

## PL/SQL static code analysis

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

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Two branches in a conditional structure should not have exactly the same implementation

[Code Smell](#) [Major](#) [design suspicious](#)

Having two branches in an IF/ELSIF chain with the same implementation is at best duplicate code, and at worst a coding error.

If the same logic is truly needed for both instances, then in an  $\mathbb{IF}$  chain they should be combined.

## Noncompliant Code Example

```
IF param = 1 THEN
    sort_order := 0;
    column := 'LastName';
ELSIF param = 2 THEN
    sort_order := 0;
    column := 'LastName'; -- Noncompliant
ELSE
    sort_order := 1;
    column := 'FirstName';
END IF;
```

## Exceptions

Branches in an IF/ELSIF chain with implementation that contains a single line of code are ignored.

```
IF param = 1 THEN
    sort_order := 0;
ELSIF param = 2 THEN
    sort_order := 1;
ELSE
    sort_order := 0; -- No issue, usually this is done on purpose to increase the readability
END IF;
```

But this exception does not apply to IF chains without ELSE-s when all branches have the same single line of code. In case of IF chains with ELSE-s rule {rule:plsql:S3923} raises a bug.

```
IF param = 1 THEN -- Noncompliant, this might have been done on purpose but probably not
    sort_order := 0;
ELSIF param = 2 THEN
    sort_order := 0;
END IF;
```

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