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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 rules 315

Vulnerability 10

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"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

General "catch" clauses should not be used

Analyze your code

Code Smell Minor error-handling

A general `catch` block seems like an efficient way to handle multiple possible exceptions. Unfortunately, it traps all exception types, casting too broad a net, and perhaps mishandling extraordinary cases. Instead, specific exception sub-types should be caught.

### Noncompliant Code Example

```
try {
    file.open("test.txt");
} catch (...) { // Noncompliant
    // ...
}
```

### Compliant Solution

```
try {
    file.open("test.txt");
} catch (std::ifstream::failure e) {
    // ...
}
```

### Exceptions

There are cases though where you want to catch all exceptions, because no exceptions should be allowed to escape the function, and generic `catch` handlers are excluded from the rule:

- In the main function
- In a class destructor
- In a `noexcept` function
- In an extern "C" function

Additionally, if the `catch` handler is throwing an exception (either the same as before, with `throw`; or a new one that may make more sense to the callers of the function), or is never exiting (because it calls a `noreturn` function, for instance `exit`), then the accurate type of the exception usually does not matter any longer: this case is excluded too.

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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>