

PUNE VIDYARTHI GRIHA'S
COLLEGE OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
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T.Y.BSc.Information Technology
(semester-VI)

Subject-Principles of Geographic Information System

Date :

1.A GIS is a System designed to capture, store, manipulation , _____ and _____ present spatial or geographic data

- a) retrieve, manage
- b) analyze, manage
- c) analyze, retrieve
- d) manage, scale

2.GIS data represents real objects which are divided into two abstraction ____ and ____

- a) discrete, continuous
- b) discrete, categorial
- c) binary, categorial
- d) continuous, binary

3._____ is designed to dealing with the collection, storage , manipulation, analysis, visulization and displyaing geographic information.

- a)GIScience
- b)GIApplication
- c)GeoInformation
- d)GISystem

4. _____ is advocated to address a set of intellectual and scientific questions that go beyond the technical capabilities of GISystem

- a) GIScience
- b) GIApplication
- c) GeoInformation
- d) GISystem

5. _____ is one of the components of GISystem

- a) Data/Information
- b) Warehouse
- c) management
- d) Business

6. _____ database system may be defined as a database system that offers spatial data types in its data model and query language

- a) Spatial database
- b) Relational database
- c) Operational database
- d) Datawarehouse

7. At any point in time _____ represents single state affairs

- a) Static models
- b) Dynamic models
- c) both static and dynamic
- d) none of these

8. ____ is the science and art of map making and functions as an interpreter, translating real world phenomenon into clear understandable representation.

- a)Cartography
- b)Topography
- c)Geography
- d)None of these

9. A database offers number techniques to store data and allows the use of most efficient one that its support

- a) Storage reduction
- b) Storage optimization
- c) storage degradation
- d) data optimization

10. A database allows imposition of rules on stored data; rules that will be automatically checked after each update to the data it supports _____

- a) data integrity
- b) data management
- c) data authentication
- d) data authorization

11. _____ is a mathematically described technique of how to represent the earth's curved surface on a flat map

- a)Projection
- b)map
- c)forward map
- d)map projection

12. Datum transformation are transformation from ___ coordinate system to another _____ coordinate system

- a) 2D to 2D
- b) 2D to 3D
- c) 3D to 2D
- d) 3D to 3D

13. Data which is captured directly from the environment is known as _____ data

- a) primary
- b) secondary
- c) tertiary
- d) important

14. Data which is not captured directly from the environment is known as _____ data

- a) primary
- b) secondary
- c) tertiary
- d) important

15. _____ is a traditional method of obtaining spatial data is through _____ existing paper maps

- a) Digitizing
- b) scanning
- c) cartography
- d) vectorization

16. _____ allows the assignment of features to a class on the basis of attribute and ranges (definition of data patterns)

- a) Classification
- b) retrieval
- c) measurement
- d) Generalization

17. _____ allow the combination of two spatial data layers comparing their position by position

- a) Overlay
- b) non-overlap
- c) Neighbourhood
- d) Interpolation

18. What is Glonass?

- a) Missile Defense System
- b) Europe's GPS System
- c) China's GPS System.
- d) Russian's GPS System

19. What is reclassification?

- a) Spatial data Analysis
- b) Spatial Autocorrelation
- c) Spatial stratified heterogeneity
- d) Geospatial

20. What is needed for successful spatial analysis?

- a) Component User
- b) Soil sample
- c) Appropriate software
- d) Appropriate hardware

21. A large scale map is

- a) showing much information of a large area
- b) showing less information of small area
- c) showing much information of a small area
- d) showing equal of a small area

22. 1:250000 this comes under

- a) small scale map
- b) large scale map
- c) medium scale map
- d) moderate scale map

23. To allow the map to be more capable of complex queries

- a) Adding more colors
- b) Adding more symbols
- c) Adding more components to map
- d) maps are made interactive and they linked to database

24. Interaction and dynamic helps the user to

- a) instantaneously discarding the information of a map
- b) instantaneously deleting the information of a map
- c) instantaneously changing the information of a map
- d) instantaneously multiplying the information of a map

25. The technique “Geovisualization” is a combination of

- a) Scaling + exploration
- b) Presentation + explosion
- c) Presentation + exploitation
- d) Presentation + exploration