

NADAR SARASWATHI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, THENI.

Course/Branch : B.E/ CSE	Year / Semester :III/V	Format No.	NAC/TLP-07a.13
Subject Code :OCE552	Subject Name :Geographic Information System	Rev. No.	02
Unit No :1	Unit Name :Fundamentals of GIS	Date	30.09.2020

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION BANK

S.No	Objective Questions (MCQ /True or False / Fill up with Choices)	BTL
1.	<p>Which of the following is true</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tessellations partition the study space into cells & assign a value to each cell 2. A raster is a regular tessellation with square cells (by far the most commonly used) 3. Both '1' & '2' 4. None of the above <p>Answer : 3</p>	LT2
2.	<p>Which of the following statements is true in connection with a 'tuple'</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The set of tuples in a relation at some point in time is called the 'relational instance' at that moment 2. This tuple set is always finite 3. It is possible to count how many tuples are there 4. Only '1' & '2' are true 5. '1' , '2' & '3' are true <p>Answer : 5</p>	LT1
3.	<p>Which of the following statements is true</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A table or relation is itself a collection of 'tuples' (or records) 2. Each table is a collection of tuples that are similarly shaped 3. An 'attribute' is a named field of a tuple, with which each tuple associates a value, the tuple's 'attribute value' 4. All of the above <p>Answer : 4</p>	LT1
4.	<p>A 'data model' is a language that allows the definition of</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The 'structures' that will be used to store the base data 2. The 'integrity constraints' that the stored data has to obey at all moments in time 3. The 'computer programs' used to manipulate the data 4. All of the above <p>Answer : 4</p>	LT2
5.	<p>. Which of the following is true about DBMS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A DBMS provides a high-level, 'declaration query language' 2. A DBMS supports the use of a 'data model' 3. A DBMS includes 'data backup' and 'recovery' functions to ensure data availability at all times 4. A DBMS allows the control of 'data redundancy' 5. All of the above 	LT2

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	Answer : 5	
6.	<p>What are the various reasons for which DBMS is used</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A DBMS supports the storage and manipulation of very large data sets 2. A DBMS can be instructed to guard over data correctness 3. A DBMS supports the concurrent use of the same data set by many users 4. All of the above 	LT2
	Answer : 4	
7.	<p>DBMS stands for</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Database Management System 2. Database Monitoring System 3. Database Manufacturing System 4. Database Mixing Station 	LT1
	Answer : 1	
8.	<p>SDI stands for</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Spatial Data Interface 2. Spatial Data Infrastructure 3. Spatial Data Intention 4. Spatial Data International 	LT1
	Answer : 2	
9.	<p>A GIS package cannot be called full-fledged if the following capabilities are missing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Data capture and preparation 2. Data storage 3. Data analysis 4. Presentation of spatial data 5. All of the above 	LT2
	Answer : 5	
10.	<p>Which of the following are full-fledged GIS packages</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ILWIS 2. GeoMedia 3. ArcGIS 4. Corp 5. All of the above 	LT2
	Answer : 5	
11.	<p>Which of the following is true?</p>	LT2

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 'Fields' are geographic phenomena that occur everywhere in the study area 2. 'Objects' are geographic phenomena that occur 'sparsely' over the study area 3. Fields can be continuous or discrete 4. Objects can be classified based on location, shape, size & orientation 5. All of the above <p>Answer : 5</p>	
12.	<p>Which of the following statements are true about the 'temporal dimension'</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Time can be measured along a 'discrete' or 'continuous' scale. 2. Valid time (or world time) is the time when an event really happened, or a string of events took place. 3. Time can be considered to be 'linear' extending from past to the present ('now'), & into the future 4. When measuring time, we speak of granularity as the precision of a time value in a GIS or database. 5. Time can be represented as 'absolute' or 'relative' 6. All of the above <p>Answer : 6</p>	LT1
13.	<p>Which of the following relationships is correct</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Point : (0-Simplex) 2. Line segment : (1-simplex) 3. Triangle : (2-simplex) 4. Tetrahedron : (3-simplex) 5. All of the above <p>Answer : 5</p>	LT1
14.	<p>The 'boundary model' is sometimes also called</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Topological data model 2. Temporal data model 3. Topological discrete model 4. Temporal discrete model <p>Answer : 1</p>	LT2
15.	<p>Which of the following is true about 'Delaunay Triangulation'</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The triangles are as equilateral s they can be 2. For each triangle, the circumcircle through its anchor points does not contain any other anchor point 3. Both '1' & '2' 4. None of the above 	LT2

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	Answer : 3	
16.	<p>Which of the following belong to the eight spatial relationships?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disjoint, meets, equals 2. Inside, covered by 3. Contains, covers, overlaps 4. All of the above 	LT2
	Answer : 4	
17.	<p>TIN stands for</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Traffic Internet Network 2. Triangulated Irregular Network 3. Temporal Interest Network 4. Temperature Interface Node 	LT1
	Answer : 2	
18.	<p>Which of the following is true about ‘Ratio Data Values’</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They allow most, if not all, forms of arithmetic computation 2. Multiplication & division of values are possible 3. They have a natural zero value 4. Continuous fields can have ratio data values 5. All of the above 	LT1
	Answer : 5	
19.	<p>A is a set of regularity spaced (and contiguous) cells with associated (field) values. The associated values represent cell values, not point values. This means that the value for a cell is assumed to valid for all locations within the cell</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Crystal 2. Raster 3. Segment 4. Polygon 	LT2
	Answer : 2	
20.	<p>The fundamental principle which refers to the fact that locations that are closer together are more likely to have similar values than locations that are far apart, is commonly referred to as</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tobler’s first law of Geography 2. Kepler’s first law of Geography 3. Anthony’s first law of Geography 4. Thompson’s first law of Geography 	LT2

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	Answer: 1	
21.	<p>Interpolation is made possible by a principle called</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Spatial Autocorrelation 2. Spatial auto-correction 3. Thematic Autocorrelation 4. Thematic auto-correction <p>Answer : 1</p>	LT2
22.	<p>Which of the following is true</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nominal & categorical data values are referred to as '<i>qualitative data</i>' 2. Internal & Ratio data is known as '<i>quantitative data</i>' 3. Ordinal data refers to a ranking scheme or some kind of hierarchical phenomena 4. All of the above <p>Answer : 4</p>	LT1
23.	<p>Data can be shared in the process of GIS.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) True b) False <p>Answer: b</p> <p>Explanation: The entire functioning of GIS involves developing a map or detailed analysis of the area taken for development. In this, data can be analyzed but can't be shared. This is one of the major drawbacks in GIS procedure.</p>	LT1
24.	<p>Which of the following doesn't determine the capability of GIS?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Defining a map b) Representing cartographic feature c) Retrieving data d) Transferring data <p>Answer: d</p> <p>Explanation: Capability of GIS determines its ability to accomplish the work assigned. It can define a map with database, can represent cartographic feature, can store and retrieve data and many more. By doing these, it can act as a source for development of errors.</p>	LT2

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25.	<p>Among the following, which do not come under the components of GIS?</p> <p>a) Hardware</p> <p>b) Software</p> <p>c) Compiler</p> <p>d) Data</p> <p>Answer: c</p> <p>Explanation: GIS consists of certain components which denote the entire process of the system. It comprises hardware, software, user and data. These are having certain features which are accomplished at their stage.</p>	LT2
26.	<p>GIS uses the information from which of the following sources?</p> <p>a) Non- spatial information system</p> <p>b) Spatial information system</p> <p>c) Global information system</p> <p>d) Position information system</p> <p>Answer: b</p> <p>Explanation: Among the various information sources available, GIS chose spatial information system as its source for obtaining the required information for developmental process. This spatial information system serves as a base for different type of works done by the use of GIS.</p>	LT1
27.	<p>Which among the following is not related to GIS software's?</p> <p>a) CAD</p> <p>b) Arc GIS</p> <p>c) Arc View</p> <p>d) STAAD Pro</p> <p>View Answer</p>	LT1

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	<p>Answer: d</p> <p>Explanation: GIS involves a different procedure which consists of several steps. So it requires a high end processing system and a software, which must adapt to its capability. Among them, STAAD Pro is not used in case of GIS. It is permitted to only structures and its analysis.</p>	
28.	<p>Which type can store a collection of objects of any type?</p> <p>a) GEOMETRYCOLLECTION b) MULTIPOINT c) MULTILINESTRING d) MULTIPOLYGON</p> <p>Answer: a</p> <p>Explanation: 'GEOMETRYCOLLECTION' can store a collection of objects of any type. The other collection types like 'MULTIPOINT', 'MULTILINESTRING', 'MULTIPOLYGON' and 'GEOMETRYCOLLECTION'.</p>	LT2
29.	<p>SPATIAL indexes cannot be created on NOT NULL spatial columns.</p> <p>a) True b) False</p> <p>Answer: b</p> <p>Explanation: The 'SPATIAL' indexes can be created on 'NOT NULL' spatial columns. Therefore, if it is planned to index the column, it would need to be declared as NOT NULL. This type can be used in many ways.</p>	LT2
30.	<p>What is the generic handle whose meaning depends on context?</p> <p>a) \$dbh b) \$sth c) \$fh d) \$h</p> <p>Answer: d</p> <p>Explanation: The variable named '\$fh' is a handle to an open file. '\$h' is a generic handle and the meaning depends on context. '\$dbh' is a handle to a database object. '\$sth' is a handle to a query object.</p>	LT2