");  // warning is raised here
}
```

Compliant Solution

```
struct [[nodiscard("Possible errors should be checked")]] sta
   int code();
};
```

See

- {rule:cpp:S6166} - introducing messages for `[[nodiscard]]` on functions
- {rule:cpp:S6007} - marking functions as `[[nodicard]]`

Available In:

sonarlint | sonarcloud | sonarqube Developer Edition

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