

EXECUTE

```
{ EXECUTE [ REPEAT ] program-name [ library-id ]
  program-name [ parameter ] ... }
```

The EXECUTE command is used to execute a Natural object module.

The object module must have been cataloged (that is, stored in object form) in the Natural system file or linked to the Natural nucleus.

The keyword EXECUTE is optional; it is sufficient to specify the name of the program to be executed.

The execution of an object module does not affect the source program currently in the editor work area.

When entered in the command line of the program editor, the system command EXECUTE **must not** be abbreviated to EX, as the program editor would interpret this as the editor command EX.

This section covers the following topics:

- Syntax Explanation
- Passing Parameters to the Program

Syntax Explanation

REPEAT

If the program being executed produces multiple screen output and you wish the screens to be output one after another without intervening prompts, you specify the keyword REPEAT together with the keyword EXECUTE.

program-name

The name of the program to be executed. If you do not specify a *library-id*, Natural can only execute the specified program if it is stored either in your current library or in the current steplib library (the default steplib is "SYSTEM").

library-id

If the program is stored in another library, specify the *library-id* of that library. In this case, the program can only be executed if it actually stored in the specified library.

A *library-id* that begins with "SYS" must not be specified (except "SYSTEM").

Under Natural Security, a library ID cannot be specified.

Passing Parameters to the Program

When you execute a program by specifying the program name without the keyword EXECUTE, you may pass parameters to the program. These parameters will be read by the first INPUT statement in the executed program.

You can specify the parameters as positional parameters or as keyword parameters, with the individual specifications separated from one another by blanks or the input delimiter character (as specified with the **session parameter ID**).

Note:

The parameter settings are always converted to upper case (regardless of the terminal command %L or the **profile parameter LC=ON**).

Examples of EXECUTE Command:

```
EXECUTE PROG1  
  
EXECUTE PROG1 ULIB1  
  
PROG1  
  
PROG1 VALUE1 VALUE2 VALUE3  
  
PROG1 VALUE1, VALUE2, VALUE3  
  
PROG1 PARM1=VALUE1, PARM2=VALUE2, PARM3=VALUE3  
  
PROG1 PARM3=VALUE3 PARM1=VALUE1 VALUE2
```