



Secrets



Apex

C С

CloudFormation

COBOL

C#

3 CSS

 $\bowtie$ Flex

-GO Go

5 HTML

Java

JavaScript JS

Kotlin

Objective C

PHP

PL/I

PL/SQL

**Python** 

RPG

Ruby

Scala

J.

Swift Terraform

Text 

тѕ TypeScript

T-SQL

**VB.NET** 

VB6

XML



## Python static code analysis

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

All rules (216)

6 Vulnerability (29)



Security Hotspot 31



Search by name...

Code Smell (101)

∀ulnerability

Encryption algorithms should be used with secure mode and padding scheme

Vulnerability

Server hostnames should be verified during SSL/TLS connections

Vulnerability

Insecure temporary file creation methods should not be used

Vulnerability

Server certificates should be verified during SSL/TLS connections

Vulnerability

LDAP connections should be authenticated

Vulnerability

Cryptographic key generation should be based on strong parameters

Vulnerability

Weak SSL/TLS protocols should not

Vulnerability

Cipher Block Chaining IVs should be unpredictable

Vulnerability

Regular expressions should not be vulnerable to Denial of Service attacks

Vulnerability

Hashes should include an unpredictable salt

■ Vulnerability

Regex lookahead assertions should not be contradictory

Item operations should be done on objects supporting

Analyze your code

Rug Blocker

Tags

Getting, setting and deleting items using square brackets requires the accessed object to have special methods:

- Getting items such as my\_variable[key] requires my\_variable to have the <u>\_\_getitem\_\_</u> method, or the <u>\_\_class\_getitem\_\_</u> method if my variable is a class.
- Setting items such as my\_variable[key] = 42 requires  $my\_variable$  to have the  $\_\_setitem\_\_$  method.
- Deleting items such as del my\_variable[key] requires my\_variable to have the \_\_delitem\_\_ method.

This rule raises an issue when an item operation is performed on an object which doesn't have the corresponding method.

## **Noncompliant Code Example**

```
del (1, 2)[0] # Noncompliant, tuples are immutable
(1, 2)[0] = 42 \# Noncompliant
(1, 2)[0]
class A:
   def __init__(self, values):
        self. values = values
a = A([0,1,2])
a[0] # Noncompliant
del a[0] # Noncompliant
a[0] = 42 # Noncompliant
class B:
   pass
B[0] # Noncompliant
```

## Compliant Solution

```
del [1, 2][0] # Lists are mutable
[1, 2][0] = 42
[1, 2][0]
class A:
   def __init__(self, values):
        self. values = values
    def __getitem__(self, key):
        return self._values[key]
```



Regex boundaries should not be used in a way that can never be matched

**飛** Bug

Exceptions' "\_\_cause\_\_" should be either an Exception or None

🕕 Bug

"break" and "continue" should not be used outside a loop

🕕 Bug

Break, continue and return statements should not occur in "finally" blocks



```
def __setitem__(self, key, value):
        self._values[key] = value

def __delitem__(self, key):
        del self._values[key]

a = A([0,1,2])

a[0]
del a[0]
a[0] = 42

class B:
    def __class_getitem__(cls, key):
        return [0, 1, 2, 3][key]
B[0]
```

## See

- Python documentation \_\_getitem\_\_ method
- Python documentation \_\_setitem\_\_ method
- Python documentation \_\_delitem\_\_ method
- Python documentation \_\_class\_getitem\_\_ method

Available In:

sonarlint ⊖ | sonarcloud ☆ | sonarqube

© 2008-2022 SonarSource S.A., Switzerland. All content is copyright protected. SONAR, SONARSOURCE, SONARLINT, SONARQUBE and SONARCLOUD are trademarks of SonarSource S.A. All other trademarks and copyrights are the property of their respective owners. All rights are expressly reserved.

Privacy Policy