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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

Coroutine should have co_return on each execution path or provide return_void

Analyze your code

Bug

Critical

confusing since-c++20 suspicious unpredictable

When a regular, non-void function flows off the end of its body without returning a value, the behavior is undefined. With a coroutine, when flowing off the end of its body, `return_void()` is invoked on the promise for the said coroutine. If such invocation is not possible (e.g., because the function is not defined), the behavior is undefined.

In other words, a coroutine should either:

- have all its execution paths reach a `co_return` statement or throw an exception;
- or its promise type should provide `return_void()`.

This rule raises an issue on coroutines that do not meet the above criteria.

Noncompliant Code Example

```
struct IsPrimeTask {
    struct promise_type {
        // ... no return_void() definition ...
        void return_value(bool answer) { /* ... */ }
    };
    // ...
};

IsPrimeTask isPrime(long n) {
    std::optional<bool> result = co_await Oracle::IsPrime(n);
    if (result.has_value()) {
        co_return result.value();
    }
    // Noncompliant
}

struct UploadFileTask {
    struct promise_type {
        // No return_void() definition.
        // ...
    };
    // ...
};

UploadFileTask upload(ServerHandle server, File file) {
    co_await server.transfert(file);
    // Noncompliant
}
```

Compliant Solution

 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

```
enum class Tristate { TRUE, FALSE, UNKNOWN };
Tristate toTristate(bool value);
struct IsPrimeTask {
    struct promise_type {
        // ...
        void return_value(Tristate answer) { /* ... */ }
    };
    // ...
};

IsPrimeTask isPrime(long n) {
    std::optional<bool> result = co_await Oracle::IsPrime(n);
    if (result.has_value()) {
        co_return toTristate(result.value());
    }
    co_return Tristate::UNKNOWN;
}

struct UploadFileTask {
    struct promise_type {
        void return_void() { /* ... */ }
        // ...
    };
    // ...
};

UploadFileTask upload(ServerHandle server, File file) {
    co_await server.transfert(file);
}
```