* **Question 1**

9 out of 9 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Match each term to its definition. |  |  |  |
| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | Question | Correct Match | Selected Match | | the bar | Correct F.  the 2 GB boundary | Correct F.  the 2 GB boundary | | page | Correct D.  a 4096 byte block of virtual storage | Correct D.  a 4096 byte block of virtual storage | | page fault | Correct H.  occurs when a memory address refers to a page that is not in real storage. | Correct H.  occurs when a memory address refers to a page that is not in real storage. | | slot | Correct G.  a 4096 byte block of auxiliary storage on the paging dataset | Correct G.  a 4096 byte block of auxiliary storage on the paging dataset | | frame | Correct A.  a 4096 byte block of real storage | Correct A.  a 4096 byte block of real storage | | swapping | Correct B.  the process of transferring an entire address space between central storage and auxiliary storage. | Correct B.  the process of transferring an entire address space between central storage and auxiliary storage. | | addressibility | Correct I.  A program's ability to reference all of the addresses available in it's virtual memory. | Correct I.  A program's ability to reference all of the addresses available in it's virtual memory. | | address space | Correct E.  the range of virtual addresses that the operating system assigns to a user or program. | Correct E.  the range of virtual addresses that the operating system assigns to a user or program. | | the line | Correct C.  the 16 MB boundary | Correct C.  the 16 MB boundary | | |  |  |  |

* **Question 2**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Which one of these access methods provides much more complex functions than any of the others. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  VSAM | | Correct Answer: | Correct  VSAM | |  |  |  |

* **Question 3**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | A partitioned data set or PDS consists of a directory and members. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  True | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

* **Question 4**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | z/OS uses the term 'data set' instead of the more common term \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  file | | Correct Answer: | Correct  file | |  |  |  |

* **Question 5**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | This figure illustrates 5 different data set record formats. Enter the letter of the one that illustrates **RECFM=F**. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct A | | Correct Answer: |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Evaluation Method** | **Correct Answer** | **Case Sensitivity** | | Correct*Exact Match* | A |  |  |  | | --- | |  | |  |  |  |

* **Question 6**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | In z/OS, there are no new line (NL) or carriage return and line feed (CR+LF) characters to denote the end of a record. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  True | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

* **Question 7**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Partitioned data sets are often called LPAR's. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  False | | Correct Answer: | Correct False | |  |  |  |

* **Question 8**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | The three basic JCL statements are: |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  EXEC, DD and JOB | | Correct Answer: | Correct  EXEC, DD and JOB | |  |  |  |

* **Question 9**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | One of the disadvantages of JCL is that if the name of a file changes, all programs accessing that file must be changed and recompiled in order to access the file. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  False | | Correct Answer: | Correct False | |  |  |  |

* **Question 10**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Which of the following DISP= paramaters would result in the file being deleted at the end of the job step regardless of step's completion status? **Check all that apply.** |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answers: | Correct  DISP=(OLD,DELETE,DELETE) | |  | Correct  DISP=(NEW,DELETE,DELETE) | | Correct Answers: | Correct  DISP=(OLD,DELETE,DELETE) | |  | Correct  DISP=(NEW,DELETE,DELETE) | |  |  |  |

* **Question 11**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Some programs and tasks require a larger amount of JCL than a user can easily enter. JCL for these functions can be kept in procedure libraries. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  True | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

* **Question 12**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | A procedure library member contains part of the JCL for a given task - usually the variable, changing part of JCL. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  False | | Correct Answer: | Correct False | |  |  |  |

* **Question 13**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | From the z/OS UNIX shell, the \_\_\_\_\_\_ command is used to list a directory. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  ls | | Correct Answer: | Correct  ls | |  |  |  |

* **Question 14**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | To delete several lines using the TSO editor, drag the mouse over the desired lines to select them, then right-click and select 'delete' from the context menu. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  False | | Correct Answer: | Correct False | |  |  |  |

* **Question 15**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | What is "native mode" in reference to TSO? |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  Using TSO without its complementary programs, such as ISPF. | | Correct Answer: | Correct  Using TSO without its complementary programs, such as ISPF. | |  |  |  |

* **Question 16**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Which program function (PF) key do you press to obtain ISPF Help? |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  PF1 | | Correct Answer: | Correct  PF1 | |  |  |  |

* **Question 17**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Name the two TSO commands used to access z/OS UNIX. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answers: | Correct  ISHELL | |  | Correct  OMVS | | Correct Answers: | Correct  ISHELL | |  | Correct  OMVS | |  |  |  |

* **Question 18**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | The ISPF Edit 'dd/dd' line command is used to delete a block of lines from a dataset. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  True | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

* **Question 19**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | The first general purpose computer, introduced by IBM in 1964, was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  System/360 | | Correct Answer: | Correct  System/360 | |  |  |  |

* **Question 20**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Online transaction processing (OLTP) is the running of jobs on the mainframe without user interaction. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  False | | Correct Answer: | Correct False | |  |  |  |

* **Question 21**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Batch processing is the running of jobs on the mainframe without user interaction. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  True | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

* **Question 22**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | In the early days of computing, mainframe computers were not just the largest computers; they were the only computers and few businesses could afford them. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  True | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

* **Question 23**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Most mainframe workloads fall into one of two categories: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  batch processing, online transaction processing | | Correct Answer: | Correct  batch processing, online transaction processing | |  |  |  |

* **Question 24**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | The techniques of multiprogramming and multiprocessing make z/OS ideally suited for processing workloads that require many input/output (I/O) operations. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  True | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

* **Question 25**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Which of the following z/OS components manages the processing in the system according to the company's business goals, such as response time. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  Workload Management (WLM) | | Correct Answer: | Correct  Workload Management (WLM) | |  |  |  |

* **Question 26**

0 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | A control block is a hardware component that plays a role in communication of data between the CPU and external devices. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect  True | | Correct Answer: | Correct False | |  |  |  |

* **Question 27**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | What is an address space? |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  The range of virtual addresses that the operating system assigns to a user or separately running program. | | Correct Answer: | Correct  The range of virtual addresses that the operating system assigns to a user or separately running program. | |  |  |  |

* **Question 28**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | For the processor to execute a program instruction, both the instruction and the data it references must be in central storage. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  True | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

* **Question 29**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Central storage is the mainframe name for what is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a desktop computer. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  RAM | | Correct Answer: | Correct  RAM | |  |  |  |

* **Question 30**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | The hardware component that translates virtual addresses into a physical location in central storage is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hardware. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  DAT | | Correct Answer: | Correct  DAT | |  |  |  |

* **Question 31**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Central storage is divided up into equal-sized chunks called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  frames | | Correct Answer: | Correct  frames | |  |  |  |

* **Question 32**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Dynamic address translation, or DAT, is defined as: |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  the process of translating a virtual address during a storage reference into the corresponding real address. | | Correct Answer: | Correct  the process of translating a virtual address during a storage reference into the corresponding real address. | |  |  |  |

* **Question 33**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | z/OS keeps only the active portions of each program in central storage. It keeps the rest of the code and data in files called page data sets on auxiliary storage. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  True | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

* **Question 34**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Processors may be shared among LPARs. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  True | | Correct Answer: | Correct True | |  |  |  |

* **Question 35**

0 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Memory can be shared among LPARs. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Incorrect  True | | Correct Answer: | Correct False | |  |  |  |

* **Question 36**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Current mainframes have more than 16 channels and use \_\_\_\_ hexadecimal digits as the channel portion of an address. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  2 | | Correct Answer: | Correct  2 | |  |  |  |

* **Question 37**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Which of the following are possible characterizations of processor units (PUs or engines). Select **all** that apply., |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answers: | Correct  CP | |  | Correct  zAAP | |  | Correct  zIIP | |  | Correct  IFL | | Correct Answers: | Correct  CP | |  | Correct  zAAP | |  | Correct  zIIP | |  | Correct  IFL | |  |  |  |

* **Question 38**

1 out of 1 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Just like the first mainframes, zSeries mainframes have a single Central Processing Unit (CPU), although of course it is many times more powerful than the CPU of the original mainframes. |  |  |  |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Selected Answer: | Correct  False | | Correct Answer: | Correct False | |  |  |  |

* **Question 39**

4 out of 4 points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | | | |
|  | Match each kind of VSAM data set with its definition. |  |  |  |
| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | Question | Correct Match | Selected Match | | Entry Sequence Data Set (ESDS) | Correct B.  This form of VSAM keeps records in sequential order. Records can be accessed sequentially. It is used by IMS, DB2, and z/OS UNIX. | Correct B.  This form of VSAM keeps records in sequential order. Records can be accessed sequentially. It is used by IMS, DB2, and z/OS UNIX. | | Linear Data Set (LDS) | Correct D.  This is, in effect, a byte-stream data set and is the only form of a byte-stream data set in traditional z/OS files (as opposed to z/OS UNIX files). A number of z/OS system functions use this format heavily, but it is rarely used by application programs. | Correct D.  This is, in effect, a byte-stream data set and is the only form of a byte-stream data set in traditional z/OS files (as opposed to z/OS UNIX files). A number of z/OS system functions use this format heavily, but it is rarely used by application programs. | | Key Sequence Data Set (KSDS) | Correct A.  This is the most common use for VSAM. Each record has one or more key fields and a record can be retrieved (or inserted) by key value. This provides random access to data. Records are of variable length. | Correct A.  This is the most common use for VSAM. Each record has one or more key fields and a record can be retrieved (or inserted) by key value. This provides random access to data. Records are of variable length. | | Relative Record Data Set (RRDS) | Correct C.  This VSAM format allows retrieval of records by number; record 1, record 2, and so forth. This provides random access and assumes the application program has a way to derive the desired record numbers. | Correct C.  This VSAM format allows retrieval of records by number; record 1, record 2, and so forth. This provides random access and assumes the application program has a way to derive the desired record numbers. | | |  |  |  |