

TYIT-SEMESTER VI**Geographic Information System**

Sl No	Question	OPTION_1	OPTION_2	OPTION_3	OPTION_4
1	Which system is designed to capture,store,manipulate,analyse,manage and present spatial or geographic data	Satellite	WEB	Database	GIS
2	What are the two abstractions of Real Objects in GIS	Discrete,continuous	Integer,float	Char,String	CLOB,BLOB
3	By spatial data we mean data that has	Complex values	Positional values	Graphic values	Decimal values
4	Which of the following is related to GIS	Euclidean Space	Ramanujan Space	Pythagorean Space	Einstein space
5	Among the following which do not come under the components of GIS?	Hardware	Software	Data	Compiler
6	which talks about scientific discipline of study in academia	GIScience	GPS	Computer Science	Data Science
7	which are the two types of spatial data	Integer,Char	float,string	BLOB,CLOB	Raw,Dervied
8	What is DEM?	Discrete Elevation model	Data Elevation Model	Digital Elevation Model	Decision Enterprise Model
9	A reference tool showing the outlines of selected natural and man-made features of the Earth is	Topographic Map	Thematic Map	World Map	Digital Map
10	Which Database system offers the underlying database technology for geographic information systems and other applications	Relational DataBase System	Object Oriented DataBase System	Spatial Data Base System	Object Relational DataBase System
11	Which of the following is not full fledged GIS packages?	ILSIS	ArcGIS	QGIS	AutoCAD
12	Which of the following device can be using create hard copy of map data?	Printer	Magnetic tape	Internet	CD-ROM Or DVD

13	What is the full form of DBMS?	Database Monitoring System	Database Management System	Database Manufacturing System	Data Maintenance System
14	Which one of the following is not a reason for which DBMS is used with GIS?	A DBMS supports the storage and manipulation of very large data sets	A DBMS can be instructed to guard over data correctness	DBMS can also be used to represent graphics	A DBMS supports the concurrent use of the same data set by many users
15	Data integrity constraints are used to _____.	Control who is allowed access to the data	Prevent users from changing the values stored in the table	Ensure that duplicate records are not entered into the table	Improve the quality of data entered for a specific property
16	The use of backup and recovery in DBMS is _____.	To restore a computer to an operational state following a disaster	To reduce redundancy in data	Enforcing integrity rules	To allow concurrent use
17	Which one of the following is not required while a relation is created?	name	purpose	attributes	domain of each attribute
18	The set of tuples in a relation at some point in time is called _____.	relation schema	relation attributes	relation instance	relation domain
19	SDI stands for _____.	Spatial Data Interchange	Spatial Data Infrastructure	Spatial Data Infrastructure	Spatial Data Infrastructure
20	Which one of the following attributes can be considered as a key attribute?	Id	Name	City	Department
21	History of a data set is known as	Geographical database	Lineage	Georeferencing	History
22	Completeness refers to ____	Comparison of real world data with the database	Comparison of various data	Thematic Study of data	Comparison of real world data with the imaginary world
23	Which of the following is not an attribute of Logical Consistency?	Compatibility	Raster	Contradictions	Topological consistency
24	Splitting of crossing lines and erasure of dangling lines are examples of :	Non-spatial information system	Position information system	Global information system	Data Repairs
25	_____ produces a vector data set from a raster.	Bundling of data	Data cleaning	Vectorization	Pattern recognition
26	The process of joining two or more map sheets after they have separately been digitized is known as :	Edge Matching	Area marking	Boundary marking	Tabular marking

27	Which is not a data preparation function ?	Format transformation functions	Graphic element editing	Coordinate thinning	Thematic auto-correction
28	The simplest form of interpolation is known as	Spatial autocorrelation	Nearest neighbour interpolation	Pattern recognition	Contradictions
29	A continuous field does not include _____	Elevation	Geological Units	Temperature	Salinity
30	A discrete field can be represented as a polygon data layer, where each polygon has been assigned a _____ field value.	numeric	constant	double	integer
31	Which of these is not type of spatial analysis?	Spatial data Analysis	Spatial autocorrelation	Spatial stratified heterogeneity	Geospatial
32	What is reclassification?	An analytical technique based on point data.	The process of simplifying data in a data layer.	The process of combining one or more data ranges into a new data range to create a new data layer.	The process of combining two or more data layers.
33	Which of the following could you use a buffer operation for?	Calculating the area of overlap between two polygon data layers.	Calculating the number of observations within a set distance of a point, line or area feature.	Determining the area within a set distance from a point, line or area feature	Both B and C
34	What is point-in polygon overlay?	A method interpolating point data.	An overlay method used to determine which points lie within the boundary of a polygon.	An overlay method used to reclassify polygon data.	An overlay method used to determine the distance between a point and its nearest neighbouring polygon
35	What is spatial interpolation?	The process of establishing a statistical relationship between two spatially correlated variables.	The process of establishing values for areas between an existing set of discrete observations.	The process of modelling spatial pattern from a set of one or more data layers.	The process of establishing values for areas outside the boundary of an existing set of data points.

36	Which of the following overlay methods would you use to calculate the length of road within a forest polygon?	Union	Point-In-Polygon	Erase	Line-in-Polygon
37	Which of the following spatial interpolation techniques is an example of a local, exact, abrupt and deterministic interpolator?	TIN	Spatial moving average	Thiessen polygon	polygons
38	What is the difference between slope and aspect?	Slope is the gradient directly down the fall line, while aspect is the direction of the fall line relative to north.	Slope is the gradient of the fall line relative to vertical, while aspect is the direction of the fall line relative to the line of greatest slope.	Slope is the distance down the fall line from the top of the slope to its bottom, while aspect is the percentage gradient of this line averaged over its full distance.	Slope is the direction of the fall line, while aspect is the gradient of the fall line.
39	What is not needed for Successful Spatial analysis?	Competent User	Soil Sample	Appropriate Software	Appropriate Hardware
40	What is location-allocation modelling?	A method of site location based on overlaying multiple siting criteria maps	A method of allocating resources within an area of interest using buffer analyses.	A method within network analysis used to determine delivery routes.	A method of matching supply with demand across a network by locating a limited set of resources using network analysis.
41	The cadastral maps, topographical maps and the city plans come under the category of	Large scale maps	Small scale maps	Medium scale maps	All of the above
42	Which of the following are the examples of small-scale maps?	Wall maps	City plans	Atlas maps	Both (a) and (c)
43	Which of the following maps are especially prepared by the government to realize revenue and tax?	Wall maps	Topographical maps	Cadastral maps	Atlas maps
44	The scale of topographical maps varies in general from	3 inch to the mile to 3/4 inch to the mile	2 inch to the mile to 2/4 inch to the mile	1 inch to the mile to 1/4 inch to the mile	16 inch to the mile to 32 inch to the mile

45	In which of the following maps, the actual height of a region from the sea level is denoted by contour lines?	General relief map	Land-form map	Land-Slope map	Flatland-ratio map
46	When different objects are shown by various colours, the map is known as	Choro-schematic	Chorochromatic	Chorographic	Choropleth
47	Which of the following is not an example of economic map?	Land use map	Transport map	Agricultural map	Vegetation map
48	Which of the following map not comes under the category of physical map?	Mineral map	Astronomical map	Soil map	Vegetation map
49	The distribution of the elements of natural environment is denoted by	Geographical map	Physical map	Topographical map	Hypsometric map
50	In which of the following sciences maps occupy the most important place?	Oceanography	Pedology	Climatology	Military science
51	What does a map legend do?	Explain the distance on a map.	Explain the value of a map.	Explain the symbols on a map.	Explain the title of a map.