Intermediate RPG
152-116

Chapter 10

Student Name _____

Score / 10

1 point for each correct answer.

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

_____ 1. The **Setll (Set Lower Limit) operation** provides flexibility related to where sequential reading occurs within a file. Setll lets you begin sequential processing at a record other than the first one in the file.

_____ 2. RPG IV lets you access a database file based on a partial key list provided the portion you want to use is not the major, or high-order, key field or (fields).

_____ 3. The SETLL operation does not actually retrieve a record; it simply positions the file to determine which record the next sequential read will access. An unsuccessful SETLL causes the file to be positioned at end-of-file.

_____ 4. The Reade (Read Equal Key) operation sequentially reads the next record in a full procedural file if the key of that record matches the search argument value. If the record's key does not match, or if the file is at end of file, the %E of function is turned on.

_____ 5. Physical and logical files can have keys based on more than one field. This kind of key is called a concatenated - or composite key.

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

_____ 6. The DELETE operation logically deletes records from a file rather than physically removing them. Although as a result of DELETE a record is no longer accessible to programs or queries, the record actually remains on the disk until;

a. the file containing the deleted record is refiled.
b. the file containing the deleted record is deleted.
c. the file containing the deleted record is reorganized.
d. the file containing the deleted record is updated.

_____ 7. As you write programs that require access several files, try to decide how to handle access to each file as well as how many records in each file you will need to process. If you need to access all the records in the file or a subset (or subsets) of the records based on a common value of a field, then sequential access, using Read or Reade (for subsets of sequential records), is appropriate. If you need to select only certain records from the file, it is best with random access using:

a. CHAIN.
b. SETLL.
c. SETGT.
d. READP.

_____ 8. Records retrieved in either key order, if the file is keyed and it is so noted in column 34 on the File specifications, or in arrival—first-in first-out (FIFO)—order for non-keyed files, are said to be in:

a. Random access.
b. Sequential access.
c. Collated access.
d. Uncollated access.

_____ 9. This is another less common solution to the problem of file locking. If you've read a record with a lock and want to release the lock, you can use this operation along with a file name to release the most recently locked record in that file.

a. Chain.
b. Usropn.
c. Open.
d. Unlock.

_____ 10. This operation modifies the record most recently read from an update file and causes the current program values of all the record's fields to be rewritten to the file.

a. %Fields.
b. Chain.
c. Sequential access.
d. Update.