

# PROCESS SQL

`PROCESS SQL ddm-name <<statement-string>>`

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Function
- Syntax Description
- Examples

For an explanation of the symbols used in the syntax diagram, see *Syntax Symbols*.

Belongs to Function Group: *Database Access and Update*

See also the following sections in the *Database Management System Interfaces* documentation:

- *PROCESS SQL* in the *Natural for DB2* part.
  - *PROCESS SQL* in the *Natural SQL Gateway* part.
  - *PROCESS SQL* in the *Natural for SQL/DS* part.
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## Function

The `PROCESS SQL` statement is used to issue SQL statements to the underlying database.

## Syntax Description

Syntax Element	Description
<i>dgm-name</i>	<p><b>DDM Name:</b></p> <p>The name of a data definition module (DDM) must be specified to provide the "address" of the database which executes the stored procedure. For more information, see <i>dgm-name</i>.</p>
<i>statement-string</i>	<p><b>Statement String:</b></p> <p>The statements which can be specified in the <i>statement-string</i> are the same statements which can be issued with the SQL statement EXECUTE; see also <i>Flexible SQL</i>.</p> <p><b>⚠ Warning:</b>  <b>To avoid transaction synchronization problems between the Natural environment and the underlying database, the COMMIT and ROLLBACK statements must not be used within PROCESS SQL.</b></p> <p>The statement string can cover several statement lines without any continuation character to be specified. Comments at the end of a line as well as entire comment lines are possible.</p> <p>The statement string can also include parameters; see <i>Parameters</i> below.</p>

## Parameters

$\left[ \begin{array}{l} :U \\ :G \end{array} \right] :host-variable [INDICATOR:host-variable] [LINIDICATOR:host-variable]$
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Unlike with the *parameter* described, in this context *host-variables* must be prefixed by a colon (:). In addition, they can be preceded by a further qualifier (:U or :G).

See further details on *host-variable*.

Syntax Element Description:

Syntax Element	Description
<i>:U:host-variable</i>	<p>The prefix :U qualifies the host variable as a so-called "Using" variable. Such a variable indicates that its value is to be <i>passed to</i> the database.</p> <p>:U is the default specification.</p>
<i>:G:host-variable</i>	<p>The prefix :G qualifies the host variable as a so-called "Giving" variable. Such a variable indicates that it is to <i>receive</i> a value <i>from</i> the database.</p>

## Examples

### Example 1 for DB2 (under z/OS):

```
PROCESS SQL DB2_DDM << CONNECT TO :LOCATION >>
```

### Example 2 for DB2 (under z/OS):

```
PROCESS SQL DB2_DDM << SET :G:LOCATION = CURRENT SERVER >>
```