

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 :4	Unit Name :Data Analysis	Date	30.09.2020

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION BANK

S.No	Objective Questions (MCQ /True or False / Fill up with Choices)	BTL
1.	<p>WAAS is</p> <p>(a) an averaging technique for post-processing GPS measurements</p> <p>(b) a tool for obtaining real-time differential GPS, courtesy of the Federal Aviation Administration</p> <p>(c) a restricted military system for acquiring higher accuracy in GPS measurements</p> <p>(d) a measure of GPS receiver accuracy</p> <p>(e) an acronym for “width of amplitude at symmetric-DOP”</p>	LT2
2.	<p>Binary rasters are</p> <p>(a) composed of ones and zeros</p> <p>(b) composed of floating point values</p> <p>(c) produced by accumulative map algebra operations</p> <p>(d) a form of an extended raster</p> <p>(e) generated by global raster functions</p>	LT1
3.	<p>The graphic below shows</p> <p>(a) the result of spline surface analysis</p> <p>(b) a semivariogram.</p> <p>(c) a step in trend surface analysis.</p> <p>(d) the result of a spline calculation</p> <p>(e) the form of a trend surface</p>	LT1
4.	<p>In overlay analysis, grid resampling is done to ensure</p> <p>(a) grid cells in all layers are the same size</p> <p>(b) grid cell values are normalized to a common scale</p> <p>(c) all grids cover exactly the same area</p> <p>(d) categorical values are the same for all grids</p> <p>(e) no two grids are identical</p>	LT2
5.	<p>A buffer raster contains cells that</p> <p>(a) have nominal values</p> <p>(b) store the distance from a feature</p> <p>(c) are the result of an overlay operation</p> <p>(d) record the magnitude of part of the electromagnetic spectrum</p> <p>(e) store geographic locations</p>	LT2
6.	<p>A raster suitability analysis addresses questions about</p> <p>(a) finding all records that have a particular attribute</p> <p>(b) the least cost path between two points</p> <p>(c) what is the length from point A to point B?</p> <p>(d) optimum locations or most likely place to find something</p> <p>(e) all of the above</p>	LT2
7.	<p>Raster data are better than vector data for representing</p> <p>(a) objects with well defined boundaries.</p> <p>(b) data that will be queried for topological dependencies.</p> <p>(c) spatially continuous data.</p> <p>(d) data with a high degree of geographic accuracy.</p> <p>(e) all of the above</p>	LT1

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8.	<p>“Map Algebra” refers to</p> <p>(a) a form of spatial analysis specific to raster data</p> <p>(b) interpolation of randomly spaced point data to produce a raster</p> <p>(c) the application of statistical techniques to spatial data</p> <p>(d) vector addition and subtraction</p> <p>(e) matrix manipulation of weighted cell values</p>	LT1
9.	<p>The process of reclassification can be used for</p> <p>(a) converting vector to raster data</p> <p>(b) calculating zonal statistics</p> <p>(c) converting categorical raster values to ratio values</p> <p>(d) calculating neighborhood statistics</p> <p>(e) making shapefiles</p>	LT2
10.	<p>PDOP or GDOP are</p> <p>(a) measures of satellite geometry at the time GPS data are acquired</p> <p>(b) factors in the overall precision of a GPS measurement</p> <p>(c) values that are best when low; a PDOP of 4 is better than one of 6.</p> <p>(d) a and b</p> <p>(e) all of the above</p>	LT2
11.	<p>To determine orthometric height from a GPS reading requires</p> <p>(a) a topographic map</p> <p>(b) data from three satellites</p> <p>(c) knowledge of the difference between the height of the geoid and ellipsoid</p> <p>(d) a beacon signal that can be used for differential correction</p> <p>(e) all of the above</p>	LT2
12.	<p>The primary difference in a geodetic-quality receiver and a small, inexpensive, hand-held unit, like the Garmin E-trex, is the</p> <p>(a) ability of the former to store raw satellite data for later post-processing</p> <p>(b) better reception of the geodetic unit</p> <p>(c) higher inherent signal to noise ratios of the latter</p> <p>(d) more portable nature of the former</p> <p>(e) all of the above</p>	LT1
13.	<p>The basis for determining a position by GPS is knowing</p> <p>a. the time it takes for signals to travel from satellites to a receiver</p> <p>b. the distance to one of four satellites</p> <p>c. how the frequency of radio waves changes as a function of distance</p> <p>d. the amount of offset between frequency transmitted by different satellites</p> <p>e. all of the above</p>	LT1
14.	The “E” in DEM stands for _____	LT2
15.	The “V” in VAT stands for _____	LT2
16.	The “D” in DGPS stands for _____	LT2
17.	_____A raster with higher dimensions (more cells) necessarily has greater resolution than a raster of lower dimensions.	LT1
18.	_____Reclassification changes the resolution of a raster.	LT1
19.	_____Raster cell values are always integers.	LT2

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20.	___A binary raster can store two attributes per cell.	LT2
21.	___Nominal raster cell data are values that record the strength, intensity, magnitude etc. at the location of the cell.	LT2
22.	___ DEMs are an example of raster data.	LT1
23.	___ SA, selective availability, is an intentional degradation of GPS signals that limits the accuracy of positions determined by a single receiver.	LT1
24.	___A raster cell ordinal value is an integer that records the rank of an attribute at the location of the cell.	LT2
25.	___A raster data format would be the best way to store information about well locations	LT2
26.	<p>Among the following _____ can be expressed as an example of hardware component.</p> <p>a) Keyboard</p> <p>b) Arc GIS</p> <p>c) Auto CAD</p> <p>d) Digitalization</p> <p>Answer: a</p> <p>Explanation: GIS comprises certain key components such as hardware, software, data and user. Hardware consists of the components used in the computer which include a keyboard, monitor, CD-ROM etc.</p>	LT2
27.	<p>Which of the following formats can be used for GIS output?</p> <p>a) DXF</p> <p>b) PDF</p> <p>c) GIF</p> <p>d) HTML</p> <p>Answer: c</p> <p>Explanation: GIS output can be handled with a wide range of formats available. Among them, the most commonly used are GIF, JPEG, TIFF etc., usage of the format depends upon the software used in computer and also its bit performing capacity.</p>	LT1
28.	<p>In the process of GIS, digitalization is done for better output.</p> <p>a) True</p>	LT1

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	<p>b) False</p> <p>Answer: a</p> <p>Explanation: Digitalization involves the conversion of the data from raster to vector so that the hardware data can be obtained in software. It can be done either by manual interpretation or by digital scanning.</p>	
29.	<p>Which of the following acts a benefit of GIS?</p> <p>a) Maintaining geo spatial data</p> <p>b) Data sharing</p> <p>c) Accurate data information</p> <p>d) Presence of data retrieval service</p> <p>Answer: a</p> <p>Explanation: There are a lot of advantages regarding the usage of GIS. They include maintaining geo spatial data, value added products, productivity and efficiency of data, can save time and money etc.</p>	LT2
30.	<p>Which among the following is a server based hardware platform of GIS?</p> <p>a) Autodesk Revit</p> <p>b) STAAD Pro</p> <p>c) Arc GIS</p> <p>d) Google-maps</p> <p>View Answer</p> <p>Answer: d</p> <p>Explanation: GIS is a place based information derivative platform, which can have a spatial feature not related to location. There are certain platforms which can have the ability to access the GIS interface. Here, Google Maps is a server based platform and remaining are offline applications.</p>	LT2