READ RESULT SET - SQL

Common Set Syntax:

```
READ [(limit)] RESULT SET result-set INTO ⎧ VIEW view-name ⎫ FROM ddm-name
                                          ⎨                 ⎬
                                          ⎩ parameter       ⎭

  [GIVING [:] sql-code]

END-RESULT
```

Extended Set Syntax:

```
READ [(limit)] RESULT SET result-set INTO ⎧ VIEW view-name ⎫ FROM ddm-name
                                          ⎨                 ⎬
                                          ⎩ parameter       ⎭

  [WITH INSENSITIVE SCROLL [:] scroll-hv]

  [GIVING [:] sql-code]

integer

END-RESULT
```

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Function

- Syntax Description

- Example

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

Belongs to Function Group: *Database Access and Update*

Function

The SQL statement READ RESULT SET can only be used in conjunction with a CALLDBPROC statement. It is used to read a result set which was created by a stored procedure that was invoked by a previous CALLDBPROC statement.

Syntax Description

Syntax Element	Description
limit	**Limit Option:** You can limit the number of rows to be read. You can specify the limit either as a numeric constant (`0 - 4294967295`) or as a variable of format N, P or I.
result-set	**Result Set:** 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.
FROM *ddm-name*	**DDM Name:** As *ddm-name* you specify the name of the DDM which is used to "address" the database executing the stored procedure. For further information, see *ddm-name*.
WITH INSENSITIVE SCROLL [:] *scroll_hv*	**WITH INSENSITIVE SCROLL Clause:** This clause belongs to the SQL Extended Set. This clause is not currently supported. When used, it will cause a compiler error.

Syntax Element	Description
GIVING *sqlcode*	**GIVING *sqlcode* Clause:** This clause may be used to obtain the SQL code of the SQL "fetch" operation used to process the result set. If this clause 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* clause is omitted, a Natural error message will be issued if the SQL code is not 0.
END-RESULT	**End of READ RESULT SET Statement:** The Natural reserved keyword END-RESULT must be used to end the READ RESULT SET statement.

Example

See the example in the CALLDBPROC statement.