

Anekant Education Society's
Tuljaram Chaturchand College, Baramati

(Autonomous)

Department of Geography

Question Bank (2019-2020)

Class: MA/MSc. Geography I

Subject: Geog: 4211 Geoinformatics -I

Objective Questions

- 1) GIS stand for.
(a) Geographical Information System (b) Generic Information System
(c) Geological Information System (d) Geographical Information Sharing
- 2) GIS deals with which kind of data.
(a) Numeric Data (b) Spatial Data (c) Binary Data (d) Complex Data
- 3) By “Spatial Data” we mean data that has.
(a) Complex values (b) Positional values (c) Graphic values (d) Decimal values
- 4) What is “Metadata”?
(a) It is “data about data” (b) It is “Oceanic data” (c) It is “Meteorological data” (d) It is “contour data”
- 5) “Spatial databases” are also known as.
(a) Geodatabases (b) Monodatabases (c) Concurrent databases (d) None of the above
- 6) TIN stand for.
(a) Traffic Internet Network (b) Triangulated Irregular Network
(c) Temporal Interest Network (d) Temperature Interface Node
- 7) Which of the following are full-fledged GIS packages?
(a) ILWIS (b) Geomedia (c) ArcGIS (d) All of the above
- 8) Among the following which is do not related to GIS software?

(a) CAD (b) ArcGIS (c) Arc View (d) STAAD Pro

9) In the world of GIS, another term for the property of connectivity is.

(a) Proximity (b) Neighbourhood (c) Topology (d) Location

10) GIS uses the information from which of the following sources?

(a) Non-spatial Information System (b) Spatial Information System

(c) Global Information System (d) Position Information System

11) Which of the following formats can be used for GIS output?

(a) DXF (b) PDF (c) GIF (d) HTML

12) Among the following, which do not come under the components of GIS?

(a) Hardware (b) Software (c) Compiler (d) Data

13) Which of the following doesn't determine the capability of GIS?

(a) Defining of map (b) Representing cartographic feature

(c) Retrieving data (d) Transferring data

14) Which of the following acts as a benefit of GIS?

(a) Maintaining Geospatial Data (b) Data Sharing

(c) Accurate data information (d) Presence of data retrieval service

15) Which among the following is a server based hardware platform of GIS?

(a) Autodesk Rivet (b) STAAD Pro (c) ArcGIS (d) Google-maps

16) Interpolation is made possible by a principle called.

(a) Spatial Autocorrelation (b) Spatial Auto-correction

(c) Thematic Autocorrelation (d) Thematic Auto-correction

17) The "boundary model" is sometimes also called.

(a) Topological data model (b) Temporal data model

(c) Topological discrete model (d) Temporal discrete model

18) Which of the following belong to the eight spatial relationships?

(a) Disjoint, meets, equals (b) Inside, covered by (c) Contains, covers, overlaps (d) All of the above

- 19) SDI stands for.
- (a) Spatial Data Interface (b) Spatial Data Infrastructure
 - (c) Spatial Data Intention (d) Spatial Data International
- 20) DBMS stands for.
- (a) Database Management System (b) Database Monitoring System
 - (c) Database Manufacturing System (d) Database Mixing Station
- 21) Examples of “continuous fields” are.
- (a) Air temperature (b) Soil salinity (c) Elevation (d) All of the above
- 22) Which SQL function is used to count the number of rows in a SQL query?
- (a) COUNT() (b) NUMBER() (c) SUM() (d) COUNT(*)
- 23) Which SQL keyword is used to retrieve a maximum value?
- (a) MOST (b) TOP (c) MAX (d) UPPER
- 24) Physical or Logical arrangement of network is .
- (a) Topology (b) Routing (c) Networking (d) None of the above
- 25) Which classes does spatial data types in my SQL corresponds to?
- (a) Open GSS (b) Open GIS (c) Closed GSS (d) Closed GIS
- 26) The mode of search is the search string parsed into words and the search looks for rows is.
- (a) Boolean mode (b) Natural language (c) Query expansion (d) Cross mode
- 27) Process of inserting an element in stack is called.
- (a) Create (b) Push (c) Evaluation (d) Pop
- 28) A collection of related data.
- (a) Information (b) Valuable Information (c) Database (d) Metadata
- 29) DBMS manages the interaction between and database.
- (a) Users (b) End users (c) Clients (d) Stake holders
- 30) Which of the following is not involved in DBMS?
- (a) End users (b) Data (c) Application request (d) HTML

Answer in one sentence

- 1) What is a GIS?
- 2) What is a Spatial Data?
- 3) What is Raster Data?
- 4) What is Vector Data?
- 5) Define SQL.
- 6) Define DBMS.
- 7) What is Topology?
- 8) What is a Local Operation?
- 9) Define focal operation.
- 10) What is a spatial query?
- 11) What is a metadata?
- 12) Define automatic digitization.
- 13) Define Visualization.
- 14) What is local relationship?
- 15) What is spatial relationship?
- 16) What is functional relationship?
- 17) Define nominal data.
- 18) Define ordinal data.
- 19) Define cyclic data.
- 20) What it is Geometric primitives?
- 21) What is quad tree tessellation?
- 22) Define network model.
- 23) Define hierarchical model.
- 24) What is a relational model?
- 25) What is error?
- 26) What is correction?
- 27) Define attribute query.
- 28) What is manipulation?
- 29) What is a GIS task?
- 30) What is a non-spatial data?

Short Notes

- 1) Spatial Information Theory.
- 2) Raster Data.
- 3) Spatial relationship.
- 4) Manipulation.
- 5) Visualization.
- 6) Functional relationship.
- 7) Logical relationship.
- 8) Vector Data.
- 9) Spatial Data.
- 10) Non-spatial data.
- 11) Geometric primitives.
- 12) Quad tree tessellation.
- 13) DBMS.
- 14) Topology.
- 15) Digitization.
- 16) SQL.
- 17) Map algebra.
- 18) Local operation.
- 19) Focal operation.
- 20) Spatial query.

Short answers question

- 1) Explain manipulation.
- 2) Describe spatial relationship.
- 3) Explain functional relationship.
- 4) What is logical relationship?
- 5) What is non-spatial data?
- 6) What is spatial data?
- 7) Describe GIS applications.
- 8) What is raster data?
- 9) What is vector data?

- 10) Describe TIN model.
- 11) What is DBMS?
- 12) Describe the SQL.
- 13) Explain local operation.
- 14) Explain focal operation.
- 15) Describe hierarchical network.

Long answers question

- 1) Explain the history of GIS.
- 2) Explain comparative overview of raster and vector model.
- 3) Describe conceptual model.
- 4) Explain local and focal operation.
- 5) Explain in details of editing errors.
- 6) Describe non-spatial data in details.
- 7) Explain spatial data in details.
- 8) Explain GIS tasks.
- 9) What is the spatial, functional and logical relationship?
- 10) Describe the GIS applications in details.