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Analyze your code



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**=GO** 

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Go

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- PL/I

## PL/SQL

- Python
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## PL/SQL Unique

## PL/SQL static code analysis

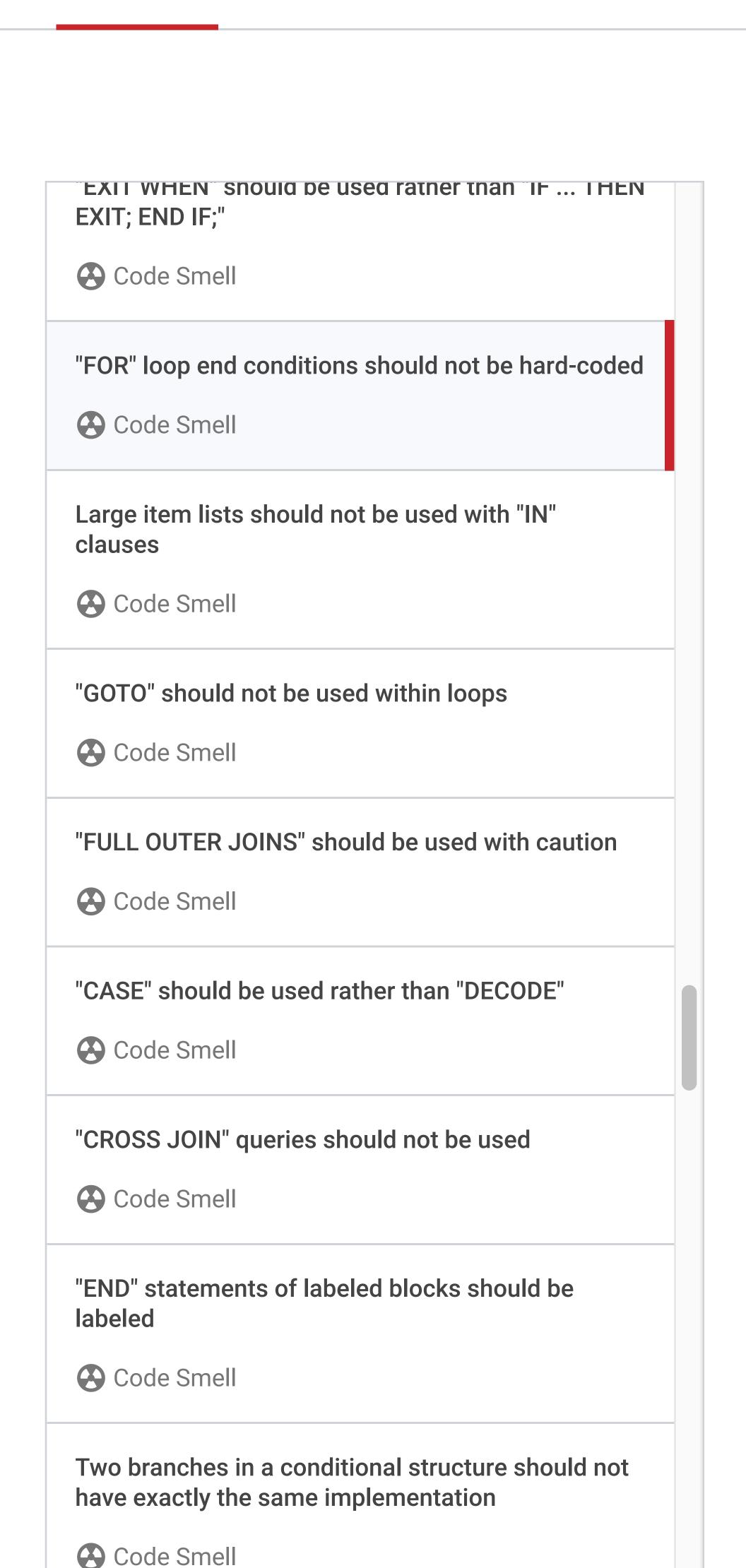
Unique rules to find Bugs, Vulnerabilities, Security Hotspots, and Code Smells in your PL/SQL code



Security Hotspot



"FOR" loop end conditions should not be hard-coded



Unused assignments should be removed

"LIKE" clauses should not start with wildcard

Column names should be used in a SQL "ORDER BY"

Code Smell

Code Smell

Code Smell

characters

clause

```
Hard-coding bounds in FOR loops is a bad practice, just as magic numbers in general are. Often, those magic bounds can be replaced
by dynamic values. If that is not possible, replacing the literal number with a constant is still better.
Noncompliant Code Example
 SET SERVEROUTPUT ON
 DECLARE
   TYPE myCollectionType IS VARRAY(3) OF VARCHAR2(42);
   myCollection myCollectionType := myCollectionType('David', 'John', 'Richard');
 BEGIN
   FOR i IN 2 .. 3 -- Noncompliant; magic numbers used for the loop bounds
   LOOP
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('name = ' | myCollection(i));
    END LOOP;
    FOR i IN 2 .. myCollection.LAST -- Noncompliant, better but still magic
   LOOP
      DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('name = ' | myCollection(i));
    END LOOP;
 END;
```

Tags

## **Compliant Solution**

```
DECLARE

TYPE myCollectionType IS VARRAY(3) OF VARCHAR2(42);

myCollection myCollectionType := myCollectionType('David', 'John', 'Richard');

BEGIN

FOR i IN myCollection.FIRST .. myCollection.LAST

LOOP

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('name = ' || myCollection(i));

END LOOP;

END;

/
```

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