

Static analysis tool C-STAT

Ensuring code quality through static analysis

Static analysis helps you to find potential issues in your code by doing an analysis on the source code level. The static code analysis tool C-STAT is completely integrated in the IAR Embedded Workbench IDE and provides an easy way to make sure your application complies with the coding standards defined by MISRA and hundreds of other checks derived from CWE and CERT.

Key features

- Analysis of C and C++ code
- Includes almost 700 checks in total, some comply with rules as defined by MISRA C:2012, MISRA C++:2008 and MISRA C:2004
- More than 250 checks mapping to issues covered by CWE
- Checks compliance with the coding standard CERT C for secure coding
- Fully integrated with the IAR Embedded Workbench IDE
- Comprehensive and detailed error information
- Fast execution
- Available for most IAR Embedded Workbench products

C-STAT checks code compliance with industry standards MISRA, CWE and CERT C/C++

C-STAT performs a number of security checks for compliance with the MISRA rulesets and rules as defined by the CERT C/C++ Secure Coding Standards as well as for a number of weaknesses as defined by CWE. To further simplify compliance tasks, C-STAT provides output that is consistent with the naming of weaknesses in CWE.

[MISRA](#) (the Motor Industry Software Reliability Association) rules has spread over the world and into different industry segments, and the ruleset is now the most widely used C subset in the embedded industry. MISRA-C:2012, which is the latest version, contains 143 rules and 16 so called directives. The rules are classified as mandatory, required or advisory and cover such areas as avoiding possible compiler differences like integer size, avoiding using functions and constructs that are prone to failure, limiting code complexity, and ensuring that the code is maintainable for example by using naming conventions and commenting.

[CWE](#) (the Common Weakness Enumeration) is a community-developed dictionary with descriptions of the weakness and its potential consequences as well as potential mitigations, code samples, taxonomies and references. It is intended to help gain a better understanding and management of software weaknesses as well as to enable more effective selection and use of software security tools and services that can find these weaknesses.

[CERT](#) provides rulesets for secure coding in C as well as in C++. Each guideline consists of a title, a description, a non-compliant code example and examples of compliant solutions. The standards include guidelines for avoiding coding and implementation errors, as well as low-level design errors. The aim of the standards is to eliminate insecure coding practices and undefined behaviors that can lead to exploitable vulnerabilities.



