

01	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
02	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
03	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
04	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
05	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
06	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
07	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
08	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
09	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
10	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
11	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
12	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
13	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E

14	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
15	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
16	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
17	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
18	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
19	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
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22	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
23	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
24	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
25	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
26	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E

27	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
28	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
29	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
30	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
31	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
32	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
33	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
34	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
35	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
36	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
37	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
38	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
39	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

COMMON

SBFGKA56

RPG401b COMMON Associate Certified Application
Developer - ILE RPG Programmer

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

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- the exam code, SBFGKA56
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QUESTION 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following DDS keywords are used in a physical file to control the order in which records are retrieved when processed with keyed sequential access? (Choose two.)

- ☐ A UNIQUE
- ☒ B FIFO
- ☒ C LIFO
- ☐ D REF
- ☐ E VALUES

ANSWER B - C

WHY In a physical file, FIFO (First In, First Out) and LIFO (Last In, First Out) are the keywords that control the sequence in which records with duplicate keys are retrieved. UNIQUE enforces key uniqueness, REF references a field's definition from another file, and VALUES restricts valid values for a field — none of these control retrieval order.

QUESTION 2

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are valid benefits of binding modules into a service program rather than binding them directly into a calling program? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Reduces the size of the calling program because shared code is loaded once
- ☒ **B** Allows procedures to be replaced or updated without re-binding every calling program
- ☐ **C** Eliminates the need for a binding directory in the calling program
- ☐ **D** Allows the use of MAIN as the entry procedure
- ☐ **E** Forces all procedures to use the same activation group

ANSWER A - B

WHY Binding modules into a service program and then referencing that service program from a binding directory lets multiple programs share the same code in memory (smaller programs and less duplication). It also makes updates easier: you can replace the service program and re-bind only the new service program, without touching every calling program. Binding directories are still required. MAIN is the entry procedure for a program, not a service program. Service programs and calling programs can share the same activation group but they are not forced to.

QUESTION 3

TRUE FALSE

In free-form RPG IV, the %NULLIND built-in function can only be used with character and graphic data types.

- ☐ **A** True
- ☒ **B** False

ANSWER B

WHY False. %NULLIND can be used with any data type that supports null values — character, graphic, numeric, integer, floating point, date, time, timestamp, etc. It is not restricted to character and graphic types.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

What is the default storage location for the working variables and parameters of a subprocedure in ILE RPG IV?

- ☐ A Static storage in the program
- ☐ B Static storage in the default activation group
- ☒ C Automatic storage (stack)
- ☐ D Local data area (*LDA)

ANSWER C

WHY Subprocedures in ILE RPG IV have automatic storage by default, which is allocated on the call stack when the subprocedure is invoked and released when it returns. Only with the STATIC keyword on the DCL-PI or DCL-S does the storage become static.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

Which SQL statement must be coded before any other SQL statements in an RPG IV module so that the SQL precompiler can recognize and process them?

- ☐ A EXEC SQL SET OPTION;
- ☒ B EXEC SQL INCLUDE SQLCA;
- ☐ C EXEC SQL CONNECT;
- ☐ D EXEC SQL BEGIN DECLARE SECTION;

ANSWER B

WHY The EXEC SQL INCLUDE SQLCA; statement is used by the SQL precompiler to copy the SQL Communications Area into the source member. While modern RPG code can use SET OPTION as the first SQL statement, the historically required statement that the precompiler looks for to identify the start of SQL statements is INCLUDE SQLCA. SET OPTION only sets run-time options, INCLUDE SQLCA defines the SQLCA structure, and CONNECT is used to establish a remote connection.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

On IBM i, which object type identifies a physical file in a library?

- ☒ **A *FILE with attribute PF**
- ☐ B *FILE with attribute LF
- ☐ C *DTAQ
- ☐ D *FILE with attribute PRTF

ANSWER A

WHY A physical file on IBM i has object type *FILE and attribute PF (Physical File). Logical files have attribute LF, printer files have attribute PRTF, and data queues have object type *DTAQ.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

What is the purpose of the EVAL operation code in fixed-form RPG IV?

- ☐ A To perform a numeric calculation and store the result rounded to the target's decimal places
- ☒ **B To assign any expression result to a variable or expression of compatible type**
- ☐ C To call a program and pass parameters
- ☐ D To compare two character strings

ANSWER B

WHY The EVAL operation code assigns the value of any valid expression (numeric, character, date/time, etc.) to a receiving field or expression. Unlike arithmetic op codes such as ADD or MULT, EVAL does not implicitly round the result to the decimal positions of the target; that requires the %DEC or %DECH built-in function.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

Which keyword must be specified on a procedure interface or prototype to indicate that a parameter will be passed by reference and that any change to the parameter in the called procedure is visible to the caller?

- ☐ A VALUE
- ☒ B CONST
- ☐ C OPTIONS(*OMIT)
- ☐ D NOPASS

ANSWER B

WHY By default, RPG IV passes parameters by reference, and the CONST keyword in particular signals that the parameter is passed by reference but only as input (read-only). The VALUE keyword passes by value (a copy is made). OPTIONS(*OMIT) allows the caller to omit the argument, and NOPASS allows a parameter to be left off the end of the parameter list. For pass-by-reference where changes are reflected back to the caller, parameters are simply not specified with VALUE or CONST.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

An ILE service program uses a binding directory that references modules A, B, and C. Module B is updated and the service program is re-created. What happens to the procedures from module C?

- ☒ A They must be re-bound because the entire service program was re-created
- ☐ B They are automatically refreshed with no further action
- ☐ C They are removed from the service program
- ☐ D They must be exported again individually

ANSWER A

WHY When a service program is re-created, all of its bound modules (A, B, and C) are bound into it again from scratch. So procedures from module C must be re-bound, even though that module was not changed. This is one of the key differences between a *SRVPGM and a *PGM bound by copy from a binding directory: every refresh re-binds everything.