MOCK TEST

Class: T.Y.IT

Semester: VIth

Subject: Principles of Geographic Information System

1. GIS stands for_____
   a. General Information System
   b. Geographic Information System
   c. Geography Information System
   d. Geographic Information Sharing

2. What do u mean byspatial data**?**
   a. Complex values
   b. Decimal values
   c. Positional values
   d. Graphic values

3. Which type of Field use in GIS**?**
   a. Continuous only
   b. Discrete only
   c. Numeric only
   d. Continuous or Discrete

4. Example of Discrete field is.
   a. Elevation
   b. Road
   c. Air temperature
   d. Soil Salinity

5. 'Metadata' is referred as_____.
   a. It is oceanic data
   b. It is meteorological data
   c. It is data about data
   d. It is contour data

6. Among the following, which do not come under the components of GIS?
   a. **Assembler**
   b. Computer
   c. software
   d. People

7. Which is the following term related to GIS?

   a. Ramanujan space
   b. Euclidean space
   c. Pythagorean space
   d. All of the above

8. The following measure four data limit types are:
   a. Nominal data
   b. Ordinal data
   c. Interval data
   d. All of the above

9. Interval data values are _____
   a. Qualitative
   b. Quantitative
   c. Ratio
   d. Number

10. Identify the file format used to represent Maps in GIS?
   a) .GIF
   b) **.TIFF**
   c) .JPEG
   d) .PNG

11. What does .shp stands for?
   a) **shape files**
   b) size files
   c)structure files
   d)Singlefiles

12. Spatial databases are also referred as_____.
   a) **Geodatabases**
   b) Mono databases
   c) Concurrent databases
   d) Classical databases

13. What is basic requirement of Spatial Analysis.
   a) Appropriate software
   b) Appropriate hardware
   c) Competent user
   d) All of the above

14. Which of the following are GIS packages?
    a) ILWIS
    b) SAGA
    c) ArcGIS
    d) All of the above

15. A GIS package cannot be developed if the following abilities are absent.
    a) Data capture and preparation
    b) Data storage
    c) Data analysis
    d) All of the above

16. SDI stands for _____.
    a) Spatial Data Interface
    b) Spatial Data Infrastructure
    c) Spatial Data Interaction
    d) Spatial Data Interconnection

17. TIN stands for_____.
    a) Traffic Internet Network
    b) Triangulated Irregular Network
    c) Temporal Interconnected Network
    d) Temperature Interface Node

18. In Spatial data Analysis Classification allows the assignment of features to a class on the basis of _____
    a. Attribute Values
    b. Field values
    c. Cell values
    d. Function values

19. _____function allows the selective search of data.
    a) Classification
    b) Generalization
    c) Retrieval
    d) Measurement

20. To allow the combination of two or more spatial data layers _____function used
    a) Mathematical
    b) Generalization
    c) Logical
    d) Overlay