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EXECUTE

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SQL - Language Statements

EXECUTE

execute a prepared statement

EXECUTE

name

[(

parameter

[, ...])]

Description

`EXECUTE` is used to execute a previously prepared statement. Since prepared statements only exist for the duration of a session, the prepared statement must have been created by a `PREPARE` statement executed earlier in the current session.

If the `PREPARE` statement that created the statement specified some parameters, a compatible set of parameters must be passed to the `EXECUTE` statement, or else an error is raised. Note that (unlike functions) prepared statements are not overloaded based on the type or number of their parameters; the name of a prepared statement must be unique within a database session.

For more information on the creation and usage of prepared statements, see ???.

Parameters

<name>
The name of the prepared statement to execute.

<parameter>
The actual value of a parameter to the prepared statement. This must be an expression yielding a value that is compatible with the data type of this parameter, as was determined when the prepared statement was created.

Outputs

The command tag returned by `EXECUTE` is that of the prepared statement, and not `EXECUTE`.

Examples

Examples are given in ??? in the ??? documentation.

Compatibility

The SQL standard includes an `EXECUTE` statement, but it is only for use in embedded SQL. This version of the `EXECUTE` statement also uses a somewhat different syntax.

See Also

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