1. The maximum length of an alphanumeric literal is \_\_\_\_\_160\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. The maximum length of a numeric literal is \_\_\_\_\_\_18\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. You specify the file names and the devices that a COBOL program will use in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Environment\_\_\_\_\_ DIVISION.
4. You specify whether a file will be used as input or output in the \_\_\_\_\_\_Procedure \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DIVISION.
5. In COBOL you READ a File \_\_\_ and WRITE a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Record\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. Code the statement to read the BILLING-MAST file with the record named BILLING-REC and move ‘NO’ to a variable named MORE-RECS when end of file is encountered.

READ BILLING-MAST

AT END

MOVE ‘NO’ TO MORE-RECS.

1. Code the statement to increase the variable C-SCTR by 5.

ADD 5 TO C-SCTR.

1. Code the statement to increase the variable C-SUM by 2 and store the result in C-GTSUM.

ADD 2 TO C-SUM.

MOVE C-SUM TO C-GTSUM.

ADD 2 TO C-SUM GIVING C-GTSUM.

1. The \_\_WORKING-STORAGE\_\_\_\_\_\_ SECTION in the DATA DIVISION is where the calculated variables are defined.
2. The \_\_\_FILE\_\_\_\_\_\_ SECTION in the DATA DIVISION is where the input variables are defined.
3. The logic of the program is contained in the \_\_\_PROCEDURE\_\_\_ DIVISION.
4. The only required paragraph in the IDENTIFICATION DIVISION is \_\_\_\_\_PROGRAM-ID\_\_\_\_.
5. Which statement associates the physical file name with the program file name? \_\_\_\_SELECT\_\_\_\_
6. T F COBOL is case sensitive.
7. T F Modules are called methods in COBOL.