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Objective C static code analysis

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

All rules315

Vulnerability10

Bug75

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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

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

"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

Bug

Functions with "noreturn" attribute should not return

Bug

"memcpy" should only be called with pointers to trivially copyable types with no padding

Bug

Stack allocated memory and non-owned memory should not be freed

Bug

Closed resources should not be accessed

Bug

Dynamically allocated memory should be released

Bug

User-defined types should not be passed as variadic arguments

Analyze your code

BugMajor?suspicious

Variadic arguments allow a function to accept any number of arguments (in this rule, we are not talking about variadic templates, but about functions with ellipses). But these arguments have to respect some criteria to be handled properly.

This rules reports an issue if the type of the argument:

- is a non trivially copyable, movable or deletable type: there is no guarantee that it will work.
- is a class type that is trivially copyable, movable and deletable: in this case, we consider that the user intention was probably not to directly pass it as an argument but to call a method on it (c_str() for example)

Noncompliant Code Example

```
class A {
    char* toStr();
};
void v(...);

void f() {
    A a;
    v(a); // Noncompliant

    std::string myString = "foo";
    v(myString); // Noncompliant; string is not a POD type
}
```

Compliant Solution

```
class A {
    char* toStr();
}
void v(...);

void f() {
    A a;
    v(a.toStr()); // Compliant

    std::string myString = "foo";
    v(myString.c_str()); // Compliant
}
```

Available In:

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<div>Freed memory should not be used</div> <div> Bug</div>
<div>Memory locations should not be released more than once</div> <div> Bug</div>
<div>Memory access should be explicitly bounded to prevent buffer overflows</div> <div> Bug</div>
<div>Printf-style format strings should not lead to unexpected behavior at runtime</div> <div> Bug</div>
<div>Recursion should not be infinite</div> <div> Bug</div>
<div>Resources should be closed</div> <div> Bug</div>
<div>Hard-coded credentials are security-sensitive</div> <div> Security Hotspot</div>
<div>"goto" should jump to labels declared later in the same function</div> <div> Code Smell</div>
<div>Only standard forms of the "defined" directive should be used</div> <div> Code Smell</div>
<div>Switch labels should not be nested inside non-switch blocks</div> <div> Code Smell</div>