QUESTION BANK

Chapter 1: INTRODUCTION TO COBOL

Objective: The reasons for COBOL programming success and its future are discussed in this section. Later the basic coding and format rules ,the structure and elements of COBOL are introduced.

1.	What does COBOL stands for? Why COBOL is Popular Language? With Suitable Syntax and Example ,Explain COBOL divisions.	6
2.	COBOL is High Level or Low level Programming Language? Justify?	4
3.	Mention advantage and Disadvantage of COBOL Programming Language?	8
4.	Describe the special features of COBOL ,that made it more suitable for business applications	8
5.	Has the COBOL a weak structure ? Justify your statement with two instances.	6
6.	Discuss the coding sheet format for a COBOL program.	5
7.	Explain the structure and significance of all the divisions of COBOL program.	10
8.	Explain different divisions of COBOL indicating the mandatory and optional entries.	12
9.	Explain the various divisions of COBOL program including their sections in order. Also indicate their positions in order. Also indicate their positions on COBOL coding sheet.	10
10.	What are level numbers ? Explain the different level numbers in COBOL .	5
11.	What is the significance of Level Numbers	5
12.	Give the character set of COBOL.	3
13.	Explain the following with example. COBOL words , Data names & Identifiers , Literals	10
14.	Describe various types of literals used in COBOL with examples.	10
15.	What is a data name? List the rules followed to device data names.	7
16.	What are the advantages of figurative constants ? List different figurative constants used in COBOL.	7
17.	Explain Continuation of lines with Different notations	6

Chapter 2: IDENTIFICATION,ENVIRONMENT and DATA DIVISION

Objective: All COBOL programs consists of four divisions. The objective of this chapter is to familiarize you with the basic structure of a COBOL program and discussing some basic verbs.

18.	Give the syntax and purpose of select clause with an example ?	6

Chapter 3: PROCEDURE DIVISION AND BASIC VERBS.
Objective: Describes the statements of procedure division and Basic verbs of COBOl are described.

Chapter 4: DIFFERENT TYPES OF CLAUSES & OTHER VERBS

Objective: The optional data description clauses are explained. The additional features of ADD,MOVE ,SUBTRACT are discussed.

Chapter 5: COMPUTATION AND DECISION MAKING

Objective: Describes the elementary form of the condition verb IF and sequence control verbs such as GOTO and STOP and GOTO with DEPENDING phrase, ALTER and perform statements. Also explains different types of conditions supported by COBOL.

dates.

76.	A sports committee is conducting an interview for 100 candidates. The requirements for selection are as follows Points in running must be >+ 60 Points in High Jump must be >= 65 Points in short –put must be >=70 above this average points must be greater than 70 . Write a COBOL statements to prepare a list of selected candidates?	10
77.	Write a COBOL program to find largest of and second largest of 3 numbers?	8
78.	Write a COBOL program to compute average class marks scored by students in a subject considering best of two test marks out of three test marks.	10
79.	Write a COBOL, program to reverse a given number?	8
80.	Write a COBOL program to find a give number is even or odd?	8
81.	Write a COBOL program to find sum of n digits using perform statements?	10
82.	Write a COBOL program to find a input date of the form dd/mm/yyyy is valid or not ?	8
83.	What is a decision table. What is its importance in program development.	6
84.	Write a COBOL program to reverse a given number by using perform statement.	8
85.	Write a COBOL program a find the sum of the OOD numbers from 1 to 100	4
86.	Explain ALTER statement with examples.	5

Chapter 6 : ARRAY PROCESSING AND TABLE HANDLING

Objective: COBOL features to handle a group of data consisting of similar items. Also explains one, two and muilti dimensional table structure using PERFORM.

87.	Explain the syntax of SERACH, SET verb with an example ?	6
88.	Explain the method of assigning value to table elements with an example ?	6
89.	What is the purpose of usage is index clause ?	4
90.	Is index and index data items can directly refereed in SET, SERACH and PERFORM statement ? Justify with an example?	4
91.	What are the difference among a subscript, an index and an index data items ?	8
92.	Write a Cobol program to find two dimensional addition using occur clauses ?	4
93.	Explain OCCURS clause with DEPENDING ON option.	4
94.	Write a COBOL program to perform matrix multiplication.	8
95.	What is table element? Illustrate how two and three dimensional tables can be constructed using OCCURS clause.	10
96.	Describe with structure and example the sequential search statement.	6
97.	Explain the use of table handling in business data processing	4
98.	Write COBOL program to search a given key element in a table. Display the appropriate message.	10
99.	Write a COBOL Program to find the sum and average of N	10

elements in an array. Also display the total number of entries having their average greater than 75.

100. Write a COBOL program to find the number of even and ODD numbers in an array of size N. And also find the sum of all even numbers and odd numbers. Display the same.   10

Chapter 7: SEQUENTIAL FILE

Objective: The COBOL features for handling sequential files are discussed.

101. What is the purpose of the file-control paragraph of the COBOL program?   4
102. When SD entry is used in e of FD entry and why?   4
103. Define file ? Mention the different type of file organization?   8
104. Explain the following   4X5=20
    Master file
    Program file
    Transaction file
    Data file,

105. Mention advantage of sequential file?   4
106. Explain the different modes of file operation?   6.
    Explain the following with respect to sequential file: open, input , output , extend
107. What is the purpose of advancing clause in write statement in COBOL? Explain with an example?   6
108. Write a COBOL program to create a sequential file and extract the information of different subjects marks find the total average and the grade in terms of first class second , third class and pass class .?   12
109. Write a COBOL program to create a student -file which has the following record description   12

Column numbers	contents
1-6	Register number
7-25	Student name
26-28	Language marks
29-31	English marks
32-34	Physics marks
35-37	Mathematics marks
38-40	Computer sciences marks

110. Write a program to create a student report (for above program) format from existing created file   12

STUDENT REPORT

REG-NO   NAME   TOTAL   RESULT

And also find result using the given table

Average marks	Class
0-34 any one subject	Fail

35-49	Pass Class
50-59	Second Class
60-74	First Class
75 and above	Distinction

Create a sequential file of employees with employee name, basic pay and employee number. Update the basic pay by 10% of basic pay if the basic pay is between 5001 and 1000. cobol program to accomplish the same.   12

Chapter 7: SORTING AND MERGING OF FILES

Objective: The COBOL features like SORT and MERGE verbs are discussed.

111.   Discuss input and output procedure in SORT verb with suitable syntax   10

112.   Write a cobol program to SORT N numbers in ascending order.   8

113.   Explain the MERGE verb with syntax.   4

114.   Write a program to sort 1-diemsional table without using sort verb   10

115.   Write a COBOL program that accepts N numbers and arranges them in ascending order. Do not use the SORT verb.   10

116.   Explain the SORT and MERGE verbs giving suitable syntax and example.   10

Chapter 8: DIRECT ACCESS FILES

Objective: The COBOL features for handling the relative and indexed sequential files are discussed in this chapter. And also explains the selection and use of these organizations

117.   How can a file be specified as a relative file.   4
118.   How many ways can the records of a relative file be accessed.   4
119.   Explain the usage of INVLID KEY phrase on a relative file & indexed file.   8
120.   What is an indexed file. How it is specified in a program.   4
121.   How many ways can the records of a indexed file be accessed.   4
122.   How useful is relative organization compared to indexed organization   6.
123.   How can we update a relative and
 an indexed file.   10
124.   What is the purpose of ALTERNATE RECORD KEY clause   6
125.   Write a modular COBOL program to create an indexed organised file called master file with customer code, name, and address having customer code as record key.   The program must enable the user to add new customer code as record key. The program must enable the user to add new customer records ,change the contents of a particular record, to delete any records and display the contents of selected records.   12
126.   Explain procedure division statements for relative file   6
127.   Explain the syntax of REWRITE and DELETE verb by writing a COBOL interactive program to update an indexed file?   12
128.   Write a COBOL program to access a Customer record randomly by prime key (ACC-NO) or Alternative Key (Name)   10
129.   What are the advantage of using a index file?   6
130.   Write and explain the syntax of rewrite statements w.r.t. index   6

file ?

131.	Write a COBOL, program to create a indexed file with the following fields account number (9), Name (10) age (3) Salary (with decimal 2 digits)	12
132.	What are the entries that go into the select clause for an indexed sequential file? How are the read and write statements different for this when compared to a sequential file.	10
133.	Discuss the structure and uses of various clauses to be defined in FILE CONTROL paragraph for an indexed sequential file.	8
134.	Discuss a hashing routine to insert and retrieve records from a hash file.	6
135.	Explain the progressive overflow technique used to resolve collision of relative key address.	6
136.	Explain the procedure used to add records in indexed sequential file organization	6
137.	Write a COBOL program to create an indexed sequential file of records containing employee number, employee name, employee salary and percentage of bonus. Compute bonus of each employee. Give provision for additional bonus to the selected employees. Make your program interactive.	

Chapter 8: COBOL SUBROUTINE PROGRAMMING

Objective: The inter-program communication facility of COBOL provides one with the capability of transferring control as well as data from one program to another within the same run-unit.

138.	How can a COBOL subroutine be distinguished from a regular COBOL program.	6
139.	What is the purpose of linkage section in modular programming?	6
140.	How can a COBOL main program be distinguished from a regular COBOL program.	4
141.	How is a subroutine called by the main program	4
142.	How the parameters passed between the called program and the calling programs.	8
143.	Explain the difference between goto, perform and call statement?	4
144.	With a suitable example. Discuss COBOL subroutine , also explain how parameters are passed between calling and called program.	8
145.	Explain the term parameter with an example and rules involved in parameter passing?	8
146.	Explain the difference between actual and formal parameter?	6
147.	Explain the different type of parameter passing?	4
148.	What kind of data item can be passed as parameters	4
149.	In which section(s) should the parameters be described.	4
150.	Give syntax of cancel statement?	4
151.	What is the use of CANCEL statement	8
152.	Is it possible to open and close a file in the calling program and to read the records of the file in the called program?	4
153.	A data name X is defined in the working -storage Section of both the calling and the called programs with the same picture clause , However , X is neither used in the call statement of the calling program nor in the procedure division header of the	4

called program ,State the two data fields are related or not?

154. Write a short notes on   8
     1) screen section   11) Linkage section.

155. Write a COBOL program to create and process files using subroutine   10

156. Write a COBOL subroutine that receives a table of integers from the calling program and returns the count of elements with zero values. State the assumptions you make while writing the subroutine.   10

Chapter 8: REPORT GENERATION

Objective: COBOL provides facilities to produce attractive reports through the use of report writer features. This chapter deals with the report writer features of COBOL

157.	What is a Report Writer	6
158.	Explain the general format of a report?	8
159.	What are the different parts of a Report	10
160.	How is a report generated.	8
161.	Mention the difference between logical page and physical page?	6
162.	Describe the general format of a REPORT DESCRIPTION ENTRY OF REPORT SECTION.	10
163.	List out the various tasks to be performed by a report writer. Explain in brief, the statements used to control the report writer	8
164.	Explain the procedure division statements purpose in report generation .Initiate statements, generate statements, terminate statements, use before reporting statements , suppress statements ?	8
165.	How many times can control footing final appear in a report?	4
166.	Explain how a control break is related to the printing of the report groups.	6
167.	Why is the column number clause in the description of an elementary item in a report group?	4
168.	What is FINAL in the context of Report Writer.	6
169.	Dose the data item name Line –Counter need to be defined in the data division?	6
170.	What is the purpose of LINE, COLUMN and SUM clause.	12
171.	What is Static, Dynamic linking ?	6
172.	What is the propose of the NEXT GROUP clause? What are the different options of this clause.	6
173.	Write short notes on. 1)Report Writer 2)Screen Section	10