

OPEN DIALOG

```
OPEN DIALOG operand1 [USING] [PARENT] operand2
      [ [GIVING] [DIALOG-ID] operand3 ]
      WITH {operand4 [(AD = {M  
O  
A) ] } } }
      [nX {PARAMETERS-clause} ...]
```

| Operand | Possible Structure | | | | | Possible Formats | | | | | | | | | | Referencing Permitted | Dynamic Definition | |
|----------|--------------------|---|---|--|---|------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----------------------|--------------------|----|
| Operand1 | C | S | | | A | | | | | | | | | | | yes | no | |
| Operand2 | C | S | | | * | | | | | | | | | G | | no | no | |
| Operand3 | | S | | | | | I | | | | | | | | | yes | no | |
| Operand4 | C | S | A | | A | N | P | I | F | B | D | T | L | C | G | O | yes | no |

* Handle

Note:

This statement is only available under Windows.

Related Statement: CLOSE DIALOG

Function

This statement is used to open a dialog dynamically.

Dialog Name - *operand1*

Operand1 is the name of the dialog to be opened.

If the PARAMETERS-clause is used, *operand1* must be a constant.

Handle Name - *operand2*

Operand2 is the handle name of the parent.

Dialog ID - operand3

Operand3 is a unique identifier returned from the creation of the dialog. It must be defined with format/length I4.

AD=

If operand4 is a variable, you can mark it in one of the following ways:

| | |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------|
| AD=O | Non-modifiable, see Session Parameter AD=O. |
| AD=M | Modifiable, see Session Parameter AD=M. |
| AD=A | Input only, see Session Parameter AD=A. |

Operand4 cannot be explicitly specified if operand4 is a constant. AD=O always applies to constants.

Passing Parameters to the Dialog

When a dialog is opened, parameters may be passed to this dialog.

As *operand4* you specify the parameters which are passed to the dialog.

With the *PARAMETERS-clause*, parameters may be passed selectively.

nX

With the notation *nX* you can specify that the next *n* parameters are to be skipped (for example, 1X to skip the next parameter, or 3X to skip the next three parameters); this means that for the next *n* parameters no values are passed to the dialog.

A parameter that is to be skipped must be defined with the keyword OPTIONAL in the dialog's DEFINE DATA PARAMETER statement. OPTIONAL means that a value can - but need not - be passed from the invoking object to such a parameter.

PARAMETERS-clause

PARAMETERS {parameter-name = operand4} ... END-PARAMETERS

Note:

You can only use the PARAMETERS-clause if operand1 is a constant and the dialog is cataloged.

Parameter-name is the name of the parameter as defined in the parameter data area section of the dialog.

Note:

If the value of a parameter marked with AD=O and passed "by reference" is changed in a dialog, this will lead to a runtime error.

Further Information and Examples

See the section Event-Driven Programming Techniques in the Natural Programming Guide.