

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

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🔒 Vulnerability ④

 Bug 45

 Security Hotspot 2

Code Smell 137

Tags

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 Code Smell

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

 Code Smell

"GOTO" should not be used within loops

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"FULL OUTER JOINS" should be used with caution

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"CASE" should be used rather than "DECODE"

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"CROSS JOIN" queries should not be used

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"END" statements of labeled blocks should be labeled

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

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Unused assignments should be removed

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"LIKE" clauses should not start with wildcard characters

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

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Procedures and functions should be documented

 Code Smell

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

Analyze your code

Code Smell Major ? pitfall sql

Oracle supports at most 1000 items in a SQL query's IN clause. When more items are given, the exception `ORA-01795: maximum number of expressions in a list is 1000` is raised. Thus, IN clauses are not as scalable as joins.

Noncompliant Code Example

```
BEGIN
  SELECT *
  INTO result
  FROM my_table
  WHERE col1 IN (1, 2, 3, ..., 1001);          -- Noncompliant - raises ORA-01795
END;
/
```

Compliant Solution

```
BEGIN
    SELECT my_table.*
    INTO result
    FROM my_table
    JOIN new_in_table
    WHERE my_table.col1 = new_in_table.value; -- Compliant
END;
```

Available In:

sonarlint  | sonarcloud  | sonarqube  Developer Edition