

^DIKZ: Cross-reference Compilation

Cross-references can be compiled into M routines by calling ^DIKZ. You will be prompted to specify the maximum routine size and the name or number of the file. If you specify the routine name XXX and more code is generated than can fit into that one routine, overflow routines (XXX1, XXX2, etc.) will be created. Routine XXX may call XXX1, XXX2, etc.

Once DIKZ has been used to create hard-coded cross-reference routines, those routines are used when calls to any entry point in DIK are made. However, if you restrict the cross-references to be reindexed by using the DIK(1) variable, the compiled routines are not used. As soon as data dictionary cross-references are added or deleted, the routines are recompiled. The purpose of this DIKZ code generation is simply to improve overall system throughput.

See the Edit File section of the *VA FileMan Advanced User Manual* for instructions on permanently stopping the use of compiled cross-references, uncompiling cross-references.