

-  Secrets
-  ABAP
-  Apex
-  C
-  C++
-  CloudFormation
-  COBOL
-  C#
-  CSS
-  Flex
-  Go
-  HTML
-  Java
-  JavaScript
-  Kotlin
-  Kubernetes
-  Objective C
-  PHP
-  PL/I
-  PL/SQL
-  Python
-  RPG
-  Ruby
-  Scala
-  **Swift**
-  Terraform
-  Text
-  TypeScript
-  T-SQL
-  VB.NET
-  VB6
-  XML



## Swift static code analysis

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

All rules 119   Vulnerability 3   Bug 14   Security Hotspot 3   Code Smell 99

Tags   Search by name...

Hard-coded credentials are security-sensitive
Security Hotspot
Methods and field names should not be the same or differ only by capitalization
Code Smell
Cipher algorithms should be robust
Vulnerability
Using weak hashing algorithms is security-sensitive
Security Hotspot
Cognitive Complexity of functions should not be too high
Code Smell
"try!" should not be used
Code Smell
String literals should not be duplicated
Code Smell
Functions and closures should not be empty
Code Smell
Collection elements should not be replaced unconditionally
Bug
Collection sizes comparisons should make sense
Bug
All branches in a conditional structure should not have exactly the same implementation
Bug
Infix operators that end with "=" should update their left operands
Bug
Precedence and associativity of standard operators should not be changed

### "try!" should not be used

Analyze your code

Code Smell   Critical   suspicious

The use of Swift 2.0's `try!` lets you execute code that might throw an exception without using the `do` and `catch` syntax normally required for such code. By using it, you're guaranteeing that the executed code will never fail. Murphy's Law guarantees you're wrong. And when it does fail, the program will exit abruptly, probably without cleaning up after itself.

#### Noncompliant Code Example

```
let myvar = try! dangerousCode(foo); // Noncompliant
// ...
```

#### Compliant Solution

```
guard let myvar = try? dangerousCode(foo) else {
    // handle error
}

// or

if let myvar = try? dangerousCode(foo); {
    // ...
} else {
    // handle error
}

// or

do {
    let myvar = try dangerousCode(foo)
    // ...
} catch {
    // handle error
}
```

Available In:

sonarlint   sonarcloud   sonarqube Developer Edition

 Bug
<div>Return values from functions without side effects should not be ignored</div> <div> Bug</div>
<div>Related "if/else if" statements and "cases" in a "switch" should not have the same condition</div> <div> Bug</div>
<div>Identical expressions should not be used on both sides of a binary operator</div> <div> Bug</div>
<div>All code should be reachable</div> <div> Bug</div>
<div>Loops with at most one iteration should be refactored</div> <div> Bug</div>
<div>"IBInspectable" should be used correctly</div> <div> Code Smell</div>
<div>Functions should not have identical implementations</div> <div> Code Smell</div>
<div>Ternary operators should not be nested</div> <div> Code Smell</div>
<div>Closure expressions should not be nested too deeply</div> <div> Code Smell</div>
<div>Backticks should not be used around</div>