

# SYSEXT

This command applies to all platforms.

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| <b>SYSEXT</b> |
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This command displays the contents of the library SYSEXT which contains various Natural application programming interfaces. For each of these application programming interfaces, the following Natural objects are provided:

| Name     | Explanation   |
|----------|---|
| USRnnnnN | A user application programming interface subprogram (in object form) that performs the designated function.                                   |
| USRnnnnP | A program example (in source form) of how to invoke the subprogram USRnnnnN.  |
| USRnnnnT | Description of purpose, function and calling conventions of the application programming interface. Each text can be searched, using keywords. |

## Line Commands

Line commands entered in the **cmd** column provide the following functions for each user application programming interface:

- Edit example
- List example
- Run example
- Execute example
- List keywords

## Keywords

Keywords help you find the user application programming interfaces relevant to your current task. You can list the available keywords either by user application programming interface or by keyword. You can also list the keywords relevant to the selected user application programming interface.

**To get a list of the keywords relevant to the current user application programming interface:**

- Issue the K line command.

**To display information on a user application programming interface:**

1. Enter a keyword relevant to the user application programming interface in the Keyword field.
2. Enter the D line command next to the text you wish to display.

## Using a Natural Application Programming Interface

If you want to use one of the application programming interfaces located in library SYSEXT, you have the following alternatives:

1. Define library SYSEXT as steplib to your application (recommended).
2. Copy the selected subprograms to the library SYSTEM on FNAT (recommended).
3. Copy the selected subprograms to an arbitrary steplib of your application.

4. Copy the selected subprograms to your application library.

The advantage of Alternative 1 is that no application-programming-interface-specific activity is required when you upgrade your Natural installation.

The advantage of Alternative 2 (compared to Alternatives 3 and 4) is that all application programming interfaces are located in one library. When you upgrade your Natural installation, you need to check only a single library for application programming interfaces that have to be upgraded, too.