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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

ΑII 315 rules

6 Vulnerability (10)

R Bug 75

• Security Hotspot

⊗ Code (212)

O Quick 13 Fix

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

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

🖷 Bug

Stack allocated memory and nonowned memory should not be freed

📆 Bug

Closed resources should not be accessed

📆 Bug

Dynamically allocated memory should be released

📆 Bug

"goto" statements should not be used to jump into blocks

Analyze your code

based-on-misra brain-overload pitfall

Use of goto can lead to programs that are extremely difficult to comprehend and analyse, and possibly to unspecified behavior.

Unfortunately, removing goto from some code can lead to a rewritten version that is even more difficult to understand than the original. Therefore, limited use of goto is sometimes advised.

However, the use of goto to jump into or out of a sub-block of code, such as into the body of a for loop is never acceptable, because it is extremely difficult to understand and will likely yield results other than what is intended.

Noncompliant Code Example

```
void f1 (int a) {
  if (a \le 0) {
    goto L2; // Noncompliant; jumps into a different block
  if (a == 0) {
    goto L1; // Compliant
  goto L2; // Noncompliant; jumps into a block
L1:
  for (int i = 0; i < a; i++) {
    //... Should only have come here with a >=0. Loop is inf
  }
}
```

Compliant Solution

```
void f1 (int a) {
  if (a \le 0) {
  }
  if (a == 0) {
    goto L1; // Compliant
L1:
  for (int i = 0; i < a; i++) {
    //...
```

See

- MISRA C++:2008, 6-6-1 Any label referenced by a goto statement shall be declared in the same block, or in a block enclosing the goto statement
- MISRA C:2012, 15.3 Any label referenced by a goto statement shall be declared in the same block, or in a block enclosing the goto statement

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

Code Smell

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