



Beginning RPG  
152-115

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| Student Name _____ |
| Score _____ / 20   |

**Chapter 2**

1 point for each correct answer.

**TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Pseudocode is simply stylized English that details the underlying logic needed for a program.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Within your code you can insert both completely blank lines and lines that are blank except for the specification type to visually break the code into sections.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. When no edit code provides the format they want for their output, RPG programmers use edit words.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. RPG IV programs can only be written as free-format specifications.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Input specifications describe the records within program-described input files and define the fields within those records.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Output Specifications, like Input Specifications, include two kinds of lines: record identification lines, which deal with the output at the record level, and field description lines, which describe the content of a given output record.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. A factor is an operand value (either Factor 1 or Factor 2) that provides the compiler with the details necessary to perform an RPG operation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. **Eval** is an operation used to assign a value to a variable.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Record identification entries describe the specific fields with the records while Field description entries describe the input records at a general level.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The Return operation returns control to the program that called it—either the computer's operating system or perhaps another program.

**MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Output editing refers to formatting output values by suppressing leading zeros and adding *all but which* special character to make the values easier to comprehend by readers.
  - a. Commas
  - b. Decimal Points
  - c. Dollar Signs
  - d. Parentheses

- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. RPV IV uses all the following specifications except:
- Calculation
  - Indicator
  - Input
  - Output
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. In addition to fields, whose values change through the course of a program's execution, Output Specifications typically contain literals - characters that do not change and instead represent the actual values that are to appear on the report are also known as:
- Defaults
  - Factors
  - Constants
  - Variables
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. In fixed-format RPG IV syntax, an asterisk (\*) in position 7 of any line, regardless of the specifications type, designates that line as a/an:
- Blank
  - Return
  - Comment
  - Indicator
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. RPG allows a number of reserved keywords that are typically coded with one or more values in parentheses immediately following the keyword itself. These are also known as:
- indicators
  - numeric fields
  - detail line
  - arguments
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. This operation establishes a loop in RPG IV while Enddo operation signals the end to the loop:
- EVAL
  - IF
  - READ
  - DOW
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Free-format Calculation specifications are specified between /Free and /End-free instructions. These instructions, called \_\_\_\_\_, direct the RPG IV compiler to use free-format syntax rules for any of the instructions within the block of code between the directives.
- Record formats
  - Compiler directives
  - Detail lines
  - Overflow indicators

- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Commonly referred to as LR, this indicator variable performs a special function within RPG IV. If LR is on when the program ends, it signals the computer to close the files and free the memory associated with the program. If LR is not on, the program continues to tie up some of the system's resources even though the program is no longer running:
- a. \*INLR
  - b. IF
  - c. ENDIF
  - d. RETURN
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Most reports include several different report-line formats, or record formats many of which are headings. But one line contains detailed information about the data records being processed along with instructions for one line be printed for each record in an input file. This is a:
- a. Field-level line.
  - b. Exception line.
  - c. Detail line.
  - d. Overflow.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. The name given to the condition that occurs when a printed report reaches the bottom of a page, you will usually eject the printer to the next page and print a new set of heading lines before printing the next detail line.
- a. ENDDO
  - b. Overflow
  - c. END-OF-FILE
  - d. None of these.