

READ RESULT SET

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READ [(limit)] RESULT-SET result-set INTO {VIEW view-name
                                           parameter,...} FROM ddm-name
[GIVING sqlcode]
END-RESULT

```

Function

The statement READ RESULT SET is used to read a result set which was created by a stored procedure that was invoked by a previous CALLDBPROC statement.

The READ RESULT SET statement can only be used in conjunction with a CALLDBPROC statement.

As result-set you specify a result-set locator variable filled by a preceding CALLDBPROC statement. Result-set has to be a variable of format/length I4.

Note:

If a syncpoint operation takes place between the CALLDBPROC statement and the READ RESULT SET statement, the result sets can no longer be accessed by the READ RESULT SET statement.

limit

You can limit the number of rows to be read. You can specify the limit either as a numeric constant (0 to 99999999) or as a variable of format N, P or I.

ddm-name

As *ddm-name* you specify the name of the DDM which is used to "address" the database executing the stored procedure. For more information, see *ddm-name*.

GIVING sqlcode

This option may be used to obtain the SQL code of the SQL "fetch" operation used to process the result set.

If this option is specified and the SQL code of the SQL operation is not "0", no Natural error message will be issued. In this case, the action to be taken in reaction to the SQL code value has to be coded in the invoking Natural object.

The *sqlcode* field has to be a variable of format/length I4.

If the GIVING *sqlcode* option is omitted, a Natural error message will be issued if the SQL code is not "0".

Example

See the example in the CALLDBPROC statement.

In addition, see the corresponding Natural database interface documentation in the Natural for Mainframes documentation.