1. The maximum length of an alphanumeric literal is \_\_\_\_\_**160**\_.
2. The maximum length of a numeric literal is \_\_\_\_\_\_**31**\_\_\_.
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 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 STATEMENT**\_\_\_\_
6. T **F** COBOL is case sensitive.
7. T **F** Modules are called methods in COBOL.