

This is a cross check of the Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) C++ Coding Standards (available at <http://www.stoustrup.com/JSF-AV-rules.pdf>) with draft 3 (N0461).

The document has been modified to align all section numbers with the proposed format of TR24772-1, i.e. by reducing the subclause count by 1 for every section 6.xx reference.

Currently, TR24772 categories that do not reference JSF rules: 6.14, 17, 19, 20, 22, 31, 43, 45, 47, 50, 51; 7.5-10

After the suggested changes (below), here are the TR24772 categories that do not reference JSF rules: 6.17, 20, 22, 31, 41, 45, 47, 50; 7.5-10

The term “AV” in the rules is for JSF AV.

| Number | Usage in TR24772 | JSF Rule | Adjudication “X” means that JSF rule already appears in TR24772, Style or Performance issue means that the issue isn’t a vulnerability, remainder are suggested places for inclusion in TR24772 | Comments - SGM |
|--------|------------------|--|--|----------------|
| 1. | | AV Rule 1 Any one function (or method) will contain no more than 200 logical source lines of code (L-SLOCs). | Style issue | |
| 2. | 6.46 [NYY] | AV Rule 2 There shall not be any self-modifying code. | X | |
| 3. | | AV Rule 3 All functions shall have a cyclomatic complexity number of 20 or less. | Style issue | |
| 4. | | AV Rule 4 To break a “ should ” rule, the following approval must be received by the developer: • approval from the software engineering lead (obtained by the unit approval in the developmental CM tool) | Style issue | |
| 5. | | AV Rule 5 To break a “ will ” or a “ shall ” rule, the | Style issue | |

| | | <p>following approvals must be received by the developer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • approval from the software engineering lead (obtained by the unit approval in the developmental CM tool) • approval from the software product manager (obtained by the unit approval in the developmental CM tool) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------------|---|---|---------|-------------|---------|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|------|----|-------------|--|
| 6. | | AV Rule 6 Each deviation from a “ shall ” rule shall be documented in the file that contains the deviation). Deviations from this rule shall not be allowed, AV Rule 5 notwithstanding. | Style issue | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. | | AV Rule 7 Approval will not be required for a deviation from a “ shall ” or “ will ” rule that complies with an exception specified by that rule. | Style issue | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. | 6.55 [MEM] | AV Rule 8 All code shall conform to ISO/IEC 14882:2002(E) standard C++. | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9. | | AV Rule 9 (MISRA Rule 5, Revised) Only those characters specified in the C++ basic source character set will be used. | Style issue | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. | | AV Rule 10 (MISRA Rule 6) Values of character types will be restricted to a defined and documented subset of ISO 10646-1. | Add to 6.17 [NAI] Choice of Clear Names, maybe 7.11 [HTS] Resource Names | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11. | 6.55 [MEM] | AV Rule 11 (MISRA Rule 7) Trigraphs will not be used. | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12. | | <p>AV Rule 12 (Extension of MISRA Rule 7) The following digraphs will not be used:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Alternative</th> <th>Primary</th> <th>alternative</th> <th>Primary</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><%</td> <td>{</td> <td>:></td> <td>]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>%></td> <td>}</td> <td>%:</td> <td>#</td> </tr> <tr> <td><:</td> <td>[</td> <td>%:%:</td> <td>##</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Alternative | Primary | alternative | Primary | <% | { | :> |] | %> | } | %: | # | <: | [| %:%: | ## | Style issue | |
| Alternative | Primary | alternative | Primary | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <% | { | :> |] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| %> | } | %: | # | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <: | [| %:%: | ## | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13. | | AV Rule 13 (MISRA Rule 8) Multi-byte characters and wide string literals will not be used. | Add to 6.54 [FAB] Implementation-defined Behavior | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. | | AV Rule 14 Literal suffixes shall use uppercase rather than lowercase letters. | Style issue | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15. | 6.8 [HCB] | AV Rule 15 (MISRA Rule 4, Revised) Provision shall | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | |
|-----|--|--|---|--|
| | 6.9 [XYZ] 6.10 [XYW] 6.15 [FIF] 6.16 [PIK] | be made for run-time checking (defensive programming). | | |
| 16. | 6.43 [TRJ] | AV Rule 16 Only DO-178B level A [15] certifiable or SEAL 1 C/C++ libraries shall be used with safety-critical (i.e. SEAL 1) code [13]. | X | Disagree with the reference in TR24772-1. TRJ is about passing arguments to library functions, JSF AV 16 is about certifiable libraries. |
| 17. | 6.52 [BQF] 6.53 [EWF] 6.54 [FAB] | AV Rule 17 (MISRA Rule 119) The error indicator <i>errno</i> shall not be used. | X | |
| 18. | 6.43 [TRJ], 6.52 [BQF] 6.53 [EWF] 6.54 [FAB] | AV Rule 18 (MISRA Rule 120) The macro <i>offsetof</i> , in library <stddef.h>, shall not be used. | X | |
| 19. | 6.43 [TRJ] 6.52 [BQF] 6.53 [EWF] 6.54 [FAB] | AV Rule 19 (MISRA Rule 121) <locale.h> and the <i>setlocale</i> function shall not be used. | X | |
| 20. | 6.32 [CSJ] 6.43 [TRJ] 6.52 [BQF] 6.53 [EWF] 6.54 [FAB] | AV Rule 20 (MISRA Rule 122) The <i>setjmp</i> macro and the <i>longjmp</i> function shall not be used. | X | |
| 21. | 6.43 [TRJ] 6.52 [BQF] 6.53 [EWF] 6.54 [FAB] | AV Rule 21 (MISRA Rule 123) The signal handling facilities of <signal.h> shall not be used. | X | |
| 22. | 6.43 [TRJ] 6.52 [BQF] 6.53 [EWF] 6.54 [FAB] | AV Rule 22 (MISRA Rule 124, Revised) The input/output library <stdio.h> shall not be used. | X | |
| 23. | 6.43 [TRJ] 6.52 [BQF] 6.53 [EWF] 6.54 [FAB] | AV Rule 23 (MISRA Rule 125) The library functions <i>atoi</i> , <i>atol</i> and <i>atol</i> from library <stdlib.h> shall not be used. | X | |
| 24. | 6.37 [REU] 6.43 [TRJ] 6.52 [BQF] | AV Rule 24 (MISRA Rule 126) The library functions <i>abort</i> , <i>exit</i> , <i>getenv</i> and <i>system</i> from library <stdlib.h> | X | |

| | | | | |
|-----|---|--|-------------|--|
| | 6.53 [EWF] 6.54 [FAB] | shall not be used. | | |
| 25. | 6.8 [HCB] 6.43 [TRJ] 6.52 [BQF] 6.53 [EWF] 6.54 [FAB] | AV Rule 25 (MISRA Rule 127) The time handling functions of library <time.h> shall not be used. | X | |
| 26. | 6.48 [NMP] | AV Rule 26 Only the following pre-processor directives shall be used: 1. #ifndef 2. #define 3. #endif 4. #include | X | |
| 27. | 6.48 [NMP] | AV Rule 27 #ifndef, #define and #endif will be used to prevent multiple inclusions of the same header file. Other techniques to prevent the multiple inclusions of header files will not be used. | X | |
| 28. | 6.48 [NMP] | AV Rule 28 The #ifndef and #endif pre-processor directives will only be used as defined in AV Rule 27 to prevent multiple inclusions of the same header file. | X | |
| 29. | 6.48 [NMP] | AV Rule 29 The #define pre-processor directive shall not be used to create inline macros. Inline functions shall be used instead. | X | |
| 30. | 6.48 [NMP] | AV Rule 30 The #define pre-processor directive shall not be used to define constant values. Instead, the <i>const</i> qualifier shall be applied to variable declarations to specify constant values. | X | |
| 31. | 6.48 [NMP] | AV Rule 31 The #define pre-processor directive will only be used as part of the technique to prevent multiple inclusions of the same header file. | X | |
| 32. | 6.48 [NMP] | AV Rule 32 The #include pre-processor directive will only be used to include header (*.h) files. | X | |
| 33. | | AV Rule 33 The #include directive shall use the <filename.h> notation to include header files. | Style issue | |
| 34. | | AV Rule 34 Header files should contain logically related declarations only. | Style issue | |

| | | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|--|
| 35. | | AV Rule 35 A header file will contain a mechanism that prevents multiple inclusions of itself. | Should 6.36 Recursion be expanded to include this? | This is not the classic style of recursion. Should go in 6.50 Pre-processor directives |
| 36. | | AV Rule 36 Compilation dependencies should be minimized when possible. | Style issue | |
| 37. | | AV Rule 37 Header (include) files should include only those header files that are required for them to successfully compile. Files that are only used by the associated .cpp file should be placed in the .cpp file—not the .h file. | Style issue | |
| 38. | | AV Rule 38 Declarations of classes that are only accessed via pointers (*) or references (&) should be supplied by <i>forward headers</i> that contain only <i>forward declarations</i> . | Style/performance issue | |
| 39. | | AV Rule 39 Header files (*.h) will not contain non-const variable definitions or function definitions. (See also AV Rule 139.) | Style issue | |
| 40. | | AV Rule 40 Every implementation file shall include the header files that uniquely define the inline functions, types, and templates used. | Style issue, but inconsistency could be a problem ala Heartbleed. Suggest adding an “inconsistency” category | Not clear where “inconsistency: heading would go – new section or in 6.50? |
| 41. | | AV Rule 41 Source lines will be kept to a length of 120 characters or less. | Style issue | |
| 42. | | AV Rule 42 Each expression-statement will be on a separate line. | Style issue | |
| 43. | | AV Rule 43 Tabs should be avoided. | Style issue | Agreed for C and C++, but this may be a vulnerability. Some languages use indentation exclusively to tell the language processor when nested indentation ends. Some may use spaces, and some may use tabs. |
| 44. | | AV Rule 44 All indentations will be at least two spaces and be consistent within the same source file. | Style issue | Same as previous. |
| 45. | | AV Rule 45 All words in an identifier will be separated by the ‘ ’ character. | Style issue | |

| | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|---|-------------|--|
| 46. | 7.11 [HTS] | AV Rule 46 (MISRA Rule 11, Revised) User-specified identifiers (internal and external) will not rely on significance of more than 64 characters. | X | |
| 47. | | AV Rule 47 Identifiers will not begin with the underscore character ‘_’. | Style issue | Much more than a style issue. Most libraries are C-based and the convention is that library-level global names begin with “_”, hence this avoids replacing a library function with something local. This may be a new vulnerability. |
| 48. | 6.17 [NAI] | AV Rule 48 Identifiers will not differ by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only a mixture of case • The presence/absence of the underscore character • The interchange of the letter ‘O’, with the number ‘0’ or the letter ‘D’ • The interchange of the letter ‘I’, with the number ‘1’ or the letter ‘l’ • The interchange of the letter ‘S’ with the number ‘5’ • The interchange of the letter ‘Z’ with the number 2 • The interchange of the letter ‘n’ with the letter ‘h’. | X | |
| 49. | 6.17 [NAI] | AV Rule 49 All acronyms in an identifier will be composed of uppercase letters. | X | |
| 50. | 6.17 [NAI] | AV Rule 50 The first word of the name of a class, structure, namespace, enumeration, or type created with <i>typedef</i> will begin with an uppercase letter. All others letters will be lowercase. | X | |
| 51. | 6.17 [NAI] 7.11 [HTS] | AV Rule 51 All letters contained in function and variable names will be composed entirely of lowercase letters. | X | |
| 52. | 6.17 [NAI] | AV Rule 52 Identifiers for constant and enumerator values shall be lowercase. | X | |
| 53. | 6.17 [NAI] 7.11 [HTS] | AV Rule 53 Header files will always have a file name extension of ".h". | X | |
| 54. | 6.17 [NAI] 7.11 [HTS] | AV Rule 54 Implementation files will always have a file name extension of ".cpp". | X | |

| | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|---|-------------|---|
| 55. | 6.17 [NAI] 7.11 [HTS] | AV Rule 55 The name of a header file should reflect the logical entity for which it provides declarations. | X | |
| 56. | 6.17 [NAI] 7.11 [HTS] | AV Rule 56 The name of an implementation file should reflect the logical entity for which it provides definitions and have a “.cpp” extension (this name will normally be identical to the header file that provides the corresponding declarations.) | X | |
| 57. | | AV Rule 57 The public, protected, and private sections of a class will be declared in that order (the public section is declared before the protected section which is declared before the private section). | Style issue | This is more than style. Most languages have some sort of textual order dependency, and with languages that permit overriding, a different evaluation order could change the meaning of programs. |
| 58. | | AV Rule 58 When declaring and defining functions with more than two parameters, the leading parenthesis and the first argument will be written on the same line as the function name. Each additional argument will be written on a separate line (with the closing parenthesis directly after the last argument). | Style issue | |
| 59. | 6.28 [EOJ] | AV Rule 59 (MISRA Rule 59, Revised) The statements forming the body of an <i>if</i> , <i>else if</i> , <i>else</i> , <i>while</i> , <i>do...while</i> or <i>for</i> statement shall always be enclosed in braces, even if the braces form an empty block. | X | |
| 60. | | AV Rule 60 Braces (“{}”) which enclose a block will be placed in the same column, on separate lines directly before and after the block. | Style issue | |
| 61. | | AV Rule 61 Braces (“{}”) which enclose a block will have nothing else on the line except comments (if necessary). | Style issue | |
| 62. | | AV Rule 62 The dereference operator ‘*’ and the address-of operator ‘&’ will be directly connected with the type-specifier. | Style issue | |
| 63. | | AV Rule 63 Spaces will not be used around ‘.’ or ‘->’, nor between unary operators and operands. | Style issue | |
| 64. | | AV Rule 64 A class interface should be complete and | Style issue | |

| | | | | |
|-----|------------|---|--|--|
| | | minimal. | | |
| 65. | | AV Rule 65 A structure should be used to model an entity that does not require an invariant. | Style issue | |
| 66. | | AV Rule 66 A class should be used to model an entity that maintains an invariant. | Style issue | |
| 67. | | AV Rule 67 Public and protected data should only be used in structs—not classes. | Style issue | |
| 68. | | AV Rule 68 Unneeded implicitly generated member functions shall be explicitly disallowed. | Style issue | |
| 69. | | AV Rule 69 A member function that does not affect the state of an object (its instance variables) will be declared <i>const</i> . | Style issue | |
| 70. | | AV Rule 70 A class will have friends only when a function or object requires access to the private elements of the class, but is unable to be a member of the class for logical or efficiency reasons. | Style issue | This may be more than style. Lets think about it. |
| 71. | 6.21 {LAV} | AV Rule 71 Calls to an externally visible operation of an object, other than its constructors, shall not be allowed until the object has been fully initialized. | X | |
| 72. | | AV Rule 72 The invariant for a class should be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a part of the postcondition of every class constructor, • a part of the precondition of the class destructor (if any), • a part of the precondition and postcondition of every other publicly accessible operation. | Style issue | |
| 73. | | AV Rule 73 Unnecessary default constructors shall not be defined. (See also AV Rule 143). | Add to 6.22 Initialization of Variables [LAV], may need to add new text to 6.24 to cover this instance | |
| 74. | | AV Rule 74 Initialization of nonstatic class members will be performed through the member initialization list rather than through assignment in the body of a constructor. | Add to 6.23 Initialization of Variables [LAV] | We need to determine if this is C++-specific or good general guidance. |
| 75. | | AV Rule 75 Members of the initialization list shall be listed in the order in which they are declared in the class. | Style issue | Most languages have some sort of textual order dependency, and with languages that permit overriding, a different evaluation |

| | | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | order could change the meaning of programs |
| 76. | | AV Rule 76 A copy constructor and an assignment operator shall be declared for classes that contain pointers to data items or nontrivial destructors. | Doesn't seem to fit any category cleanly, so either a category needs to be expanded to include it or a new category created. | Agreed. This may be a new vulnerability. |
| 77. | | AV Rule 77 A copy constructor shall copy all data members and bases that affect the class invariant (a data element representing a cache, for example, would not need to be copied). | Add to 6.41 Inheritance [RIP], or could add to a new inconsistency category. | This is really saying that the copy constructor must preserve class invariance. The vulnerability is listed, but the programmer mitigation needs to be added to 6.41.5 |
| 78. | | AV Rule 78 All base classes with a virtual function shall define a virtual destructor. | Add to 6.14 Dangling Reference to Heap [XYK], 6.16 Using Shift Operations for Multiplication and Division [PIK] | Disagree with PIK. What does shifting for multiplication/division have to do me memory allocation? |
| 79. | | AV Rule 79 All resources acquired by a class shall be released by the class's destructor. | Add to 6.14 Dangling Reference to Heap [XYK], 6.16 Using Shift Operations for Multiplication and Division [PIK] | In 6.14.5, final bullet, allocate and free at same level – add “including the release in a class destructor of all resources acquired by the class” |
| 80. | | AV Rule 80 The default copy and assignment operators will be used for classes when those operators offer reasonable semantics. | Style issue | Disagree. This goes with AV Rules 76 and 77. |
| 81. | | AV Rule 81 The assignment operator shall handle self-assignment correctly AV Rule 81 Self-assignment must be handled appropriately by the assignment operator. Example A illustrates a potential problem, whereas Example B illustrates an acceptable approach. | Could be a new category. | The general term is “idempotent”. Add to 6.41 [RIP] and ensure that the idempotency requirement is included. |

| | | | | |
|-----|------------|--|---|---|
| | | <p>Example A: Although it is not necessary to check for self-assignment in all cases, the following example illustrates a context where it would be appropriate.</p> <pre> Base &operator= (const Base &rhs) { release_handle (my_handle); // Error: the resource referenced by myHandle is my_handle = rhs.myHandle; // erroneously released in the self-assignment case. return *this; } </pre> <p>Example B: One means of handling self-assignment is to check for self-assignment before further processing continues as illustrated below.</p> <pre> Base &operator= (const Base& rhs) { if (this != &rhs) // Check for self assignment before continuing. { release_handle(my_handle); // Release resource. my_handle = rhs.my_handle; // Assign members (only one member in class). } else { } return *this; } </pre> | | |
| 82. | 6.11 [HFC] | AV Rule 82 An assignment operator shall return a reference to <i>*this</i> . | X | Cannot find Rule 82 in the TR. This is a problem and rule specific to C++ and OO languages that use pointers. |
| 83. | 6.11 [HFC] | AV Rule 83 An assignment operator shall assign all | X | Cannot find Rule 83 in the TR. What is this notion in C++ that a |

| | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|--|-------------|--|
| | | data members and bases that affect the class invariant (a data element representing a cache, for example, would not need to be copied). | | pointer can refer to a cache? Caches should be transparent. |
| 84. | 6.51 [BRS] | AV Rule 84 Operator overloading will be used sparingly and in a conventional manner. | X | |
| 85. | | AV Rule 85 When two operators are opposites (such as == and !=), both will be defined and one will be defined in terms of the other. | Style issue | Far more than style. This is an easy way to introduce an exploitable hole in the application. I believe that static analysis tools check for this. |
| 86. | 6.41 [RIP] 6.51 [BRS] | AV Rule 86 Concrete types should be used to represent simple independent concepts. | X | |
| 87. | 6.41 [RIP] | AV Rule 87 Hierarchies should be based on abstract classes. | X | |
| 88. | 6.41 [RIP] 6.51 [BRS] | AV Rule 88 Multiple inheritance shall only be allowed in the following restricted form: <i>n</i> interfaces plus <i>m</i> private implementations, plus at most one protected implementation. | X | |
| 89. | 6.41 [RIP] | AV Rule 89 A base class shall not be both virtual and non-virtual in the same hierarchy. | X | Agreed that this is the spot, but no rule there. Add this mitigation to 6.41.5 |
| 90. | 6.41 [RIP] | AV Rule 90 Heavily used interfaces should be minimal, general and abstract. | X | Agreed that this is the spot, but no rule there. |
| 91. | 6.41 [RIP] | AV Rule 91 Public inheritance will be used to implement “is-a” relationships. | X | Agreed that this is the spot, but no rule there. |
| 92. | 6.4 [RIP] | AV Rule 92 A subtype (publicly derived classes) will conform to the following guidelines with respect to all classes involved in the polymorphic assignment of different subclass instances to the same variable or parameter during the execution of the system: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preconditions of derived methods must be at least as weak as the preconditions of the methods they override. • Postconditions of derived methods must be at least as strong as the postconditions of the methods they override. In other words, subclass methods must expect less and | X | Agreed that this is the spot, but no rule there. We need to decide how much to expand 6.4 [RIP] |

| | | | | |
|------|-------------------------|--|-------------|---|
| | | deliver more than the base class methods they override. This rule implies that subtypes will conform to the Liskov Substitution Principle. | | |
| 93. | 6.4 [RIP] | AV Rule 93 “has-a” or “is-implemented-in-terms-of” relationships will be modeled through membership or non-public inheritance. | X | Agreed that this is the spot, but no rule there. We need to decide how much to expand 6.4 [RIP] |
| 94. | 6.4 [RIP] | AV Rule 94 An inherited nonvirtual function shall not be redefined in a derived class. | X | Agreed that this is the spot, but no rule there. We need to decide how much to expand 6.4 [RIP] |
| 95. | 6.4 [RIP] | AV Rule 95 An inherited default parameter shall never be redefined. | X | Agreed that this is the spot, but no rule there. We need to decide how much to expand 6.41 [RIP] |
| 96. | 6.4 [RIP] | AV Rule 96 Arrays shall not be treated polymorphically. | X | Agreed that this is the spot, but no rule there. We need to decide how much to expand 6.41 [RIP] |
| 97. | 6.4 [RIP] 6.51 [BRS] | AV Rule 97 Arrays shall not be used in interfaces. Instead, the <i>Array</i> class should be used. | X | |
| 98. | | AV Rule 98 Every nonlocal name, except main(), should be placed in some namespace. | Style issue | This is more than style. If the language has global namespace and packaged namespaces, then hiding or overloading is more controllable if global is not used. |
| 99. | | AV Rule 99 Namespaces will not be nested more than two levels deep. | Style issue | |
| 100. | | AV Rule 100 Elements from a namespace should be selected as follows: • <i>using declaration</i> or <i>explicit qualification</i> for few (approximately five) names, • <i>using directive</i> for many names. | Style issue | |
| 101. | 6.40 [SYM] | AV Rule 101 Templates shall be reviewed as follows: 1. with respect to the template in isolation considering assumptions or requirements placed on its arguments. 2. with respect to all functions instantiated by actual arguments. | X | |
| 102. | 6.40 [SYM] | AV Rule 102 Template tests shall be created to cover all actual template instantiations. | X | |
| 103. | 6.40 [SYM] | AV Rule 103 Constraint checks should be applied to | X | |

| | | | | |
|------|------------|--|---|---|
| | | template arguments. | | |
| 104. | 6.40 [SYM] | AV Rule 104 A template specialization shall be declared before its use. | X | |
| 105. | 6.40 [SYM] | AV Rule 105 A template definition's dependence on its instantiation contexts should be minimized. | X | |
| 106. | | AV Rule 106 Specializations for pointer types should be made where appropriate. | Style/performance issue | |
| 107. | | AV Rule 107 (MISRA Rule 68) Functions shall always be declared at file scope. | Style issue | |
| 108. | 6.34 [OTR] | AV Rule 108 (MISRA Rule 69) Functions with variable numbers of arguments shall not be used. | X | |
| 109. | | AV Rule 109 A function definition should not be placed in a class specification unless the function is intended to be inlined. | Style issue | Huh? Needs explanation. |
| 110. | | AV Rule 110 Functions with more than 7 arguments will not be used. | Style issue | |
| 111. | | AV Rule 111 A function shall not return a pointer or reference to a non-static local object. | Add to 6.32 [CSJ] Passing Parameters and Return Values | |
| 112. | | AV Rule 112 Function return values should not obscure resource ownership. | Add to 6.32 [CSJ] Passing Parameters and Return Values | This is not covered in 6.33, but maybe should be. |
| 113. | 6.31 [EWD] | AV Rule 113 (MISRA Rule 82, Revised) Functions will have a single exit point. | X, Also add to 6.32 [CSJ] Passing Parameters and Return Values | It is a different issue for 6.33. One could construct return values differently on different paths, but single exit is properly covered in 6.32. |
| 114. | | AV Rule 114 (MISRA Rule 83, Revised) All exit points of value-returning functions shall be through return statements. | Add to 6.31 [EWD] Structured Programming, 6.32 [CSJ] Passing Parameters and Return Values | I think that this rule is false. Exception returns cannot go through the return. We could probably say "excluding exception returns, and for languages where subprogram exit can avoid the return statement, ..." |
| 115. | 6.36 [OYB] | AV Rule 115 (MISRA Rule 86) If a function returns error information, then that error information will be tested. | X | |
| 116. | 6.32 [CSJ] | AV Rule 116 Small, concrete-type arguments (two or | X | This is very C++ and similar |

| | | | | |
|------|------------|---|-------------|--|
| | | three words in size) should be passed by value if changes made to formal parameters should not be reflected in the calling function. | | language specific. |
| 117. | 6.32 [CSJ] | AV Rule 117 Arguments should be passed by reference if NULL values are not possible: AV Rule 117.1 An object should be passed as <i>const T&</i> if the function should not change the value of the object. AV Rule 117.2 An object should be passed as <i>T&</i> if the function may change the value of the object. | X | Are not AV 117 and 118 the same? |
| 118. | 6.32 [CSJ] | AV Rule 118 Arguments should be passed via pointers if NULL values are possible: AV Rule 118.1 An object should be passed as <i>const T*</i> if its value should not be modified. AV Rule 118.2 An object should be passed as <i>T*</i> if its value may be modified. | X | |
| 119. | 6.35 [GDL] | AV Rule 119 (MISRA Rule 70) Functions shall not call themselves, either directly or indirectly (i.e. recursion shall not be allowed). | X | |
| 120. | 6.20 [YOW] | AV Rule 120 Overloaded operations or methods should form families that use the same semantics, share the same name, have the same purpose, and that are differentiated by formal parameters. | X | |
| 121. | | AV Rule 121 Only functions with 1 or 2 statements should be considered candidates for inline functions. | Style issue | |
| 122. | | AV Rule 122 Trivial accessor and mutator functions should be inlined. | Style issue | |
| 123. | | AV Rule 123 The number of accessor and mutator functions should be minimized. | Style issue | |
| 124. | | AV Rule 124 Trivial forwarding functions should be inlined. | Style issue | |
| 125. | | AV Rule 125 Unnecessary temporary objects should be avoided. | Style issue | Disagree. Unnecessary temporary objects could be a place for a secret channel. |
| 126. | | AV Rule 126 Only valid C++ style comments (<i>//</i>) shall be used. | Style issue | Disagree. Block-oriented comments are susceptible to |

| | | | | |
|------|-------------------------|---|-------------|--|
| | | | | having disabled code (hidden in comments) introduced if block comment terminator is moved. |
| 127. | 6.26 [XYQ] 7.3 [BVQ] | AV Rule 127 Code that is not used (commented out) shall be deleted. | X | |
| 128. | | AV Rule 128 Comments that document actions or sources (e.g. tables, figures, paragraphs, etc.) outside of the file being documented will not be allowed. | Style issue | |
| 129. | | AV Rule 129 Comments in header files should describe the externally visible behavior of the functions or classes being documented. | Style issue | |
| 130. | | AV Rule 130 The purpose of every line of executable code should be explained by a comment, although one comment may describe more than one line of code. | Style issue | |
| 131. | | AV Rule 131 One should avoid stating in comments what is better stated in code (i.e. do not simply repeat what is in the code). | Style issue | |
| 132. | | AV Rule 132 Each variable declaration, typedef, enumeration value, and structure member will be commented. | Style issue | |
| 133. | | AV Rule 133 Every source file will be documented with an introductory comment that provides information on the file name, its contents, and any program-required information (e.g. legal statements, copyright information, etc). | Style issue | |
| 134. | | AV Rule 134 Assumptions (limitations) made by functions should be documented in the function's preamble. | Style issue | |
| 135. | 6.20 [YOW] | AV Rule 135 (MISRA Rule 21, Revised) Identifiers in an inner scope shall not use the same name as an identifier in an outer scope, and therefore hide that identifier. | X | |
| 136. | 6.20 [YOW] | AV Rule 136 (MISRA Rule 22, Revised) Declarations should be at the smallest feasible scope. | X | |
| 137. | 6.20 [YOW] | AV Rule 137 (MISRA Rule 23) All declarations at file scope should be static where possible. | X | |

| | | | | |
|------|--------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| 138. | 6.20 [YOW] | AV Rule 138 (MISRA Rule 24) Identifiers shall not simultaneously have both internal and external linkage in the same translation unit. | X | Check this. |
| 139. | 6.20 [YOW] | AV Rule 139 (MISRA Rule 27) External objects will not be declared in more than one file. | X | Disagree that this is name reuse. |
| 140. | | AV Rule 140 (MISRA Rule 28, Revised) The <i>register</i> storage class specifier shall not be used. | Style issue | |
| 141. | | AV Rule 141 A class, structure, or enumeration will not be declared in the definition of its type. | Style issue | |
| 142. | | AV Rule 142 (MISRA Rule 30, Revised) All variables shall be initialized before use. (See also AV Rule 136, AV Rule 71, and AV Rule 73, and AV Rule 143 concerning declaration scope, object construction, default constructors, and the point of variable introduction respectively.) | Add to 6.23 Initialization of Variables | Maybe. Some languages have a “dead” designation for uninitialized memory that helps detect errors. |
| 143. | 6.22 [LAV] | AV Rule 143 Variables will not be introduced until they can be initialized with meaningful values. (See also AV Rule 136, AV Rule 142, and AV Rule 73 concerning declaration scope, initialization before use, and default constructors respectively.) | X | This is not possible in some languages. |
| 144. | | AV Rule 144 (MISRA Rule 31) Braces shall be used to indicate and match the structure in the non-zero initialization of arrays and structures. | Style issue | |
| 145. | 6.5 [CCB] | AV Rule 145 (MISRA Rule 32) In an enumerator list, the ‘=’ construct shall not be used to explicitly initialize members other than the first, unless all items are explicitly initialized. | X | Not in 6.5 |
| 146. | 6.4 [PLF] | AV Rule 146 (MISRA Rule 15) Floating point implementations shall comply with a defined floating point standard. | X | |
| 147. | 6.3 [STR] 6.4 [PLF] 6.22 [LAV] | AV Rule 147 (MISRA Rule 16) The underlying bit representations of floating point numbers shall not be used in any way by the programmer. | X | |
| 148. | 6.2 [IHN] 6.27 [CLL] | AV Rule 148 Enumeration types shall be used instead of integer types (and constants) to select from a limited series of choices. | X | |

| | | | | |
|------|------------|---|---|--|
| 149. | | AV Rule 149 (MISRA Rule 19) Octal constants (other than zero) shall not be used. | Style issue | |
| 150. | | AV Rule 150 Hexadecimal constants will be represented using all uppercase letters. | Style issue | |
| 151. | 7.4 [KLK] | AV Rule 151 Numeric values in code will not be used; symbolic values will be used instead. | X | |
| 152. | | AV Rule 152 Multiple variable declarations shall not be allowed on the same line. | Style issue | |
| 153. | 6.38 [AMV] | AV Rule 153 (MISRA Rule 110, Revised) Unions shall not be used. | X | |
| 154. | 6.3 [STR] | AV Rule 154 (MISRA Rules 111 and 112, Revised) Bit-fields shall have explicitly unsigned integral or enumeration types only. | X | |
| 155. | 6.3 [STR] | AV Rule 155 Bit-fields will not be used to pack data into a word for the sole purpose of saving space. | X | |
| 156. | | AV Rule 156 (MISRA Rule 113) All the members of a structure (or class) shall be named and shall only be accessed via their names. | Doesn't seem to fit any category and is something that is error prone. Either expand one of the current categories (not clear which one) or add a new category. | |
| 157. | 6.24 [SAM] | AV Rule 157 (MISRA Rule 33) The right hand operand of a && or operator shall not contain side effects. | X | |
| 158. | 6.24 [SAM] | AV Rule 158 (MISRA Rule 34) The operands of a logical && or shall be parenthesized if the operands contain binary operators. | X | |
| 159. | | AV Rule 159 Operators , &&, and unary & shall not be overloaded. | Style issue | |
| 160. | 6.25 [KOA] | AV Rule 160 (MISRA Rule 35, Modified) An assignment expression shall be used only as the expression in an expression statement. | X | |
| 161. | | **No rule listed** | No rule listed | |
| 162. | | AV Rule 162 Signed and unsigned values shall not be mixed in arithmetic or comparison operations. | Add to 6.6 [FLC] Numeric Conversion Errors | |

| | | | | |
|------|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| 163. | | AV Rule 163 Unsigned arithmetic shall not be used. | Style issue, also a subset of Rule 162. | C++-specific? |
| 164. | 6.9 [XYZ] 6.15 [FIF] 6.16 [PIK] | AV Rule 164 (MISRA Rule 38) The right hand operand of a shift operator shall lie between zero and one less than the width in bits of the left-hand operand (inclusive). | X | C++-specific? |
| 165. | | AV Rule 165 (MISRA Rule 39) The unary minus operator shall not be applied to an unsigned expression. | Add to 6.6 [FLC] Numeric Conversion Errors | C++-specific? Should likely say, in “C-based languages ...” |
| 166. | 6.24 [SAM] 6.25 [KOA] | AV Rule 166 (MISRA Rule 40) The <i>sizeof</i> operator will not be used on expressions that contain side effects. | X | |
| 167. | | AV Rule 167 (MISRA Rule 41) The implementation of integer division in the chosen compiler shall be determined, documented and taken into account. | Add to 6.53 [EWF] Undefined Behaviour | Yes. Rounding and truncation are not obvious! |
| 168. | | AV Rule 168 (MISRA Rule 42, Revised) The comma operator shall not be used. | Style issue | This is more than style. |
| 169. | | AV Rule 169 Pointers to pointers should be avoided when possible. | Add to 6.50 [SKL] Provision of Inherently Unsafe Operations | |
| 170. | | **No rule listed** | No rule listed. | |
| 171. | | AV Rule 170 (MISRA Rule 102, Revised) More than 2 levels of pointer indirection shall not be used. | | Add to 6.50 [SKL] Provision of Inherently |
| 172. | | **No rule listed** | No rule listed. | |
| 173. | 6.33 [DCM] | AV Rule 173 (MISRA Rule 106, Revised) The address of an object with automatic storage shall not be assigned to an object which persists after the object has ceased to exist. | X | |
| 174. | 6.13 [XYH] | AV Rule 174 (MISRA Rule 107) The null pointer shall not be de-referenced. | X | |
| 175. | | AV Rule 175 A pointer shall not be compared to NULL or be assigned NULL; use plain 0 instead. | Add to 6.12 [RVG] Pointer Arithmetic, expand text of 6.12 to include this. | |
| 176. | | AV Rule 176 A typedef will be used to simplify program syntax when declaring function pointers. | Style issue | Consider this in 6.47 [NMP] Pre-processor directives. I disagree with this guidance. |
| 177. | | AV Rule 177 User-defined conversion functions | Style issue | |

| | | | | |
|------|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| | | should be avoided. | | |
| 178. | | AV Rule 178 Down casting (casting from base to derived class) shall only be allowed through one of the following mechanism: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Virtual functions that act like dynamic casts (most likely useful in relatively simple cases) • Use of the visitor (or similar) pattern (most likely useful in complicated cases) | Add to 6.41 [RIP] Inheritance | Maybe add in the negative sense? |
| 179. | | AV Rule 179 A pointer to a virtual base class shall not be converted to a pointer to a derived class. | Add to 6.41 [RIP] Inheritance | Maybe add in the negative sense? |
| 180. | | AV Rule 180 (MISRA Rule 43) Implicit conversions that may result in a loss of information shall not be used. | Add to 6.40 [SYM] Templates and Generics | |
| 181. | | AV Rule 181 (MISRA Rule 44) Redundant explicit casts will not be used. | Style issue | The issue here is that a cast that is redundant today may not be redundant after maintenance, and may hide a defect. |
| 182. | | AV Rule 182 (MISRA Rule 45) Type casting from any type to or from pointers shall not be used. | Add to 6.11 [HFC] Pointer Type Conversions | |
| 183. | 6.2 [IHN] 6.11 [HFC] 6.38 [AMV] | AV Rule 183 Every possible measure should be taken to avoid type casting. | X | |
| 184. | 6.4 [PLF] | AV Rule 184 Floating point numbers shall not be converted to integers unless such a conversion is a specified algorithmic requirement or is necessary for a hardware interface. | X | Disagree that 6.4 currently covers this issue. Add vulnerability material to 6.4? |
| 185. | | AV Rule 185 C++ style casts (const_cast, reinterpret_cast, and static_cast) shall be used instead of the traditional C-style casts. | Add to 6.11 [HFC] Pointer Type Conversions | To C-ish? |
| 186. | 6.26 [XYQ] | AV Rule 186 (MISRA Rule 52) There shall be no unreachable code. | X | |
| 187. | | AV Rule 187 (MISRA Rule 53, Revised) All non-null statements shall potentially have a side-effect. | Add to 6.26 Likely Incorrect Expressions | This is a tautology. Even NOP statements have a side effect in that they consume time. It all depends upon how deeply you look for a side effect. |
| 188. | | AV Rule 188 (MISRA Rule 55, Revised) Labels will | Style issue | |

| | | | | |
|------|------------|---|--|--|
| | | not be used, except in <i>switch</i> statements. | | |
| 189. | 6.31 [EWD] | AV Rule 189 (MISRA Rule 56) The <i>goto</i> statement shall not be used. | X | |
| 190. | 6.31 [EWD] | AV Rule 190 (MISRA Rule 57) The <i>continue</i> statement shall not be used. | X | |
| 191. | 6.31 [EWD] | AV Rule 191 (MISRA Rule 58) The <i>break</i> statement shall not be used (except to terminate the cases of a <i>switch</i> statement). | X | |
| 192. | 6.28 [EOJ] | AV Rule 192 (MISRA Rule 60, Revised) All <i>if, else if</i> constructs will contain either a final <i>else</i> clause or a comment indicating why a final <i>else</i> clause is not necessary. | X | |
| 193. | 6.27 [CLL] | AV Rule 193 (MISRA Rule 61) Every non-empty <i>case</i> clause in a <i>switch</i> statement shall be terminated with a <i>break</i> statement. | X | |
| 194. | 6.27 [CLL] | AV Rule 194 (MISRA Rule 62, Revised) All <i>switch</i> statements that do not intend to test for every enumeration value shall contain a final <i>default</i> clause. | X | |
| 195. | 6.27 [CLL] | AV Rule 195 (MISRA Rule 63) A <i>switch</i> expression will not represent a Boolean value. | X | |
| 196. | 6.27 [CLL] | AV Rule 196 (MISRA Rule 64, Revised) Every <i>switch</i> statement will have at least two <i>cases</i> and a potential <i>default</i> . | X | |
| 197. | 6.4 [PLF] | AV Rule 197 (MISRA Rule 65) Floating point variables shall not be used as loop counters. | X | |
| 198. | | <p>AV Rule 198 The initialization expression in a <i>for</i> loop will perform no actions other than to initialize the value of a single <i>for</i> loop parameter. Note that the initialization expression may invoke an accessor that returns an initial element in a sequence:</p> <pre> for (Iter_type p = c.begin() ; p != c.end() ; ++p) // Good { ... } </pre> | Add to 6.29 [TEX] Loop Control Variables | The added text should say “In languages that permit complex expressions in the definition of the loop control variable, ...” |

| | | | | |
|------|--------------------------|---|--|--|
| 199. | | AV Rule 199 The increment expression in a <i>for</i> loop will perform no action other than to change a single loop parameter to the next value for the loop. | Add to 6.29[TEX] Loop Control Variables | The added text should say “In languages that do not prevent the update of the loop control variable, ...” |
| 200. | | AV Rule 200 Null initialize or increment expressions in <i>for</i> loops will not be used; a <i>while</i> loop will be used instead. | Style issue | This is a crucial issue, not a style issue. In fact, even in while loops, a null update of the loop control variable(s) will cause infinite looping. |
| 201. | 6.29 [TEX] | AV Rule 201 (MISRA Rule 67, Revised) Numeric variables being used within a <i>for</i> loop for iteration counting shall not be modified in the body of the loop. | X | |
| 202. | 6.4 [PLF] | AV Rule 202 (MISRA Rule 50) Floating point variables shall not be tested for exact equality or inequality. | X | |
| 203. | | AV Rule 203 (MISRA Rule 51, Revised) Evaluation of expressions shall not lead to overflow/underflow (unless required algorithmically and then should be heavily documented). | Add to 6.15 [FIF] Arithmetic Wrap-around Error | |
| 204. | 6.23 [JCW] 6.24 [SAM] | AV Rule 204 A single operation with side-effects shall only be used in the following contexts: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. by itself 2. the right-hand side of an assignment 3. a condition 4. the only argument expression with a side-effect in a function call 5. condition of a loop 6. switch condition 7. single part of a chained operation. | X | Check carefully. |
| 205. | | AV Rule 205 The <i>volatile</i> keyword shall not be used unless directly interfacing with hardware. | Add to 6.19 [WXQ] Dead Store | |
| 206. | 6.39 [XYL] | AV Rule 206 (MISRA Rule 118, Revised) Allocation/deallocation from/to the free store (heap) shall not occur after initialization. Note that the “placement” <i>operator new()</i> , although not technically dynamic memory, may only be used in low-level memory management routines. See AV Rule 70.1 | X | |

| | | | | |
|------|--------------------------|---|--|--|
| | | for object lifetime issues associated with placement <i>operator new()</i> . | | |
| 207. | | AV Rule 207 Unencapsulated global data will be avoided. | Add to 6.20 [YOW] Identifier Name Reuse | Really a namespace issue? |
| 208. | 6.36 [OYB] 6.47 [HJW] | AV Rule 208 C++ exceptions shall not be used (i.e. <i>throw</i> , <i>catch</i> and <i>try</i> shall not be used.) | X | Huh? |
| 209. | | AV Rule 209 (MISRA Rule 13, Revised) The basic types of <i>int</i> , <i>short</i> , <i>long</i> , <i>float</i> and <i>double</i> shall not be used, but specific-length equivalents should be <i>typedef</i> 'd accordingly for each compiler, and these type names used in the code. | Style issue | Much more than style. This avoids compiler-specific default behaviours (such as reliance on <code>sizeof(int)</code>) |
| 210. | | AV Rule 210 Algorithms shall not make assumptions concerning how data is represented in memory (e.g. big endian vs. little endian, base class subobject ordering in derived classes, nonstatic data member ordering across access specifiers, etc.) | Add to 6.3 [STR] Bit Representations, 6.4 [PLF] Floating-point Arithmetic | We need more – heavily document assumptions, and provide error detection and raising if assumptions are violated. |
| 211. | | AV Rule 211 Algorithms shall not assume that <i>shorts</i> , <i>ints</i> , <i>longs</i> , <i>floats</i> , <i>doubles</i> or <i>long doubles</i> begin at particular addresses. | Add to 6.33 [DCM] Dangling References to Stack Frames | This is an alignment |
| 212. | | AV Rule 212 Underflow or overflow functioning shall not be depended on in any special way. | Add to 6.6 [FLC] Numeric Conversion Errors, 6.53 [EWF] Undefined Behaviour | |
| 213. | 6.23 [SAM] 6.24 [JCW] | AV Rule 213 (MISRA Rule 47, Revised) No dependence shall be placed on C++'s operator precedence rules, below arithmetic operators, in expressions. | X | |
| 214. | | AV Rule 214 Assuming that non-local static objects, in separate translation units, are initialized in a special order shall not be done. | Add to 6.23 [JCW] Operator Precedence/Order of Evaluation | |
| 215. | 6.12 [RVG] | AV Rule 215 (MISRA Rule 101) Pointer arithmetic will not be used. | X | |
| 216. | | AV Rule 216 Programmers should not attempt to prematurely optimize code. | Performance issue | |
| 217. | | AV Rule 217 Compile-time and link-time errors should be preferred over run-time errors. | Style issue | |

| | | | | |
|------|--|---|----------------------------------|------|
| 218. | | AV Rule 218 Compiler warning levels will be set in compliance with project policies. | Style issue | |
| 219. | | AV Rule 219 All tests applied to a base class interface shall be applied to all derived class interfaces as well. If the derived class poses stronger postconditions/invariants, then the new postconditions /invariants shall be substituted in the derived class tests. | Add to 6.42 Inheritance | |
| 220. | | AV Rule 220 Structural coverage algorithms shall be applied against <i>flattened</i> classes. | Add to 6.42 [RIP] Inheritance | Huh? |
| 221. | | AV Rule 221 Structural coverage of a class within an inheritance hierarchy containing virtual functions shall include testing every possible resolution for each set of identical polymorphic references. | Add to 6.42 [RIP] Inheritance | Huh? |