命令模式

RUN [filespec] [/CALL [:module]] [/QUIET]
Causes subsequent commands to be taken from the indicated run file.

运行指定的命令文件。

RUN /DIR
Lists run files in the current directory.

列出当前目录下的运行文件。

参数说明

filespec
The name of a file containing commands. Default extension is ".RF". If no path is specified, the current directory is checked, followed by the library path and program directory.

运行文件的名称。默认的文件扩展名为.RF。如果不指定路径，会在当前目录下查找该文件。

/CALL [:module]
Returns control to any current run file after calling filespec. If a module name is present, that module is active while filespec is running (or if no filespec was specified, the module is active for the current run file). If neither a filespec nor a module is specified, then any module active when the current run file started is restored. The module name may be up to 8 characters with no spaces or other separators; module="." refers to the global namespace.

调用完文件后运行当前文件。如果出现模块的名称，当运行调用文件时，此模块是激活的。如果不指定调用文件的名称，当前文件运行时，此模块是激活的。如果文件名称和模块都不指定时，当前文件运行被储存时，任何模块都是被激活的。模块名称最多可包含 8 个字符，没有空格或其他分隔符；模块="."引用全局命名空间。

/QUIET
Inhibits "End of Run File" completion message for the specified run as well as any nested runs. This parameter is assumed for wizard run files ending in the ".WIZ*" extension.

表示运行文件或嵌套文件运行结束，这个参数是为特殊的运行文件（扩展名为.WIZ*）设定的。

Operation

操作

The RUN filespec command can be given in a macro or the keyboard to start taking commands from a run file; it may also be given from a previous run file to switch control to a new run file. Reaching the end of a run file returns control to the previous command source, unless an END command returned control before the end of the file (see the END command for details).

RUN filespec 命令可以通过宏命令或键盘输入去开始运行指定的运行文件；也可以通过当前的文件切换到新的运行文件。文件运行结束后，会回到当前文件的运行，除非在文件运行结束前运行 END 命令。（详细信息查看 END 命令）。

The preferred filename extension for run files is ".RF[n]" where n is a digit from 0 to 9 (or is absent altogether). If filespec does not include an extension then ".RF" is assumed.

运行文件的扩展名偏向使用.RF[n]，n 为 0 到 9 的数值（或被省略）。如果运行文件不包含扩展名，默认扩展名为.RF。

If a Project Name is in effect, the RUN command may be issued without an explicit file name being given. In such a case, the file name is derived from the Project Name with the ".RF" extension. If only an extension of the form ".RF"n is given, the Project Name is used together with that extension.

如果项目名称是有效的，RUN 命令后可以不必指定明确的文件。这种情况下，默认文件名称为项目名称加.RF 扩展名。如果只给定文件扩展名.RFn，默认文件名称为项目名称加此扩展名。

If the /CALL parameter is present, when the called run file is complete, input continues from the original file where it had left off instead of terminating it. Run files can be nested in this manner to any depth. However, a run file trying to call itself (even indirectly through intermediate run files) reports the error "A run file cannot call itself".

如果附加参数/CALL，当被调用的文件运行完毕后，会回到原文件继续运行。运行文件可以按照这种方式嵌套任意多个。然而，文件不能调用文件本身，否则将报出错信息。

If the /CALL parameter activates a module, it is assigned to any MACROs, TEMPLATEs, or VARIABLEs defined during the run (unless the name being defined starts with "." to mark a global name). A module is also active while macros or templates it defined are executing. The WRITE command refers to any active module namespace, unless name parameters are specified that start with "." to refer to the global namespace.

当用子参数/CALL 激活一个模块时，其中的宏命令，菜单或变量（以“.”开始的宏命令除外）均运行。即模块将激活需要运行的宏和菜单。WRITE 命令可以适配任何激活的模块名，但不能与“.”后的宏命相同。

When specifying name patterns for lists (in CLEAR, LIST, and the /LIST parameter for the MACRO, TEMPLATE, and VARIABLE commands), absolute names for module objects can be given using the module name (or none if global), followed by ".", ending with the name inside the module (e.g. "M.N" or ".N"). If no "." is present, any active module is used. Wildcard (* and ?) characters are permitted in list patterns.

如果指定文件名的类型供列表，即在 CLEAR, LIST 或子参数/LIST 下列出宏，菜单和变量命令，绝对文件名可以用模块名加"."再加命令名(如 "M.N" or ".N")。如果无"."，任何激活的模块将被应用，在列表方式中，通配符(* 和 ?)允许使用。

Either absolute names (with ".") or relative names (without ".") may be used in all other object references, such as variable value lookups using braces (e.g. "{N}") or in EXECUTE, SET, and IF [V]EXIST commands. Relative names refer first to any active module namespace, but if not found then refer to the global namespace.

在命令 EXECUTE，SET，和 IF [V]EXIST 中，绝对文件名（带"."）或相对文件名（不带"."）均可使用。在使用相对文件名之前必须激活模块，否则只能用绝对文件名。

RUN /DIR lists run files (matching *.RF*, *.RUN, *.CND, *.SAV, *.CFG, or *.WIZ*), then automatically enters RUN and waits for the operator to enter the filename. RUN followed by the Tab key is equivalent to RUN /DIR.

命令 RUN /DIR 会列出和扩展名匹配的所有运行文件（*.RF*, *.RUN, *.CND, *.SAV, *.CFG, 或 *.WIZ*），然后进入运行模式等待用户指定运行文件。RUN 加 Tab 键和命令 RUN /DIR 的功能作用相同

Output:

输出

none.

无

Examples

样例

Switching to "TRIAL1.RF" for command input:

运行文件 TRIAL1.RF：

RUN TRIAL1

Switching to "TRIAL1.RF" for command input, then returning to current run file:

调用运行文件 TRIAL1.RF，然后回到当前运行文件

RUN TRIAL1 /CALL

Switching to "TRIAL1.RF" with module "M" active during the call:

调用运行文件 TRIAL1.RF，并激活模块 M

RUN TRIAL /CALL:M

With a Project Name of "ALBA", switching to "ALBA.RF1":

运行文件 ALBA.RF1

RUN .RF1