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

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Code Smell

Procedures and functions should be encapsulated in packages
Code Smell

Procedures should have parameters
Code Smell

"EXECUTE IMMEDIATE" should be used instead of DBMS_SQL procedure calls
Code Smell

"NATURAL JOIN" queries should not be used
Code Smell

"END" statements of labeled loops should be labeled
Code Smell

In labeled loops "EXIT" should exit the label
Code Smell

"EXIT WHEN" should be used rather than "IF ... THEN EXIT; END IF;"
Code Smell

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

Large item lists should not be used with "IN" clauses
Code Smell

"GOTO" should not be used within loops
Code Smell

"FULL OUTER JOINS" should be used with caution
Code Smell

Column aliases should be defined using "AS"

Analyze your code

Code Smell | Major | pitfall

For better readability, column aliases should be used with the `AS` keyword. If it is missing, it could be misread as another column being selected.

Noncompliant Code Example

```
DECLARE
  result DUAL.dummy%TYPE;
BEGIN
  SELECT
    dummy d -- Non-Compliant - could be misread as selecting both "dummy" and a column "d"
  INTO
    result
  FROM
    DUAL;
END;
/
```

Compliant Solution

```
DECLARE
  result DUAL.dummy%TYPE;
BEGIN
  SELECT
    dummy AS d -- Compliant
  INTO
    result
  FROM
    DUAL;
END;
/
```

Available In:
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