Self-test TSO/E REXX

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INTRODUCTION TO THE SELF-TEST TSO/E REXX

This test will help you determine if you've obtained the objectives of the course TSO/E REXX, or if you would benefit from following the course.

The test itself consists of 20 multiple-choice questions. This will take you 15 to 20 minutes to complete.

Some questions only have one answer. Others have multiple answers. In that case, the number of expected answers is indicated.

Write down your answer(s) and compare with the given solutions which you can find at the end. Depending upon your score, you will also find our recommendation concerning the course TSO/E REXX.

QUESTIONS SELF-TEST TSO/E REXX

1. Complete correctly:
   A REXX program (or REXX EXEC) called `DEMO` is stored in the partitioned dataset `TBISUSR.REXXCRS.EXEC`. Execution is possible...

   O (a) ... via the TSO command: `EXEC 'TBISUSR.REXXCRS.EXEC(DEMO)' EXEC`, without any additional allocation.

   O (b) ... only after allocation of the partitioned dataset `TBISUSR.REXXCRS.EXEC` to the `DD` NAME `SYSEXEC`, via the command: `TSO DEMO`.

   O (c) ... via the TSO command: `CALL 'TBISUSR.REXXCRS.EXEC(DEMO)'`, without any additional allocation.

   O (d) ... only after compilation to COBOL, and via the TSO command:
   `CALL 'TBISUSR.REXXCRS.EXEC(DEMO)'.`

2. Indicate what is not correct in a REXX program.

   O (a) A REXX clause can be coded in uppercase, lowercase or mixed case.

   O (b) Multiple instructions can be coded on 1 line, as long as they are separated by a ','

   O (c) A REXX program should start with a comment clause `/* REXX */`

   O (d) Continuation of REXX instructions is achieved by using a ',' as a continuation indicator

3. Complete correctly:
   When defining a variable in REXX, one can use up to 250 characters to name the variable. The initial value will be...

   O (a) ... all blanks

   O (b) ... the NULL value

   O (c) ... the name of the variable in the same (mixed) case as the name.

   O (d) ... the name of the variable in uppercase

4. Consider the following:

```
name    = 'John'
number1 = number2
number2 = 5
```

   Which of the following REXX expressions will generate an error?

   O (a) `10 / number1`

   O (b) `name || 'number2'`

   O (c) `number2 * 3`

   O (d) `name > number2`

5. Consider the following clauses:

```
var_1 = 2
var_2 = 3
IF var_1 = var_2
THEN
     var_3 = var_1
     var_4 = var_2
     var_5 = var_2 + var_1
ELSE
     var_3 = var_2
     var_4 = var_1
     var_5 = var_2 - var_1
SAY "result = " var_3 var_4 var_5
```

What will happen when this REXX is executed:

O (a) output on the terminal: `result = 2 3 5`

O (b) output on the terminal: `result = 3 2 1`

O (c) output on the terminal: `result = var_3 var_4 var_5`

O (d) the program will terminate with an error

6. Which of the following are correct? (2 answers)

[_] [a]
```
IF var_1 = var_2 THEN var_1 = var_1 + 1 ; ELSE var_1 = var_1 + 2
```

[_] [b]
```
IF var_1 = var_2 THEN var_1 = var_1 + 1 ELSE var_1 = var_1 + 2
```

[_] [c]
```
IF var_1 = var_2 THEN
   DO
     var_1 = var_1 + 1
   END
ELSE var_1 = var_1 + 2
```

[_] [d]
```
IF var_1 = var_2
   DO
    THEN var_1 = var_1 + 1
    ELSE var_1 = var_1 + 2
   END
```

7. Which is correct?

O (a)
```
CASE
 WHEN expression_1 THEN  action-1
 WHEN expression_2 THEN  action-2
 OTHERWISE               action-3
END
```

O (b)
```
SELECT
 WHEN expression_1 THEN  action-1
 WHEN expression_2 THEN  action-2
 OTHERWISE               action-3
END
```

O (c)
```
CASE
 WHEN expression_1 THEN  action-1
 WHEN expression_2 THEN  action-2
 ELSE                    action-3
END
```

O (d)
```
SELECT
 WHEN expression_1 THEN  action-1
 WHEN expression_2 THEN  action-2
 ELSE                    action-3
END
```

8. Complete correctly:
The `EXIT` clause ends...

O (a) ... a loop unconditionally and continues with the next clause after the loop.

O (b) ... a loop and EXEC unconditionally, but doesn't return to the caller of the EXEC.

O (c) ... a loop and EXEC unconditionally, returns to the caller of the EXEC and provides a return code.

O (d) ... a loop and EXEC unconditionally, returns to the caller of the EXEC, but doesn't provide a return code.

9. To receive input from the screen, we use the command:

O (a) `READ`

O (b) `PULL`

O (c) `ACCEPT`

O (d) `RECEIVE`

10. Indicate the correct statement:
REXX functions consist of a function name, immediately followed by its arguments coded between parentheses and separated by commas.

O (a) This is only true if there are arguments, otherwise the parentheses must be excluded.

O (b) This is also true if there are no arguments, but the parentheses can be omitted.

O (c) This is also true if there are no arguments, the parentheses must be included.

O (d) This is always true, since there are no functions without arguments.

11. Given that `var_1 = 'Abc123'`, what is the result of `DATATYPE(var_1,N)`?

O (a) `'123'`

O (b) `'Abc123'`

O (c) `1`

O (d) `0`

12. What is the result of `TRUNC(12.3456,3)`?

O (a) `12.3`

O (b) `12.3000`

O (c) `12.346`

O (d) `12.345`

13. Complete correctly:
When calling a subroutine with the clause `CALL 'SUBROUT1'`,...

O (a) ... the external subroutine `SUBROUT1` will be executed, bypassing any internal subroutines.

O (b) ... the internal subroutine `SUBROUT1` will be executed; external subroutines aren't called.

O (c) ... the internal subroutines will be searched for `SUBROUT1`; only if there isn't an internal one, the external `SUBROUT1` will be executed.

O (d) ... an error will occur; subroutine names must never be coded between quotes.

14. Concerning the shielding of variables of an internal subroutine from the main EXEC part, which of the following is correct:

O (a) One can not shield variables in a subroutine from the main EXEC, only from other subroutines.

O (b) One can shield the variables by using the clause:
```
CALL SUBROUT1 PROCEDURE
```

O (c) One can shield the variables by defining the start clause of a subroutine:
```
SUBROUT1: PROCEDURE
```

O (d) One can shield the variables by defining the start clause of a subroutine:
```
SUBROUT1: SHIELDED
```

15. When a `RETURN` clause is used in a subroutine, a value can be passed back to the calling EXEC. Which statements are correct? (2 answers)

[_] [a] This value must be numeric.

[_] [b] This value can be alphanumeric.

[_] [c] This value is stored in the system variable `RC`.

[_] [d] This value is stored in the system variable `RESULT`.

16. If I want to fill the variable `DAY` with '`01`', the variable `MONTH` with '`January`' and the variable `YEAR` with '`2009`', which would be a correct way to do so, if the data '`01 January 2009`' is read from the input screen?

O (a)
```
PARSE PULL DAY MONTH YEAR
```

O (b)
```
PULL DATE
PARSE VALUE DATE DAY MONTH YEAR
```

O (c)
```
PULL DATE
PARSE VALUE DATE WITH DAY MONTH YEAR
```

O (d)
```
PULL DATE
PARSE VAR DATE DAY MONTH YEAR
```

17. To pass commands to a specific host environment (ex. TSO), which clause must be used?

O (a)
```
HOST TSO
```

O (b)
```
HSTADDRS TSO
```

O (c)
```
ADDRESS  TSO
```

O (d)
```
EXEC TSO
```

18. REXX has extended tracing possibilities, even interactively. Which command activates the interactive trace?

O (a) `TRACE R`

O (b) `TRACE ?R`

O (c) `TRACE IR`

O (d) `INTTRACE R`

19. Complete correctly (2 answers):
Stem variables are used in REXX...

[_] [a] ... for loop processing as e.g.

```
DO STEM = 1 TO 10
     var(STEM) = x
END
```

[_] [b] ... for using hidden variables as e.g.

```
INFO[STEM] = "secret information"
```

[_] [c] ... for working with static arrays e.g.

```
MONTH.1 = "January"
MONTH.2 = "February"
  ...
MONTH.12 = "December"
```

[_] [d] ... for working with dynamic lists of variables e.g.

```
DO LOOP = 1
  PULL VAR.LOOP
  IF VAR.LOOP = 'STOP' THEN LEAVE
END
```

20. What is no prerequisite for using the `EXECIO` command?

O (a) The dataset must be sequential or a member of a partitioned dataset.

O (b) The dataset must be allocated to a file name or `DD` name.

O (c) The dataset must be exclusively enqueued `(DISP=OLD` or `NEW)`.

O (d) TSO or MVS environment must be active.

EVALUATION.

Here are the correct answers to all questions:

1. a
2. a
3. d
4. a
5. d
6. a c
7. b
8. c
9. b
10. c
11. d
12. d
13. a
14. c
15. b d
16. a
17. c
18. b
19. c d
20. c

Give 1 point per correctly answered question. A question is correctly answered if all indicated answers are given.

If your score is more than 80%, you do not have to follow the course. You have now mastered the necessary knowledge to follow the course Advanced TSO/E REXX.

When you have a score between 50% and 80%, following the course TSO/E REXX can improve your knowledge.

When your score is less than 50%, we strongly suggest you to follow this course TSO/E REXX.