

































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PL/SQL

PL/SQL static code analysis

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

All rules

188

 Vulnerability

4

 Bug

45

 Security Hotspot

2

 Code Smell

137

Tags

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Size should be specified for string variables

 Bug

Predefined exceptions should not be overridden

 Bug

"NOT NULL" variables should be initialized

 Bug

"NCHAR" and "NVARCHAR2" size should not be specified in bytes

 Bug

"END LOOP" should be followed by a semicolon

 Bug

Constraints should not be applied to types that cannot be constrained

 Bug

Improper constraint forms should not be used

 Bug

Scale should not be specified for float types

 Bug

Constant declarations should contain initialization assignments

 Bug

"RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR" should only be used with error codes from -20,000 to -20,999

 Bug

"FETCH ... BULK COLLECT INTO" should not be used without a "LIMIT" clause

 Bug

Anchored types should not be constrained

 Bug

"DELETE" and "UPDATE" statements should contain "WHERE" clauses

 Bug

"NCHAR" and "NVARCHAR2" size should not be specified in bytes

Analyze your code

 Bug

 Blocker



NCHAR and NVARCHAR2 lengths must be given in characters, not bytes. This is partly because a single character may occupy more than a single byte in memory. Specify the field length in bytes, and theoretically your value could overrun the field, but instead Oracle simply refuses to run the code. Specify it in characters, and Oracle will allocate the appropriate number of bytes to store the requested number of characters. Trying to specify the length semantics in bytes will result in the `PLS-00639: NCHAR/NVARCHAR2 cannot be byte length semantics` exception being raised.

Noncompliant Code Example

```
DECLARE
    foo NCHAR(42 BYTE); -- Noncompliant - raises PLS-00639
BEGIN
    NULL;
END;
/
```

Compliant Solution

```
DECLARE
    foo NCHAR(42);      -- Compliant
    bar NCHAR(42 CHAR); -- Also compliant, as an alternative
BEGIN
    NULL;
END;
/
```

Available In:

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Developer Edition