

命令模式

EXecute name [(n [,inc])] [parameters]

Executes the named macro or template command (see [MACRO](#) and [TEMPLATE](#) commands).

运行宏命令或模板命令（参看命令 [MACRO](#) 或命令 [TEMPLATE](#)）。

参数说明

name

The full name of the macro command to be executed.

将被运行的宏命令名称。

n

Number of times to repetitively execute the macro (braceless expression allowed; see the [VARIABLE](#) command).

宏命令将被重复运行的次数（允许使用无括号表达式；参见 [VARIABLE](#) 命令。）

inc

Increment to the first parameter value between every repetition.

重复运行宏命令时，对第一个参数数值增加的增量。

parameters

Up to 9 parameters to be used within the macro command.

调用宏命令时，使用的参数，最多 9 个。

Note: An acceptable substitute for EXECUTE is a period, so:

注意：点可代替 EXECUTE，例如：

.XXX

is equivalent to

等效于：

EXECUTE XXX

Operation

操作

The list of macro and template commands is searched for name (which must not be an abbreviation). If found, it becomes the currently-executing macro. If the EXECUTE command was within another macro, the name of that macro and location within it are saved to be restored when name terminates. (This nesting may be carried to any level, except "Runaway macro recursion detected" if nested 100 more than the number of defined macros.)

搜索宏命令或模板命令列表，以匹配所指定的命令名称（名称不可以为简写）。如果找到此命令，它便成为当前要运行的宏命令。如果 EXECUTE 存在于另一宏命令中，则那个宏命令将在此嵌套处暂停并保存，直到这个宏命令执行完毕后，恢复运行。（这种宏命令嵌套可以到任意层，直到嵌套的次数超过当前定义的宏命令个数+100，此时会报告错误"Runaway macro recursion detected"。）

The optional repetition factor *n* causes name to be executed *n* times in succession.

可选子参数 *n* 会使宏命令连续运行 *n* 次。

The optional increment *inc* (multiplied by the iteration number minus one) is added to the value of the first parameter before substituting into each repeated execution.

可选子参数 *inc* 会使重复运行宏命令时的第一个参数数值增加（数值=初始数值 X（当前循环的次数-1））。

The parameters list is a series of 1 to 9 parameters separated by commas or spaces. If a parameter contains a comma or a space it must be enclosed in quotation marks to avoid having it interpreted as two parameters. (The enclosing quotation marks are removed when it is passed to the macro.) If a parameter contains a quotation mark, two consecutive quotation marks can be used, which are interpreted as a single quotation mark not enclosing a parameter. (A single parameter in this context may appear as two or more parameters within the macro after the enclosing quotation marks are removed.)

宏命令可以附加 1 到 9 个参数，参数之间用逗号或空格分隔。如果某个参数包含逗号或空格，则这个参数必须用引号将其引起，以免误认为是两个参数。（当参数被传送到宏命令时，引号会被忽略的）。如果某个参数包含引号，可以使用两个连续的引号，则其中一个引号将被解读为包含在引号中的参数。（某个参数被传送到宏命令，取消引号后，此参数可能被显现为 2 个或多个参数）。

EXECUTE feeds the lines (which were stored in the macro body when it was defined by the MACRO command) one by one to the command processor. As it does this, it checks each line for the presence of a percent sign (%) followed by a digit (1-9). If such a combination is found, it is replaced by the corresponding parameter from the EXECUTE command.

EXECUTE 将宏命令中的命令（通过命令 MACRO 定义的，存放在宏命令体中的命令）逐行传送到命令运行器中。同时检查每行中是否有%后跟着 1-9 这样的组合符号，如果出现这样的组合符号，它将被给定的对应的参数替换。

For example, consider the following macro definition:

例如，下面的宏命令定义：

```
MACRO RA2
RA 0 10%2 ... %1%2 /STOP: RA
/
```

It assumes there will be two parameters supplied to replace the %1 and both occurrences of the %2. An execution might be:

当调用此宏命令，应该有两个参数去替代%1 和%2，例如：

.RA2 60 S

which would result in the following command being issued:

则下面命令将被运行：

RA 0 10S ... 60S /STOP: RA

If fewer than m parameters are supplied on the EXECUTE command and a %m occurs in the macro definition, the %m is replaced by nothing; hence

如果实际运行中给定的参数少于宏命令设定的参数个数 m，那么%m 将被忽略：

.RA2 80

would result in

参数替代结果为：

RA 0 10 ... 80 /STOP: RA

Note that macro %m replacements occur before any variable {name} replacements and are non-recursive. This means that %%91 is replaced by %1 (not by the value of the first parameter) if no ninth parameter was supplied in the EXECUTE command, and %%1 is only replaced by the parameter value indexed by the first parameter if it appears within a nested MACRO definition.

请注意，宏 %m 替换发生在任何变量 {name} 替换之前，并且是非递归的。这意味着，如果 EXECUTE 命令中未提供第 9 个参数，则 %%91 将替换为 %1（而不是第一个参数的值），并且 %%1 仅由第一个参数索引的参数值替换（如果它出现在嵌套的宏定义中）。

Output:

输出

none.

无

Examples

样例

Executing a macro command named STABIL:

运行名称为 STABIL 的宏命令：

EXECUTE STABIL (or .STABIL)

Executing a macro named CASE, feeding it 3 parameters (two numbers and a string parameter containing "A"):

运行名称为 CASE 的宏命令，给定 3 个参数（两个数据和一个字符串）：

.CASE 12.34, 14.25, "Case ""A"" - Departure Condition"

Repeating the macro TRY 3 times:

重复运行宏命令 TRY，3 次：

.TRY(3)

Executing TRY using -0.5 on the first iteration, 0.0 on the second, and 0.5 on the third:

运行宏命令 TRY，3 次，第一次参数值为-0.5，第二次参数值为 0，第三次参数值为 0.5（参数增量为 0.5）：

.TRY (3 0.5) -0.5