

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 :2	Unit Name :Spatial Data Model	Date	30.09.2020

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION BANK

S.No	Objective Questions (MCQ /True or False / Fill up with Choices)	BTL
1.	<p>Successful spatial analysis needs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appropriate software 2. Appropriate hardware 3. Competent user 4. All of the above <p>Answer : 4</p>	LT1
2.	<p>A (geographic) field is a geographic phenomena for which, for every point in the study area</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A value can be determined 2. A value cannot be determined 3. A value is not relevant 4. A value is missing <p>Answer : 1</p>	LT3
3.	<p>Which of the following statements are true?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Natural phenomena are usually <i>fields</i> 2. Man-made phenomena are usually <i>objects</i> 3. Both '1' & '2' are true 4. None of the above <p>Answer : 3</p>	LT2
4.	<p>The following are the examples of 'geographic fields'</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Air temperature 2. Barometric pressure 3. Elevation 4. All of the above <p>Answer : 4</p>	LT3
5.	<p>Which of the following is true about 'Discrete fields'</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discrete fields divide the study space in mutually exclusive, bounded parts, with all locations in one part having the same field value 2. 'Land classification' is an example of discrete fields 3. Discrete fields make use of 'bounded' features 4. All of the above <p>Answer : 4</p>	LT2
6.	<p>Which of the following is true about 'Internal Data Values'</p>	LT2

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> They are quantities, in that they allow simple forms of computation like addition & subtraction They do not support multiplication or division Centigrade temperatures are internal data values All of the above <p>Answer : 4</p>	
7. 2	<p>Which of the following is true about ‘Nominal Data Values’</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> They are values that provide a name or identifier so that we can discriminate between different values True computations cannot be done with these values When the values assigned are sorted according to some set of non-overlapping categories, they are called ‘categorical data’ All of the above <p>Answer : 4</p>	LT2
8.	<p>Which of the following is true about ‘Ordinal Data Values’</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> They are date values that can be put in some natural sequence but that do not allow any other type of computation An example of Ordinal data value is classifying household income as ‘low’, ‘average’ or ‘high’ None of the above Bothe ‘1’ & ‘2’ <p>Answer : 4</p>	LT3
9.	<p>Examples of ‘continuous fields’ are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Air temperature Barometric pressure Soil salinity Elevation All of the above <p>Answer : 5</p>	LT2
10.	<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"> Tobler’s first low of Geography Kepler’s first law of Geography Anthony’s first law of Geography Thompson’s first law of Geography 	LT3

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	Answer: 1	
11. 3	<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 	LT3
	Answer : 1	
12.	<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 	LT2
	Answer : 4	
13.	<p>Which of the following is true about '<i>Ratio Data Values</i>'</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	
14.	<p>Which of the following is related to GIS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Euclidean space 2. Ramanujan space 3. Pythagorian space 4. None of the above 	LT1
	Answer : 1	
15.	<p>'Spatial databases' are also known as</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Geodatabases 2. Monodatabases 3. Concurrent databases 4. None of the above 	LT2
	Answer : 1	
16.	<p>Key components of '<i>spatial data</i>' quality include</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Positional accuracy 	LT2

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Temporal accuracy 3. Lineage and completeness 4. Logical consistency 5. All of the above <p>Answer : 5</p>	
17.	<p>What is 'Metadata' ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is ' data about data' 2. It is 'meteorological data' 3. It is 'oceanic data' 4. It is 'contour data' <p>Answer : 1</p>	LT2
18.	<p>By 'spatial data' we mean data that has</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Complex values 2. Positional values 3. Graphic values 4. Decimal values <p>Answer : 2</p>	LT2
19.	<p>Which of the following statements is true about the capabilities of GIS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Data capture and preparation 2. Data management, including storage and maintenance 3. Data manipulation and analysis 4. Data presentation 5. All of the above <p>Answer : 5</p>	LT1
20.	<p>GIS deals with which kind of data</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Numeric data 2. Binary data 3. Spatial data 4. Complex data <p>Answer : 3</p>	LT1
21.	<p>GIS stands for</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Geographic Information System 2. Generic Information System 3. Geological Information System 	LT2

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	4. Geographic Information Sharing	
	Answer : 1	
22.	<p>Q13. Fields can be</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discrete only 2. Continuous only 3. Discrete or continuous 4. None of the above <p>Answer : 3</p>	LT2
23.	<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 <p>Answer : 2</p>	LT2
24.	<p>6. What is the non handle array representing a row of values?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) \$rc b) \$rv c) \$rows d) \$ary <p>Answer: d Explanation: The Perl Non-handle variable '\$ary' is an array or list representing a row of values returned by a query. '\$rc' returns code from operations that return true or false. '\$rv' returns value from operations that return an integer. '\$rows' returns value from operations that return a row count.</p>	LT1
25.	<p>The mode of search is the search string parsed into words and the search looks for rows is _____</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Boolean mode b) Natural language c) Query expansion d) Cross mode <p>Answer: b Explanation: In MySQL, a full text search capability is provided, which enables to look for words or phrases without using pattern-matching operations. There are three kinds of full text searches.</p>	LT1

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26.	<p>MySQL does not automatically convert a date or time value to a number if the value is used in a numeric context.</p> <p>a) True b) False</p> <p>Answer: b Explanation: MySQL automatically converts a date or time value into a number if the value is used in a numeric context and vice versa. A 'zero' value can also be represented in MySQL.</p>	LT2
27.	<p>In which mode is the indicator of the presence/absence of a word in search used?</p> <p>a) Natural language b) Boolean mode c) Query expansion d) Cross mode</p> <p>Answer: b Explanation: A full text search capability is provided in MySQL. It facilitates to look for words or phrases without using pattern-matching operations. Boolean search is one of the three modes.</p>	LT2

