Subject:- Principles of Geographic Information Systems   **Class- TYBSCIT (SEM 6)**

SERIAL NUMBER	QUESTION	Answer A	Answer B	Answer C	Answer D
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	GIS stands for_____.	Generic Information System	Geographic Information System	Geological Information System	Geographic Information Sharing
4	GIS deals with which kind of data_____.	Numeric data	Binary data	Spatial Data	Complex data
5	By spatial data we mean data that has_____.	Complex values	Positional values	Graphic values	Decimal values
6	Which of the following is related to GIS_____.	Euclidean Space	Ramanujan Space	Pythogorian Space	Einstein space
7	Among the following which do not come under the components of GIS?	Hardware	Software	Data	Compiler
8	which talks about scientific discipline of study in academia_____.	GIScience	GPS	Computer Science	Data Science
9	which are the two types of spatial data_____.	Integer,Char	float,string	BLOB,CLOB	Raw,Dervied
10	What is DEM?	Discrete Elevation model	Data Elevation Model	Digital Elevation Model	Decision Enterprise Model
11	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
12	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
13	What is SDT?	Special Data Types	Spatial data types	Specific Data types	selctive Data Types
14	which is not phases of Spatial data base design_____.	Requirement Analysis	Logical Design	Physical Design	Manipulation of data
15	GIS uses the information from which of the following sources?	Non-spatial Information System	Spatial information System	Global Information System	Position Information System
16	Which of the following doesn't determine the capability of GIS?	Defining a map	Representing cartographic feature	Retrieving data	Transferring data
17	how many types of Geographic Phenomena are there?	one	two	three	Four
18	which of the following is an example of Human Geographical phenomena?	River Overflow	Valcano eruption	Plague deforestation	Construction of Roads
19	Properties of matter that are formed at scales below that of human perception,such as temperature and soil moisture are known as_____.	Natural fields	Artificial fields	Aggregate fields	Fields of potential
20	Tiling of the plane is a collection of plane figures that fills the plane with no overlaps and no gaps is known as_____.	Topograpic	Tessellation	contour	boundry
21	Equilateral triangles,squares and hexagons are examples of_____.	irregular tessellations	Regular tessellations	Boundaries	Land parcels
22	which data is comprised of lines or arcs_____.	Raster data	vector data	Raw data	discrete data
23	In vector data,the basic units of spatial information are_____.	points,lines(arcs) and polygons	integer,float,char	sets,bags and Array	tuples,tables,structure
24	which is used to represent area?	ARC	line	point	polygon
25	which is fuzzy boundary between two ecological communities?	Ecotone	Temperature	Rainfall	elevations
26	which is a key GIS requirement for datamanagement and integrity?	DBMS	RDBMS	TOPOLOGY	QUERY Management
27	what is NHD in terms of spatial database_____.	Native hydro dataset	National Hydrography Dataset	Natural Hydrography Dataset	Numeric Hydrography Dataser
28	which are the two approaches to represent GIS_____.	Layer-Based,Feature-Based	Map based,boundary based	Line Based,Polygon based	Vector based,Raster Based
29	Which data is the change in characteristic of a place over time_____.	Discrete data	Raw data	Vector data	temporal data
30	What is Metadata ?	It is "data about data"	It is "meteorological data"	It is " oceanic data"	It is "contour data"

31	Housewith respect to GIS is referred to as _____.	Discrete objects	Continuous fields	Geographic object	GIS object
32	Elevations with respect to GIS is referred to as_____.	Discrete Objects	Continuous fields	Geographic object	GIS object
33	Which is the application of GIS?	Map generalisation	Banking Management	Hospital Management	Manufacturing Company Management
34	A _____ might be interested in the impact of slash-and-burn practices on the populations of amphibian species in the forests of a mountain range to obtain a better understanding of long-term threats to those populations	biologist	geologist	gynocologist	data analyst
35	A _____ might want to identify the best localities for constructing buildings in an earthquake-prone area by looking at rock formation characteristics	data engineer	geological engineer	builder	architect
36	The fundamental problem that we face in many uses of GIS is that of understanding_____. phenomena that have a _____ dimension, as well as a temporal dimension_____.	temporal	data	spatial or geographic	atrribute
37	A ____ is a computer-based system that provides the following four sets of capabilities to handle georeferenced data: 1. Data capture and preparation 2. Data management, including storage and maintenance 3. Data manipulation and analysis 4. Data presentation	KIS	BIS	MIS	GIS
38	_____is the scientific field that attempts to integrate different disciplines studying the methods and techniques of handling spatial information.	Geo-Information Science	Geo-Information System	Geology Science	Life Science
39	____ is a computerized system that facilitates the phases of data entry, data management, data analysis and data presentation specifically for dealing with georeferenced data.	Geo-Information Science	geology science	geographic information system	Life Science
40	The discipline that deals with all aspects of the handling of spatial data and _____. geoinformation is called ____.	geographic life sciencce	geographic information science	geographic information system	geographic information processing
41	____ contains positional values such as (x,y) co-ordinate values	numeric	spatial	attribute	metadata
42	The technique which refers to the spatial data which is geo-referenced is called as ____	geo-referenced data	geo-spatial data	geo-attribute data	meta data
43	_____ is a specific type of information resulting from the interpretation of spatial data.	geo-referenced data	geospatial	Geoinformation	numeric data
44	A representation of some part of the real world can be considered a _____ because the representation will have certain characteristics in common with the real world.	attribute	data	model	metadata
45	A _____ is a miniature representation of some part of the real world.	model	data	attrubute	map
46	_____models (as in a database or GIS) have enormous advantages over paper models (such as maps).	Structural	Digital	Analog	data
47	_____ is the science and art of map making, functions as an interpreter, translating real world phenomena (primary data) into correct, clear and understandable representations for our use.	Cartography	photography	Data Analyst	biologist
48	A _____ is a repository for storing large amounts of data	structure	database	data	information
49	Spatial databases' are also known as_____.	Geodatabases	Monodatabases	Concurrent databases	Single database
50	House, Rainfall amount_____.	Examples of Discrete objects	Examples of Continues objects	Examples of Real Objects	Examples of Unreal Objects
51	Components of GIS System_____.	Space	Graph	Logic	Network
52	GI Science majorly contributing _____.	Data	Computer Science	Factory	Coding

53	Full Form of DEM is _____.	. Design Electric Machine	Digital Elevation Model	Design Elevation Model	Digital Elevation Map
54	_____ refers to the shape of the surface.	Application Map	Thematic Map	Calligraphy	Topography Map
55	_____is a database system	Spatial Database	Special Database	Data warehouse	Geographical Database
56	SDT means _____	A. Specific data type	B. Special data type	C. Spatial data type	D. System data type
57	Basic units of spatial information _____.	A. Point, Line, Arc	B. Data	C. Graph	D. Design
58	Which interpolation technique is not used for continuous data?	Kriging	Trend surface fitting	Digitization	Triangulation
59	What do mean by spatial data?	Inteval Data	Positional Data	Ordinal Data	Ratio Data
60	Which of the following statement is False?	Our World is dynamic	Positional data of non-geographic nature also exists	Hydrological does not require any spatial data	In GIS, professionals deal with questions related to Geographic space
61	Which one of the following is not capability of GIS?	Data capture	Data management	Data presentation	Sharing files in the network
62	_____ is not considered in a data capturing process.	Creating map	Using sensor	Manually collecting data	Buying data from some organization
63	While presenting data ____ is not important.	Audience	Programming Language	Message	Rule of aesthetics
64	Which on of the following is not related to GIS?	Geoinformatics	Geomatics	Zeology	Spatial information science
65	Which one of the following is not true in terms of data capture process?	Data can be collected from various sources	Data can contain errors	Gross errors need to be removed before using data	Data does not contain any variation in the measurement
66	Which one of the following is not key component of spatial data quality?	Audience	Postional Accuracy	Completeness	Logical Consistency
67	Modelling is also known as _____.	Analyzing Data	Representation of real world	Finding errors	Data capture
68	In order to better understand representation of phenomena and output from any analysis, we can use GIS to create ____	Audio	Visualizations	Text information	Table
69	In the complex real world our model can never be perfect, which one of the following is nor a reason for the same?	Limitation on amount of data that can be stored	Limitation on the detail we can capture	Lack of software capabilities	Limitation of time
70	Choice of representing geographic phenomena depends on _____.	analysis performed on data	software and hardware components	developer	kind of data available and data manipulation required
71	Which of the following is not the example of geographic fields?	Location of any building	Air temperature	Barometric pressure	Rainfall value
72	Which of the following is not true about 'Discrete fields'?	Discrete fields divide the study space in mutually exclusive, bounded parts, with all locations in one part having the same field value	Land classification is an example of continuous fields	Land classification is an example of discrete fields	Discrete fields make use of 'bounded' features
73	Which of the following is not true about ' Ratio Data Values'?	They allow most, if not all, forms of arithmetic computation	They have a natural zero value	Multiplication & division of values can be performed	Continuous fields can have ratio data values
74	Which of the following is true?	Fields are geographic phenomena that does not occur everywhere in the study area	Objects are geographic phenomena that occur everywhere over the study area	Fields can have only continuous values	Objects can be classified based on location, shape, size & orientation
75	Various geographic objects can have same _____.	location	shape	size	orientation
76	Geographic phenomena can not be _____.	named	assigned oreientation	georeferenced	assigned a time
77	Output of visualization process can not be _____	on computer screen	printed on paper	audio file	prejected on screen
78	GIScience is the scientific field that attemps to _____	create map	perform analysis on collected data	integrates different techniques to handle spatial information	handle only maintainence of spatial data
79	What is 'Metadata' ?	contour data	meteorological data	oceanic data	data about data
80	Collection and maintenance of base data remain the responsibility of government agencies such as_____.	National Mapping Agencies	Central Bureau of Investigation	Reserve Bank og India	Nuclear Fuel Complex
81	Quality can often defined as _____.	accuracy	fitness for use	completeness	precission

82	GIS tools are unable to help us making decision such as _____	finding area with high risk of flood	finding most likely sites for mosquito habitat	finding best bank for loan	finding area with variety of vegetation
83	Maps are always _____.	representing ordinal data	Representation of nominal data	Representation of time series	Graphical representation of real world
84	Which one of the following is not a function of database?	Creating a graph	Concurrent use	Data integrity	Query optimization
85	Successful spatial analysis requires appropriate _____.	software, hardware and internet	software, hardware, and competent user	software and internet connection	only competent user
86	Which one of the following is not true?	geodatabase is not the same thing as a GIS	geographic phenomena can have point, line and area or image characteristics	geodatabase is the same thing as a GIS	GIS knows about spatial reference system
87	Temporal attributes are related to _____.	temprature	temporary data	thematic data	time related data
88	Which of the following relationship is correct?	Point : (1-simplex)	Line : (2-simplex)	Triangle : (0-simplex)	Tetrahedrons : (3-simplex)
89	Boundary model is also known as _____.	topological data model	topological discrete model	temporal data model	temporal continuous model
90	TIN stands for _____.	Traffic Internet Network	Triangulated Irregular Network	Temperature Interface Node	Temporal Interface Node
91	A geographic field is a geographic phenomena for which , for every point in the study area _____.	a value cannot be determined	a value is not relevant	a value can be determined	a value is missing
92	Which of the following is related to GIS?	Pythagorean space	Ramanujan space	Hilbert space	Euclidean space
93	Which one of the following is not true?	A raster is a irregular tessellation with square cells (by far the most commonly used)	A raster is a regular tessellation with square cells (by far the most commonly used)	Tessellations partition the study space into cells & assign a value to each cell	Quadtree is a technique used for irregular tessellation
94	Which of the following group of relationship does not belong to the eight spatial relationships?	Disjoint, meets, equals	Disjoint, neighbour	Inside, covered by	Contains, covers, overlaps
95	Which of the following is not the rule of topological consistency in 2D space?	Every 1 - simplex must be bounded by two 0- simplices	Every 1-simplex borders two 2 - simplices	1- simpices can intersect anywhere	Around every 0 - simplex exists an alternating sequence of 1 and 2 simplices
96	Map scale can be defined as _____.	ration between number of pixel in column and row	ration between number of pixel in column and row	ration between the distance of stretch in the terrain and distance on paper map	ration between distance on paper map and the distance of same stretch in the terrain
97	Which of the following is raster representation technique?	DEM	TIN	Point	Line
98	Which one of the following, does not come under the components of GIS?	Compiler	Hardware	Software	Data
99	Which of the following doesn't determine the capability of GIS?	Generating a map	Transferring data	Retrieving data	Representing catrographic features
100	Which of the following can be considered as a benefit of GIS?	Data sharing	Accurate data information	Maintaining geo spatial data	Presence of data retrieval service
101	In which aspect of agriculture GIS can be used?	Pesticides	Fertilizer	Seed requirement	Soil analysis
102	Which one of the following is true?	Rapid earthquake damage assessment application is an example of short lived GIS applications	An automated cadastral system is an example of short lived GIS application	GISystems and GIS application are same	GIS application does not require any database management software
103	Most appropriate way to represent any object in map which does not require information of shape and size is_____.	Line	Point	Polygon	TIN
104	Spatiotemporal data models are way of organizing representations of _____ in GIS.	size and time	space and temperature	space and time	continuous field
105	Which one of the following is correct about time dimension?	time can only be considered as linear	today, last year, tomorrow are examples of absolute time	valid time is the time when event was stored in database	time can be measured along a discrete or continuous scale
106	The best way to represent telephone booth and railway track on map are using _____ and _____ respectively.	point vector layer, line vector layer	line vector layer, area vector layer	area vector layer, tetrahedron vector layer	line vector layer, point vector layer
107	The mathematical properties of the geographic space used for spatial data are : _____	Euclidean space, Ramanujan space, topological space	Euclidean space, metric space, topological space	interior and boundary, metric space, Hilbert space	interior, Hilbert space

108	Which one of the following is not functional component of GIS?	Data analysis	Data capture	Data hiding	Data storage
109	Which of the following is not full fledged GIS packages?	ILSIS	ArcGIS	QGIS	AutoCAD
110	Which of the following device can be using create hard copy of map data?	Printer	Magnetic tape	Internet	CD-ROM 0r DVD
111	What is the full form of DBMS?	Database Monitoring System	Database Management System	Database Manufacturing System	Data Maintenance System
112	Which on of the following is not a reasons 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 use to represent graphics	A DBMS supports the concurrent use of the same data set by many users
113	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
114	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
115	Which one of the following is not required while relation is created?	name	purpose	attributes	domain of each attribute
116	The set of tuple in a relation at some point in time is called _____.	relation schema	relation attributes	relation instance	relation domain
117	SDI Stands for _____.	Spatial Data Interchange	Spatial Data Instruction	Spatial Disk Infrastructure	Spatial Data Infrastructure
118	Which one of the following attribute can be considered as a key attribute?	Id	Name	City	Department
119	The relation with the attribute which is the primary key is referenced in another relation, in that another relation that attribute is called as _____.	Unique key	Foreign key	Candidate key	Super key
120	Which of the following is used to retreive the data from database?	Relational language	Compiler	Query language	Relational calculus
121	_____ works like a filter.	Intersection	Join	Attribute projection	Tuple selection
122	LAN stands for _____.	Local Area Network	Land Area Netwok	Local Attribute Network	Land Attribute Network
123	SQL stands for _____.	Spatial Query Language	Structured Query Language	Special Query Language	Structural Quality Language
124	Tuple selection operation can work on _____ input relation/relations.	three	two	one	four
125	Attribute projection operation can work on _____ input relation/relations.	four	three	two	one
126	Join operator takes _____ input relation/relations and produces _____ output relation/relations.	two, one	one, two	three, one	four, two
127	A row in a table is also known as _____.	attribute	tuple	relation	domain
128	Currently, GIS software packages are able to store spatial data in database software with the help of _____.	DBMS	Oracle	Spatial extensions	Sybase
129	Spatial database allows user to _____, _____ and _____ collections of spatial data.	analyze, create map, query	create graph, map, analysis	store, represent, create graph	store, query, manipulate
130	Series of standards relating to geodatabases are released by _____.	OGC	ISO	ECHO	UNESCO
131	Which one of the following is the process involved in spatial data capture and preparation?	Scanning and analyzing	Digitizing and Scanning	Sampling and analyzing	Making map and graph
132	SDI defines as _____.	field that attempts to integrate various techniques of handling spatial information	selection of tuples that meet the condition	the relevant base collection of technologies to provide access to spatial data	a technique to ctrate projection
133	Which one of the following is correct query?	select * where ares_size>1000 from parcel	from parcel select * where are_size>1000	area_size>1000 select * from parcel	select * from parcel where are_size>1000
134	A _____ in a relation represents a relationship among a set of values.	tuple	attribute	key	domain
135	For each attribute of a relation, there is a set of permitted values, called as the _____ of that attribute.	relation	domain	set	schema
136	Which one of the following is advantages of raster representation in GIS?	efficient representation for topology	adapts well to scale changes	efficient for image processing	allows representing networks

137	Which one of the following is disadvantages of raster representation in GIS?	difficult to implement overlay	inefficient for image processing	Complex data structure	difficulties in representing topology
138	Spatial Data capturing involves _____.	surveying engineering, photogrammetry, remote sensing and digitization	digitization, finding statistical values, creating maps	rasterization, creating maps and presenting on output device	surveying engineering and digitization
139	Which one of the following is advantages of vector representation in GIS?	efficient for image processing	adapts well to scale changes	simple data structure	simple implementation of overlays
140	Which one of the following is disadvantages of vector representation in GIS?	difficult to represent topology	cell boudaries independent of feature boundaries	complex data structure	less compact data structure
141	In spatial data preparation, semi automatic digitizing method uses device called as _____.	digitizing tablet with cursor	mouse cursor on computer moniter	scanner	line following software
142	Raster approach subdivides space into regular cells. These cells are called _____ in 2D and _____ in 3D.	pixels, voxels	voxels, pixels	2D cartesian coordinate, 3D cartesian coordinate	2D geographic coordinate, 3D geographic coordinate
143	In raster approach cell values are stored in the list can be left to right, top to bottom(not always), so this encoding is known as _____.	column ordering	row ordering	indexing	spatial data ordering
144	SDSS stands for _____.	Spatial Data Support Systems	Space Data Support Systems	Spatial Decision Support Systems	Space Decision Support Systems
145	Mark the incorrect statement from the following.	All major GIS packages provide facility to link with a DBMS	GIS packages provide facility to exchange attributes data with a DBMS	GIS packages provide support for both spatial and attribute data	Low level storage structures for vector data are much easier
146	_____ works like tuple formatter.	Attribute projection	Join	Intersection	Tuple selection
147	In GIS, data are usually grouped into _____	Tables	Layers(themes)	Objects	Set of tuples
148	In non-spatial domain, database have been in use since _____.	1970's	1989's	1960's	1950's
149	Cartography mainly deals with which of the functionality of GIS?	Spatial data capture and preparation	Spatial data analysis	Spatial data storage and maintenance	Spatial data presentation
150	To create relationship between two table what is to be used?	primary and foreign key	join	attribute projection	cartesian cross product
151	Which one of the following is incorrect?	GIS software supports spatial and attribute data	GIS offer better table functionality as compared to DBMS	GIS packages can store tabular data	DBMS offer better table functionality as compared to GIS
152	In SQL query join condition can be written in _____ clause.	from	group by	where	order by
153	What is the full form of OGC?	Open Geospatial Connection	Open Geographic Control	Open Geographic Consortium	Open Geospatial Consortium
154	During the _____, object-oriented and object relational data models were developed to represent and manage spatial data	1990's	1980's	1970's	1960's
155	Spatial information theory' is the field which focuses specifically on _____.	providing the spatial data	providing the background for the production of tools that can handle spatial data	creating maps using spatial tools	providing the background for the projection
156	Digital telephone links (ISDN) support network speed rates up to _____.	8 Mbps	2.5 Mbps	1.5 Mbps	5 Mbps
157	UMTS protocol (Universal Mobile Telecommunications System) allows digital communication of text, audio and video at a rate of approximately _____	8 Mbps	6 Mbps	4 Mbps	2 Mbps
158	The two main reference surfaces to approximate the shape of the Earth are _____.	Gid, Eid	Geoid, Ellipse	Gid, Ellipse	Geoid, Ellipsoid
159	The height of a point with respect to tide gauge is measured using technique known as _____.	Graph Levelling	Geodetic levelling	Ellipsodetic levelling	Geo leveling point
160	The local vertical datum is implemented through a _____.	Labeling Network	Levelling Network	Labeling Connection	Levelling Connection
161	_____ Coordinate Systems are used to locate data on the Earth's surface in a 3D space.	Planar	Global	Local	Parallel
162	Lines of equal longitude are called as _____	Parallels	Perpendiculars	Meridians	Deviations
163	Lines of equal latitude are called as _____	Parallels	Perpendiculars	Meridians	Deviations

#	Question	A	B	C	D
164	A _____ is a mathematically described technique to represent Earth's curved surface on a flat map	Map Selection	Map Projection	Map Distortion	Map Reference
165	UTM stands for _____	Universal Transformation Mercator	Universal Transverse Mercator	Universal Transformation Meridian	Universal Transverse Meridian
166	Which of this is not a class of map projection?	Cylindrical	Ellipsical	Conical	Azimuthal
167	GCP stands for _____	Global Control Points	Ground Control Points	Global Communication Points	Ground Communication Points
168	The Direction of gravity is known as _____.	Pump-line	Lumb-line	Glumb-line	Plumb-line
169	The height determined with respect to a tide-gauge station is known as _____ height.	Ellipsoidal	Orthometric	Geoid	GPS
170	Geoid is used to describe _____.	Heights	Width	Ranges	Weights
171	The hardware implementations set-up by a satellite-based positioning system does not include	Space Segment	Control Segment	User Segment	Time Segment
172	A satellite equipped with a clock, at a specific moment sends a radio message that includes	Clock Reading	Space Reading	Hours Reading	Seconds Reading
173	The determination of a position based on three distances is called _____	Triangulation	Trilateration	Trial	Transformation
174	Relative positioning is also known as _____	Differ Positioning	Similar positioning	Differential Positioning	Native positioning
175	_____is an integrated, systematic network of reference receivers covering a large area.	Native positioning	Differential Positioning	Network Positioning	Reference Positioning
176	The NAVSTAR Space Segment consists of _____ satellites operated by the U.S.	24	14	25	20
177	Carrier Phase Measurement works on _____ Positioning.	Relative positioning	Absolute positioning	Carrier wave	Pseudo ranging
178	GMT stands for_____.	Green Mean time	Green Medium Time	Greenwich Medium Time	Greenwich Mean Time
179	Universal Time is not classified as_____.	UT0	UT1	UT2	UTC
180	GPS: US Military, GLONASS: _____?	Indian Military	UK Military	Australian Military	Russian Military
181	Which of the following satellite based augmentation system is not operational?	North America WAAS	EGNOS	MSAS	SDCM
182	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
183	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
184	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.
185	What is not needed for Successful Spatial analysis?	Competent User	Soil Sample	Appropriate Software	Appropriate Hardware
186	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.
187	Spatial Analysis is also called one of these names?	Spatial Integration	Spatial Statistics	Spatial Unification	Spatial System
188	An area is _____has the properties of area(size)and perimeter.	one Dimentional	Two Dimentional	Three Dimentional	Zero Dimentional
189	A _____is a set of objects with similar attributes.	BLOB	Class	Aggregation	Association
190	Kriging is also called as _____.	Spatial Interpolation	Geostatistical Method	Kernal density estimation	Spatial System
191	_____Convert street addresses or street interpolation into point feature.	Geocoding	Path Distance	Networking	Coding
192	The conversion of raster data into vector data is called_____.	Rasterization	Vectorization	Spatial system	Geospatial

193	A digital image prepared from aerial photograph or other remotely sensed data, in which the displacement, caused by camera tilt and terrain relief has been removed is called_____.	Digital on/off service	Double Orthophoto quad	Digital orthophoto quad	Double on/off service
194	_____is a proprietary "ESRI" format for raster data	ESRI grod	X and Y grod	DOQ	Geospatial
195	A raster that contains cells of continuous values is called_____.	Floating point Raster	Georeference Raster	Contiguous Raster	Poly Raster
196	What does GPS stand for?	Going Places Sometimes	Global Positioning Satellites	Government Positioning Satellites	Global Positioning System
197	When was the first GPS satellite launched?	1978	1994	1776	1963
198	PPS Stand for _____.	Precise Positioning Services	Point-Point Service	Precise Positin System	Point to Point System
199	A better option for representing continuous phenomenon is the_____	Raster Data Model	Vector Data Model	Binary Data Model	Digital Data Model
200	The raster data model uses a _____to cover the space.	Regular grid	Irregular grid	one directional grid	Bi directional grid
201	Satellite image use the _____ encoding method for data storage.	Cell by cell	Run length encoding	Quad tree	Spatial System
202	What does GPS do?	Determine absolute location	Map, Analyze and process different info	To determine landscapes	To determine colleges
203	What is Glonass?	Missile Defense System	Europe's GPS system span	China's GPS System	Rissian's GPS System
204	What is the main benefit of GLONASS?	Global Orbiting Navegation Internacional System	Global Positioning Satellites	Precise Positin System	Global Russian Orbiting Navigation System
205	What is DGPS	Detectable Global Positioning System	Deliberate Global Positioning System	Discombobulated Global Positioning System	Differential Global Positioning System
206	What applications GLONASS did it have?	Regulated public service	Navigation to any side of the world	Weather transmission, communication, navigation and data recognition	For war and espionaje
207	Topological characteristics of spatial data do not include:	Adjacency	Inclusion	Connectivity	Elevation
208	Which of the following is an example of spatial analysis?	Natural vegetation on hillsides	A Checkboard pattern created by farmers	The sizes of major oceans	The flight patterns of birds
209	What is the name of the Russian equivalent of GPS?	GLONASS	GPESKI	GLASNOST	IKONOS
210	Explanatory list of symbols on a map _____.	Topology	Navigational map	Legends	Objects
211	Map that shows the continents, countries, capitals is called as _____ map	Physical	Political	Thematic	None
212	Map that shows mountains, plains, plateaus and rivers is called _____.	Political map	Physical map	Thematic map	World map
213	_____ Should be indicated at the bottom of the map	Details	Scale	States	Countries
214	The map that shows temperature, forest and minerals resources is _____.	Physical	Political	Thematic	None
215	The distance between two points on the map to corresponding distance on ground is called _____.	Scale	Sketch	Direction	None
216	Which of the following maps are especially prepared by the government to realize revenue and tax?	Wall maps	Topographical maps	Cadastral maps	Atlas maps
217	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
218	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
219	When different objects are shown by various colours, the map is known as_____.	Choro-schematic	Chorochromatic	Chorographic	Choropleth
220	Which of the following is not an example of economic map?	Land use map	Transport map	Agricultural map	Vegetation map
221	Which of the following map not comes under the category of physical map?	Mineral map	Astronomical map	Soil map	Vegetation map
222	The distribution of the elements of natural environment is denoted by_____.	Geographical map	Physical map	Topographical map	Hypsometric map
223	In which of the following sciences maps occupy the most important place?	Oceanography	Pedology	Climatology	Military science

224	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.
225	Which of the following is qualitative data?	Bankful capacity measurements	A description of flood damage	Infiltration rates	% of different land uses
226	Elevation is _____?	a compass	the height of ground above sea level	coordinates	a map
227	Map often represents _____	Abstraction of geographic reality	Abstraction of virtual reality	Abstraction of data reality	Abstraction of spatial reality
228	A cartographic grammar represents _____	Cartographic data	Cartographic maps	Cartographic rules	Cartographic locations
229	Partitioning of space into mutually exclusive cells is known as_____.	Tessellation	Tracking	Thematic Study	Tier I Study
230	Conversion of maps from one scale to another may lead to problems of _____.	Visualization	Cartographic generalization	Map characteristics	Map presentation
231	Map based scientific visualization refers to_____.	Sci Visualization	Map Visualization	Geo visualization	Point visualization
232	Translation of Spatial data from database into graphics is known as_____.	Catographic	Cartographic	Spatigraphic	Tempographic
233	In the sentence, "How do I say ? What ? To whom? ", 'How' and 'I' refers to_____.	Demographic information methods and demographer respectively	Geological methods and geologist respectively	Geographic methods and geologist respectively	Cartographic methods and Cartographer respectively
234	In the sentence, "How do I say What To whom? ", 'What' refers to_____.	Demographic information methods	Geological methods	Geographic methods	Spatial Data and its characteristics
235	Animated GIF can be seen as a_____.	draw only version of dynamic map	view only version of dynamic map	draw only version of static map	view only version of static map
236	Cartographic visualisation process is_____.	conversion of spatial data into graphics	conversion of spatial data into other form of data	conversion of spatial data into facts and figures	conversion of spatial data into reports
237	_____ is calculated as the number of cells multiplied by the cell area size	Location of an individual cell	Size of individual cell	Width of cell	Area of raster
238	NOT (LandUse = 80) would selec_____	All areas with land use class 100	Al areas with land use class 80	all areas with a different land use class than 80	all areas with land use class 80 & 100
239	NOT (LandUse = 80) can also be written as _____.	LandUse < > 80	LandUse > 80	LandUse < 80	LandUse = 80
240	Which type of query uses containment relationship?	Attribute projection query	Point in polygon query	Tuple selection query	Join selection query
241	Standard arithmetic operators in raster overlay operation are_____.	Addition & Subtraction	Multiplication	Integer & Modulo Division	All of the above
242	Map algebra equation C1 := A + 10 denotes:	add a constant factor of 10 to all cell values of raster A and store the result as output raster C1	add a constant factor of 10 to first cell value of raster A and store the result as output raster C1	add a constant factor of 10 to all first row values of raster A and store the result as output raster C1	add a constant factor of 10 to all first column values of raster A and store the result as output raster C1
243	Assignment C2 := A + B	The interactively defined selection objects like points, lines, or polygons are used 37:41in which type of query?	Will add the values of A and B cell by cell, and store the result as raster C2	Will add the first values of A and B and store the result as raster C2	Will add the anchor point values of A and B and store the result as raster C2
244	Which of the following is not standard comparison operator of raster overlay operation?	< >	> <	=	<
245	Comparison & logical operators will store values in output raster a_____.	Imaginary values	Numerical values	True & False	Zero
246	Output raster:= CON(condition; then expression; else expression) means:	condition is the tested condition, then expression is evaluated if condition holds, and else expression is evaluated if it does not hold	condition is the tested condition, then expression is evaluated if condition does not hold, and else expression is evaluated if it hold	none of the above	both are correct
247	In given assignment CON(A = forest; 10; 0) _____.	Forest is else statement, 10 is then statement & 0 is condition	Forest is condition, 10 is then statement & 0 is else statement	Forest is then statement, 10 is condition & 0 is else statement	Forest is condition, 10 is else statement & 0 is then statement

248	Given assignment CON(A = forest; 10; 0) will evaluate to _____.	10 for each cell in the output raster where the same cell in A is classified as forest	0 for each cell in the output raster where the same cell in A is classified as forest	Forest for each cell in the output raster where the same cell in A is classified as 10	Forest for each cell in the output raster where the same cell in A is classified as 0
249	What is a use of Interpolation in GIS?	to create discreate surface from continuous points	to create continuous surface from discrete points	to calculate area using some random point	to calculate area from boundary points
250	Interpolation is made possible by a principle called_____.	Spatial Autocorrelation	Spatial auto-correction	Thematic Autocorrelation	Thematic auto-correction