

Cobol Job Interview Questions And Answers



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Cobol Interview Questions And Answers Guide.

Question - 1:

When redefining x(10) with x(20), where the extra 10 will come.. pls answer this ques?

Ans:

No Answer is Posted For this Question

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Question - 2:

What is the use of EVALUATE statement?

Ans:

Evaluate is like a case statement and can be used to replace nested Ifs. The difference between EVALUATE and case is that no 'break' is required for EVALUATE i.e. control comes out of the EVALUATE as soon as one match is made.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 3:

How do you come out of an EVALUATE statement?

Ans:

After the execution of one of the when clauses, the control is automatically passed on to the next sentence after the EVALUATE statement. There is no need of any extra code.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 4:

What is a scope terminator Give example?

Ans:

Scope terminator is used to mark the end of a verb e.g. EVALUATE, END-EVALUATE; IF, END-IF.

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Question - 5:

When would you use in-line perform?

Ans:

When the body of the perform will not be used in other paragraphs. If the body of the perform is a generic type of code (used from various other places in the program), it would be better to put the code in a separate Para and use PERFORM Para name rather than in-line perform.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 6:

What the difference is between CONTINUE and NEXT SENTENCE ?

Ans:

They appear to be similar, that is, the control goes to the next sentence in the paragraph. But, Next Sentence would take the control to the sentence after it finds a full stop (.). Check out by writing the following code example, one if sentence followed by 3 display statements (sorry they appear one line here because of formatting restrictions) If 1 0 then next sentence end if display 'line 1' display 'line 2'. display 'line 3'. Note- there is a dot (.) only at the end of the line.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 7:

How many bytes does a S9(7) COMP-3 field occupy?

**Ans:**

It will take 4 bytes. Sign is stored as hex value in the last nibble. General formula is $\text{INT}((n2) + 1)$, where $n=7$ in this example.

[View All Answers](#)**Question - 8:**

What is Static and Dynamic linking?

Ans:

In static linking, the called subroutine is link-edited into the calling program, while in dynamic linking, the subroutine & the main program will exist as separate load modules. You choose static dynamic linking by choosing either the DYNAM or NODYNAM link edit option. (Even if you choose NODYNAM, a CALL identifier (as opposed to a CALL literal), will translate to a DYNAMIC call). A statically called subroutine will not be in its initial state the next time it is called unless you explicitly use INITIAL or you do a CANCEL. A dynamically called routine will always be in its initial state.

[View All Answers](#)**Question - 9:**

What is AMODE(24), AMODE(31), RMODE(24) and RMODE(ANY) (applicable to only MVSESA Enterprise Server) ?

Ans:

These are compile link edit options. AMODE stands for Addressing mode and RMODE for Residency mode.

AMODE(24) - 24 bit addressing;

AMODE(31) - 31 bit addressing

AMODE(ANY) - Either 24 bit or 31 bit addressing depending on RMODE.

RMODE(24) - Resides in virtual storage below 16 Meg line. Use this for 31-bit programs that call 24-bit programs. (OSVS Cobol pgms use 24-bit addresses only).

RMODE(ANY) - Can reside above or below 16 Meg line.

[View All Answers](#)**Question - 10:**

What is SSRANGE, NOSSRANGE?

Ans:

These are compiler options with respect to subscript out of range checking. NOSSRANGE is the default and if chosen, no run time error will be flagged if your index or subscript goes out of the permissible range.

[View All Answers](#)**Question - 11:**

How do you set a return code to the JCL from a COBOL program?

Ans:

Move a value to RETURN-CODE register. RETURN-CODE should not be declared in your program.

[View All Answers](#)**Question - 12:**

How can you submit a job from COBOL programs?

Ans:

Write JCL cards to a dataset with xxxxxxxx SYSOUT= (A, INTRDR) where 'A' is output class, and dataset should be opened for output in the program. Define a 80 byte record layout for the file.

[View All Answers](#)**Question - 13:**

What are the differences between OS VS COBOL and VS COBOL II?

Ans:

OSVS Cobol pgms can only run in 24-bit addressing mode, VS COBOL II pgms can run either in 24 bit or 31-bit addressing modes.

- * I) Report writer is supported only in OSVS Cobol.
- * II) USAGE IS POINTER is supported only in VS COBOL II.
- * III) Reference modification e.g. WS-VAR(12) is supported only in VS COBOL II.
- * IV) EVALUATE is supported only in VS COBOL II.
- * V) Scope terminators are supported only in VS COBOL II.
- * VI) OSVS Cobol follows ANSI 74 stds while VS COBOL II follows ANSI 85 stds.
- * VII) Under CICS Calls between VS COBOL II programs are supported

[View All Answers](#)**Question - 14:**

What are the steps you go through while creating a COBOL program executable?

Ans:

DB2 precompiled (if embedded SQL used), CICS translator (if CICS pgm), COBOL compiler, Link editor. If DB2 program, create plan by binding the DBRMs.

[View All Answers](#)**Question - 15:**

Can you call an OS VS COBOL pgm from a VS COBOL II pgm ?

**Ans:**

In non-CICS environment, it is possible. In CICS, this is not possible.

[View All Answers](#)**Question - 16:**

What is an in line PERFORM When would you use it anything else to say about it?

Ans:

The PERFORM and END-PERFORM statements bracket all COBOL II statements between them. The COBOL equivalent is to PERFORM or PERFORM THRU a paragraph. In line, PERFORM's work as long as there are no internal GO TOs, not even to an exit. The in line PERFORM for readability should not exceed a page length - often it will reference other PERFORM paragraphs.

[View All Answers](#)**Question - 17:**

What COBOL construct is the COBOL II EVALUATE meant to replace?

Ans:

EVALUATE can be used in place of the nested IF THEN ELSE statements.

[View All Answers](#)**Question - 18:**

Explain how to differentiate call by context by comparing it to other calls?

Ans:

The parameters passed in a call by context are protected from modification by the called program. In a normal call, they can be modified.

[View All Answers](#)**Question - 19:**

Explain how will you differentiate between an internal and an external sort, the pros and cons, internal sort syntax etc

Ans:

An external sort is not COBOL; it is performed through JCL and PGM=SORT. It is understandable without any code reference. An internal sort can use two different syntax's 1.) USING, GIVING sorts are comparable to external sorts with no extra file processing; 2) INPUT PROCEDURE, OUTPUT PROCEDURE sorts allow for data manipulation before and/or after the sort.

[View All Answers](#)**Question - 20:**

What is the difference between comp and comp-3 usage Explain other COBOL usages?

Ans:

Comp is a binary usage, while comp-3 indicates packed decimal. The other common usage's are binary and display. Display is the default.

[View All Answers](#)**Question - 21:**

What is the default value(s) for an INITIALIZE? What keyword will allow for an override of the default?

Ans:

INITIALIZE moves spaces to alphabetic fields and zeros to alphanumeric fields. The REPLACING option can be used to override these defaults.

[View All Answers](#)**Question - 22:**

What is the difference between a binary search and a sequential search what are the pertinent COBOL?

Ans:

In a binary search, the table element key values must be in ascending or descending sequence. The table is 'halved' to search for equal to, greater than or less than conditions until the element is found. In a sequential search, the table is searched from top to bottom, so (ironically) the elements do not have to be in a specific sequence. The binary search is much faster for larger tables, while sequential works well with smaller ones. SEARCH ALL is used for binary searches; SEARCH for sequential.

[View All Answers](#)**Question - 23:**

Why do we code S9 (4) comp. Inspite of knowing comp-3 will occupy less space?

Ans:

Here s9(4)comp is small integer ,so two words equal to 1 byte so totally it will occupy 2 bytes(4 words).here in s9(4) comp-3 as one word is equal to 12 byte.4 words equal to 2 bytes and sign will occupy 12 byte so totally it will occupy 3 bytes.

[View All Answers](#)**Question - 24:**

How do you differentiate between COBOL and COBOL-II?

**Ans:**

The following features are available with VS COBOL II

1. MVSXA and MVSESA support the compiler and the object programs it produces can be run in either 24- or 31-bit addressing mode.
2. VMXA and VMESA support the compiler and the object programs it produces can be run in either 24- or 31-bit addressing mode.
3. VSEESA supports the compiler and the object programs it produces can be run under VSEESA.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 25:

What is PERFORM what is VARYING?

Ans:

The PERFORM statement is a PROCEDURE DIVISION statement which transfers control to one or more specified procedures and controls as specified the number of times the procedures are executed. After execution of the specified procedures is completed (i.e., for the appropriate number of times or until some specified condition is met), control is transferred to the next executable statement following the PERFORM statement. There are 5 types of PERFORM statements

- * a) Basic PERFORM
- * b) PERFORM TIMES
- * c) PERFORM UNTIL
- * d) PERFORM VARYING
- * e) IN-LINE PERFORM

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 26:

What is the difference between Structured COBOL Programming and Object Alternativeyiented COBOL?

Ans:

Structured programming is a Logical way of programming, you divide the functionalities into modules and code logically. OOP is a Natural way of programming; you identify the objects first, and then write functions, procedures around the objects. Sorry, this may not be an adequate answer, but they are two different programming paradigms, which is difficult to put in a sentence or two.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 27:

Why do we code s9(4) comp In spite of knowing comp-3 will occupy less space?

Ans:

Here s9(4)comp is small integer, so two words equal to 1 byte so totally it will occupy 2 bytes(4 words).here in s9(4) comp-3 as one word is equal to 12 byte.4 words equal to 2 bytes and sign will occupy 12 byte so totally it will occupy 3 bytes.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 28:

What are the different forms of EVALUATE statement?

Ans:

```
EVALUATE SQLCODE ALSO FILE-STATUS
WHEN A=B AND C=D WHEN 100 ALSO '00'
imperative stmt imperative stmt
WHEN (D+X)/Y = 4 WHEN -305 ALSO '32'
imperative stmt imperative stmt
WHEN OTHER WHEN OTHER
imperative stmt imperative stmt
END-EVALUATE END-EVALUATE
EVALUATE SQLCODE ALSO A=B EVALUATE SQLCODE ALSO TRUE
WHEN 100 ALSO TRUE WHEN 100 ALSO A=B
imperative stmt imperative stmt
WHEN -305 ALSO FALSE WHEN -305 ALSO (A/C=4)
imperative stmt imperative stmt
```

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 29:

Is it possible that the REDEFINES clause has different picture clauses compared to the one it redefined?

Ans:

Yes, we can have different PIC clauses.

E.g.:

```
05 REGULAR-EMPLOYEES
10 LOCATION PICTURE A(8)
10 GRADE PICTURE X(4)
10 SEMI-MONTHLY-PAY PICTURE 9999V99
10 WEEKLY-PAY REDEFINES SEMI-MONTHLY-PAY
PICTURE 999V999
05 TEMPORARY-EMPLOYEE REDEFINES REGULAR-EMPLOYEE
10 LOCATION PICTURE A(8)
10 FILLER PICTURE X(6)
10 HOURLY-PAY PICTURE 99V99
```

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Question - 30:

How you can read the file from bottom?

Ans:

The question is very general. Let us look into these possibilities:

1. QSAM (sequential) file: You can run it thru SORT utility adding SEQNUM and then sort then sort by SEQNUM in DESC order
2. VSAM: In CICS, you can read backward using READREV;
3. VSAM: I Batch, unload the VSAM file using SORT in DESC order by key value

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 31:

If you are current on the owner of a set, what is the difference between obtain next and obtain first?

Ans:

There is no, difference. There is a difference between obtain first and obtain next for an area sweep, but not when current on the owner in a set.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 32:

What is a bind?

Ans:

Binding is a process that creates the access path logic for the sql statements within a COBOL program. After precompilation of a COBOL program a dbrm (has all the embedded sql statements) is created. This dbrm is then bound to form a plan (executable form of the sql statements).

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 33:

Why would you use find and get rather than to obtain?

Ans:

Find tells you whether the record is actually in the database. If it is not found you save the overhead to obtain.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 34:

What is an area sweep and when is it used?

Ans:

An area sweep accesses records based on the physical location in a database area. It can be total, meaning a record-by-record search of the area, or it can be of occurrences of records of a specific type.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 35:

What does a status return code of nn29 mean in relation to record locks?

Ans:

nn29 means that two run units are waiting to set locks on the same record and are in deadlock.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 36:

How are record locks released?

Ans:

Locks are released by a change in currency or by a commit, rollback, or finish command.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 37:

What are the types of record locks and how are they set?

Ans:

Locks may be shared or exclusive. Shared means that other run units can retrieve the record but cannot modify it. Exclusive means that other run units can neither retrieve nor modify it. Record locks may be implicit or explicit. Implicit locks are set in the ready statement usage clause. Explicit locks are set using either the keep statement or keep option of the find/obtain command.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 38:

Name the divisions, which are available in a COBOL program?

Ans:

IDENTIFICATION DIVISION, ENVIRONMENT DIVISION, DATA DIVISION, PROCEDURE DIVISION.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 39:



What are the different data types available in COBOL?

Ans:

The different data types available in COBOL are Alphanumeric (X), alphabetic (A) and numeric (9).

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 40:

What does the INITIALIZE verb do?

Ans:

Alphabetic, Alphanumeric fields & alphanumeric edited items are set to SPACES. Numeric, Numeric edited items set to ZERO. FILLER OCCURS DEPENDING ON items left untouched.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 41:

What are 77 levels used for?

Ans:

It is used in Elementary level item. It cannot be subdivisions of other items (cannot be qualified), nor can they be subdivided themselves.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 42:

What does the IS NUMERIC clause establish?

Ans:

IS NUMERIC can be used on alphanumeric items, signed numeric & packed decimal items and unsigned numeric & packed decimal items. "IS NUMERIC" return TRUE if the item only consists of 0-9. However, if the item being tested is a signed item, then it may contain 0-9, + and -.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 43:

How do you define a table/array in COBOL?

Ans:

ARRAYS. 05 ARRAY1 PIC X(9) OCCURS 10 TIMES. 05 ARRAY2 PIC X(6) OCCURS 20 TIMES INDEXED BY WS-INDEX.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 44:

What is the difference between index and subscript?

Ans:

Subscript refers to the array occurrence while index is the displacement (in no of bytes) from the beginning of the array. An index can only be modified using PERFORM, SEARCH & SET. Need to have index for a table in order to use SEARCH, SEARCH ALL.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 45:

What is the difference between SEARCH and SEARCH ALL?

Ans:

SEARCH - is a serial search. SEARCH ALL - is a binary search & the table must be sorted (ASCENDING/DESCENDING KEY clause to be used & data loaded in this order) before using SEARCH ALL.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 46:

What should be the sorting order for SEARCH ALL?

Ans:

It can be either ASCENDING or DESCENDING. ASCENDING is default. If you want the search to be done on an array sorted in descending order, then while defining the array, you should give DESCENDING KEY clause. (You must load the table in the specified order).

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 47:

What is binary search?

Ans:

Search on a sorted array. Compare the item to be searched with the item at the center. If it matches, fine else repeat the process with the left half or the right half depending on where the item lies.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 48:

My program has an array defined to have 10 items. Due to a bug, I find that even if the program access the 11th item in this array, the program does not ABEND. What is wrong with it?

**Ans:**

Must use compiler option SSRANGE if you want array bounds checking. Default is NOSSRANGE.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 49:

How do you sort in a COBOL program Give sort file definition, sort statement syntax and meaning?

Ans:

Syntax:

SORT file-1 ON ASCENDING/DESCENDING KEY....

USING file-2

GIVING file-3.

USING can be substituted by

INPUT PROCEDURE IS para-1 THRU para-2 GIVING

It can be substituted by OUTPUT PROCEDURE IS para-1 THRU para-2. file-1 is the sort (work) file and must be described using SD entry in FILE SECTION. file-2 is the input file for the SORT and must be described using an FD entry in FILE SECTION and SELECT clause in FILE CONTROL. file-3 is the out file from the SORT and must be described using an FD entry in FILE SECTION and SELECT clause in FILE CONTROL. file-1, file-2 & file-3 should not be opened explicitly. INPUT PROCEDURE is executed before the sort and records must be released to the sort work file from the input procedure. OUTPUT PROCEDURE is executed after all records have been sorted. Records from the sort work file must be returned one at a time to the output procedure.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 50:

How do you define a sort file in JCL that runs the COBOL program?

Ans:

Use the SORTWK01, SORTWK02... dd names in the step. Number of sort datasets depends on the volume of data being sorted, but a minimum of 3 is required.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 51:

What is the difference between performing a SECTION and a PARAGRAPH?

Ans:

Performing a SECTION will cause all the paragraphs that are part of the section, to be performed. Performing a PARAGRAPH will cause only that paragraph to be performed.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 52:

What the difference is between CONTINUE and NEXT SENTENCE?

Ans:

They appear to be similar, that is, the control goes to the next sentence in the paragraph. But, Next Sentence would take the control to the sentence after it finds a full stop (.). Check out by writing the following code example, one if sentence followed by 3 display statements (sorry they appear one line here because of formatting restrictions) If $I > 0$ then next sentence end if display 'line 1' display 'line 2' display 'line 3'. *** Note- there is a dot (.) only at the end of the last 2 statements, see the effect by replacing Next Sentence with Continue ***

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 53:

What does EXIT do?

Ans:

Does nothing! If used, must be the only sentence within a paragraph.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 54:

Can I redefine an X(100) field with a field of X(200)?

Ans:

Yes. Redefines just causes both fields to start at the same location. For example: 01 WS-TOP PIC X(1) 01 WS-TOP-RED REDEFINES WS-TOP PIC X(2). If you MOVE '12' to WS-TOP-RED, DISPLAY WS-TOP will show 1 while DISPLAY WS-TOP-RED will show 12.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 55:

What do you do to resolve SOC-7 error?

Ans:

Basically you need to correct the offending data. Many times the reason for SOC7 is an un-initialized numeric item. Examine that possibility first. Many installations provide you a dump for run time ABEND's (it can be generated also by calling some subroutines or OS services thru assembly language). These dumps provide the offset of the last instruction at which the ABEND occurred. Examine the compilation output XREF listing to get the verb and the line number of the source code at this offset. Then you can look at the source code to find the bug. To get capture the runtime dumps, you will have to define some datasets (SYSABOUT etc) in the JCL. If none of these are helpful, use judgment and DISPLAY to localize the source of error. Some installation might have batch program debugging tools. Use them.

[View All Answers](#)



Question - 56:

How is sign stored in Packed Decimal fields and Zoned Decimal fields?

Ans:

Packed Decimal fields: Sign is stored as a hex value in the last nibble (4 bits) of the storage. Zoned Decimal fields: As a default, sign is over punched with the numeric value stored in the last bite.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 57:

How is sign stored in a comp-3 field?

Ans:

It is stored in the last nibble. For example if your number is +100, it stores hex 0C in the last byte, hex 1C if your number is 101, hex 2C if your number is 102, hex 1D if the number is -101, hex 2D if the number is -102 etc...

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 58:

How is sign stored in a COMP field?

Ans:

It is stored in the most significant bit. Bit is ON if -ve, OFF if +ve.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 59:

What is the difference between COMP and COMP-3?

Ans:

COMP is a binary storage format while COMP-3 is packed decimal format.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 60:

What is COMP-1 and COMP-2?

Ans:

COMP-1 - Single precision floating point. It uses 4 bytes.

COMP-2 - Double precision floating point. It uses 8 bytes.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 61:

How do you define a variable of COMP-1 and COMP-2?

Ans:

There is no picture clause to be given. Example 01 WS-VAR USAGE COMP-1

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 62:

How many bytes do a S9 (7) COMP-3 field occupy?

Ans:

It will take 4 bytes to occupy. Sign is stored as hex value in the last nibble. General formula is INT((n/2) + 1)), where n=7 in this example.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 63:

What is COMP SYNC?

Ans:

Causes the item to be aligned on natural boundaries. Can be SYNCHRONIZED LEFT or RIGHT. For binary data items, the address resolution is faster if they are located at word boundaries in the memory. For example, on main frame the memory word size is 4 bytes. This means that each word will start from an address divisible by 4. If my first variable is x(3) and next one is s9(4) comp, then if you do not specify the SYNC clause, S9(4) COMP will start from byte 3 (assuming that it starts from 0). If you specify SYNC, then the binary data item will start from address 4. You might see some wastage of memory, but the access to this computational field is faster.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 64:

How do you reference the following file formats from COBOL programs?

Ans:

Fixed Block File - Use ORGANISATION IS SEQUENTIAL. Use RECORDING MODE IS F, BLOCK CONTAINS 0 . Fixed Unblocked - Use ORGANISATION IS SEQUENTIAL. Use RECORDING MODE IS F, do not use BLOCK CONTAINS Variable Block File - Use ORGANISATION IS SEQUENTIAL. Use RECORDING MODE IS V, BLOCK CONTAINS 0. Do not code the 4 bytes for record length in FD i.e. JCL rec length will be max rec length in pgm + 4 Variable Unblocked - Use ORGANISATION IS SEQUENTIAL. Use RECORDING MODE IS V, do not use BLOCK CONTAINS. Do not code 4 bytes for record length in FD i.e. JCL rec length will be max rec length in pgm + 4. ESDS VSAM file - Use ORGANISATION IS SEQUENTIAL. KSDS VSAM file - Use ORGANISATION



IS INDEXED, RECORD KEY IS, ALTERNATE RECORD KEY IS RRDS File - Use ORGANISATION IS RELATIVE, RELATIVE KEY IS Printer File - Use ORGANISATION IS SEQUENTIAL. Use RECORDING MODE IS F, BLOCK CONTAINS 0. (Use RECFM=FBA in JCL DCB).

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Question - 65:

What are the differences between COBOL and COBOL II?

Ans:

There are at least five differences: COBOL II supports structured programming by using in line PERFORMs and explicit scope terminators. It introduces new features (EVALUATE, SET, TO TRUE, CALL, BY CONTEXT, etc) It permits programs to be loaded and addressed above the 16-megabyte line. It does not support many old features (READY TRACE, REPORT-WRITER, ISAM, Etc.), and It offers enhanced CICS support.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 66:

What is an explicit scope terminator?

Ans:

A scope terminator brackets its preceding verb, e.g. IF... END-IF, so that all statements between the verb and its scope terminator are grouped together. Other common COBOL II verbs are READ, PERFORM, and EVALUATE, SEARCH and STRING.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 67:

What is an in line PERFORM? When would you use it? Anything else you wish to say about it.

Ans:

The PERFORM and END-PERFORM statements bracket all COBOL II statements between them. The COBOL equivalent is to PERFORM or PERFORM THRU a paragraph. In line PERFORMs work as long as there are no internal GO TOs, not even to an exit. The in line PERFORM for readability should not exceed a page length - often it will reference other PERFORM paragraphs.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 68:

What is the difference between NEXT SENTENCE and CONTINUE?

Ans:

NEXT SENTENCE gives control to the verb following the next period. CONTINUE gives control to the next verb after the explicit scope terminator. (This is not one of COBOL II's finer implementations). It is safest to use CONTINUE rather than NEXT SENTENCE in COBOL II.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 69:

What is the significance of above the line and below the line?

Ans:

Before IBM introduced MVS/XA architecture in the 1980's a program's virtual storage was limited to 16 Megs. Programs compiled with a 24 bit mode can only address 16 Mb of space, as though they were kept under an imaginary storage line. With COBOL II a program compiled with a 31 bit mode can be 'above the 16 Mb line'. (This 'below the line', 'above the line' imagery confuses most mainframe programmers, who tend to be a literal minded group.)

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 70:

What was removed from COBOL in the COBOL II implementation?

Ans:

Partial list: REMARKS, NOMINAL KEY, PAGE-COUNTER, CURRENT-DAY, TIME-OF-DAY, STATE, FLOW, COUNT, EXAMINE, EXHIBIT, READY TRACE and RESET TRACE.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 71:

Explain call by context by comparing it to other calls?

Ans:

The parameters passed in a call by context are protected from modification by the called program. In a normal call they are able to be modified.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 72:

What is the linkage section?

Ans:

The linkage section is part of a called program that 'links' or maps to data items in the calling program are working storage. It is the part of the called program where these share items are defined.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 73:



What is the difference between a subscript and an index in a table definition?

Ans:

A subscript is a working storage data definition item, typically a PIC (999) where a value must be moved to the subscript and then incremented or decrements by ADD TO and SUBTRACT FROM statements. An index is a register item that exists outside the program's working storage. You SET an index to a value and SET it UP BY value and DOWN BY value.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 74:

If you were passing a table via linkage, which is preferable - a subscript or an index?

Ans:

Wake up - you haven't been paying attention! It is not possible to pass an index via linkage. The index is not part of the calling programs working storage. Those of us, who've made this mistake, appreciate the lesson more than others.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 75:

Explain the difference between an internal and an external sort, the pros and cons, internal sort syntax etc?

Ans:

An external sort is not COBOL; it is performed through JCL and PGM=SORT. It is understandable without any code reference. An internal sort can use two different syntax's: 1.) USING, GIVING sorts are comparable to external sorts with no extra file processing; 2) INPUT PROCEDURE, OUTPUT PROCEDURE sorts allow for data manipulation before and/or after the sort.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 76:

When is a scope terminator mandatory?

Ans:

Scope terminators are mandatory for in-line PERFORMS and EVALUATE statements. For readability, it is recommended coding practice to always make scope terminators explicit.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 77:

In a COBOL II PERFORM statement, when is the conditional tested, before or after the perform execution?

Ans:

In COBOL II the optional clause WITH TEST BEFORE or WITH TEST AFTER can be added to all perform statements. By default the test is performed before the perform.

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Question - 78:

In an EVALUATE statement is the order of the WHEN clauses significant?

Ans:

Absolutely. Evaluation of the WHEN clauses proceeds from top to bottom and their sequence can determine results.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 79:

What is the default value(s) for an INITIALIZE and what keyword allows for an override of the default?

Ans:

INITIALIZE moves spaces to alphabetic fields and zeros to alphanumeric fields. The REPLACING option can be used to override these defaults.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 80:

What is SET TO TRUE all about, anyway?

Ans:

In COBOL II the 88 levels can be set rather than moving their associated values to the related data item. (Web note: This change is not one of COBOL II's better specifications.)

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Question - 81:

What is LENGTH in COBOL II?

Ans:

LENGTH acts like a special register to tell the length of a group or elementary item.

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Question - 82:



What is the difference between a binary search and a sequential search? What are the pertinent COBOL commands?

Ans:

In a binary search the table element key values must be in ascending or descending sequence. The table is 'halved' to search for equal to, greater than or less than conditions until the element is found. In a sequential search the table is searched from top to bottom, so (ironically) the elements do not have to be in a specific sequence. The binary search is much faster for larger tables, while sequential works well with smaller ones. SEARCH ALL is used for binary searches; SEARCH for for sequential.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 83:

What is the point of the REPLACING option of a copy statement?

Ans:

REPLACING allows for the same copy to be used more than once in the same code by changing the replace value.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 84:

How can I tell if a module is being called DYNAMICALLY or STATICALLY?

Ans:

The ONLY way is to look at the output of the linkage editor (IEWL) or the load module itself. If the module is being called DYNAMICALLY then it will not exist in the main module, if it is being called STATICALLY then it will be seen in the load module. Calling a working storage variable, containing a program name, does not make a DYNAMIC call. This type of calling is known as IMPLICITE calling as the name of the module is implied by the contents of the working storage variable. Calling a program name literal

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 85:

What is the difference between a DYNAMIC and STATIC call in COBOL?

Ans:

To correct an earlier answer: All called modules cannot run standalone if they require program variables passed to them via the LINKAGE section. Dynamically called modules are those that are not bound with the calling program at link edit time (IEWL for IBM) and so are loaded from the program library (joblib or steplib) associated with the job. For DYNAMIC calling of a module the DYNAM compiler option must be chosen, else the linkage editor will not generate an executable as it will expect u address resolution of all called modules. A Statically called module is one that is bound with the calling module at link edit, and therefore becomes part of the executable load module.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 86:

What is the difference between PIC 9.99 and 9v99?

Ans:

PIC 9.99 is a FOUR-POSITION field that actually contains a decimal point where as PIC 9v99 is THREE- POSITION numeric field with implied or assumed decimal position.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 87:

What is Pic 9v99 Indicates?

Ans:

PICTURE 9v99 is a three position Numeric field with an implied or assumed decimal point after the first position; the v means an implied decimal point.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 88:

What guidelines should be followed to write a structured COBOL prgm?

Ans:

- 1) Use 'evaluate' stmt for constructing cases.
- 2) Use scope terminators for nesting.
- 3) Use in line performs stmt for writing 'do 'constructions.
- 4) Use test before and test after in the perform stmt for writing do-while constructions.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 89:

What is the difference between SEARCH and SEARCH ALL? What is more efficient?

Ans:

SEARCH is a sequential search from the beginning of the table. SEARCH ALL is a binary search, continually dividing the table in two halves until a match is found. SEARCH ALL is more efficient for tables larger than 70 items.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 90:

What care has to be taken to force program to execute above 16 Meg line?

**Ans:**

Make sure that link option is AMODE=31 and RMODE=ANY. Compile option should never have SIZE (MAX). BUFSIZE can be 2K, efficient enough.

[View All Answers](#)**Question - 91:**

How do you submit JCL via a COBOL program?

Ans:

Use a file //dd1 DD sysout=(*, intrdr)write your JCL to this file. Pl some on try this out.

[View All Answers](#)**Question - 92:**

How to execute a set of JCL statements from a COBOL program?

Ans:

Using EXEC CICS SPOOL WRITE (var-name) END-EXEC command. Var-name is a COBOL host structure containing JCL statements.

[View All Answers](#)**Question - 93:**

Give some advantages of REDEFINES clause?

Ans:

1. You can REDEFINE a Variable from one PICTURE class to another PICTURE class by using the same memory location.
2. By REDEFINES we can INITIALISE the variable in WORKING-STORAGE Section itself.
3. We can REDEFINE a Single Variable into so many sub variables. (This facility is very useful in solving Y2000 Problem.)

[View All Answers](#)**Question - 94:**

What is the difference between static call and Dynamic call?

Ans:

In the case of Static call, the called program is a stand-alone program, it is an executable program. During run time we can call it in our called program. As about Dynamic call, the called program is not an executable program it can executed through the called program

[View All Answers](#)**Question - 95:**

What do you feel makes a good program?

Ans:

A program that follows a top down approach. It is also one that other programmers or users can follow logically and is easy to read and understand.

[View All Answers](#)**Question - 96:**

How do you code COBOL to access a parameter that has been defined in JCL? And do you code the PARM parameter on the EXEC line in JCL?

Ans:

Using JCL with sysin. //sysin dd *here u code the parameters (value) to pass in to Cobol program /* and in program you use accept variable name (one accept will read one row)/another way. 2) in jcl using parm statement ex: in exec statement parm='john','david' in Cobol pgm u have to code linkage section in that for first value you code length variable and variable name say, abc pic x(4).it will take john inside to read next value u have to code another variable in the same way above mentioned.

[View All Answers](#)**Question - 97:**

Why do we code S9 (4) comp. Inspite of knowing comp-3 will occupy less space ?

Ans:

Here s9(4)comp is small integer ,so two words equal to 1 byte so totally it will occupy 2 bytes(4 words).here in s9(4) comp-3 as one word is equal to 1/2 byte.4 words equal to 2 bytes and sign will occupy 1/2 byte so totally it will occupy 3 bytes.

[View All Answers](#)**Question - 98:**

Differentiate COBOL and COBOL-II. (Most of our programs are written in COBOLII, so, it is good to know, how, this is different from COBOL)?

Ans:

The following features are available with VS COBOL II: 1. MVS/XA and MVS/ESA support. The compiler and the object programs it produces can be run in either 24- or 31-bit addressing mode. 2. VM/XA and VM/ESA support the compiler and the object programs it produces can be run in either 24- or 31-bit addressing mode. 3. VSE/ESA supports the compiler and the object programs it produces can be run under VSE/ESA.

[View All Answers](#)**Question - 99:**



Describe the difference between subscripting and indexing?

Ans:

Indexing uses binary displacement. Subscripts use the value of the occurrence.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 100:

What is the LINKAGE SECTION used for?

Ans:

The linkage section is used to pass data from one program to another program or to pass data from a PROC to a program.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 101:

What is the Purpose of POINTER Phrase in STRING command?

Ans:

The Purpose of POINTER phrase is to specify the leftmost position within receiving field where the first transferred character will be stored

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 102:

What is the Importance of GLOBAL clause According to new standards of COBOL?

Ans:

When any data name, file-name, Record-name, condition name or Index defined in an Including Program can be referenced by a directly or indirectly in an included program, Provided the said name has been declared to be a global name by GLOBAL Format of Global Clause is01 data-1 pic 9(5) IS GLOBAL.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 103:

Difference between next and continue clause?

Ans:

The difference between the next and continue verb is that in the continue verb it is used for a situation where there is no EOF condition that is the records are to be accessed again and again in a file, whereas in the next verb the indexed file is accessed sequentially, read next record command is used.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 104:

What is difference between COBOL and VS COBOL II?

Ans:

In using COBOL on PC we have only flat files and the programs can access only limited storage, whereas in VS COBOL II on M/F the programs can access up to 16MB or 2GB depending on the addressing and can use VSAM files to make I/O operations faster.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 105:

What is the difference between external and global variables?

Ans:

Global variables are accessible only to the batch program whereas external variables can be referenced from any batch program residing in the same system library.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 106:

What happens when we move a comp-3 field to an edited (say z (9). ZZ-)?

Ans:

The editing characters r to be used with data items with usage clause as display which is the default. When u tries displaying a data item with usage as computational it does not give the desired display format because the data item is stored as packed decimal. So if u want this particular data item to be edited u have to move it into a data item whose usage is display and then have that particular data item edited in the format desired.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 107:

What divisions, sections and paragraphs are mandatory for a COBOL program?

Ans:

IDENTIFICATION DIVISION and PROGRAM-ID paragraph are mandatory for a compilation error free COBOL program.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 108:

What is the difference between Structured COBOL Programming and Object Alternativeyiented COBOL programming?

Ans:



Structured programming is a Logical way of programming, you divide the functionalities into modules and code logically. OOP is a Natural way of programming; you identify the objects first, and then write functions, procedures around the objects. Sorry, this may not be an adequate answer, but they are two different programming paradigms, which is difficult to put in a sentence or two.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 109:

What is the difference between index and subscript?

Ans:

Subscript refers to the array of occurrence, where as Index represents an occurrence of a table element. An index can only modified using perform, search & set. Need to have an index for a table in order to use SEARCH and SEARCH All.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 110:

What is Redefines clause?

Ans:

Redefines clause is used to allow the same storage allocation to be referenced by different data names.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 111:

How many sections are there in data division?

Ans:

SIX SECTIONS

- 1. FILE SECTION
- 2. WORKING-STORAGE SECTION
- 3. LOCAL-STORAGE SECTION
- 4. SCREEN SECTION
- 5. REPORT SECTION
- 6. LINKAGE SECTION

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