

Assessment

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You can use the submit your answers to the Assessment via the Module 2 Quiz on Canvas. Questions are listed here with hyperlinks to the relevant section of the module if you need help finding answers. If you would like a .pdf version of the instructions, you can it download it [here](#).

Written Answers & File Uploads

Written answers should be brief but they should adequately answer the question. Bullet point format is sufficient unless otherwise specified. All written answers & maps will be evaluated following this general rubrics below.

- Scores & categories are general guides, you TA may assign scores between these levels
- Your TA will provide brief comments where applicable, if you need more feedback you can follow up with your TA.

Written Answer Rubric

Score	Category	Details
0%	Missing	N/A
40%	Insufficient	Minimal effort, missing major key points, or serious logical flaws
60%	Below Expectations	Missing a few key points or minor logical flaws
80%	Met Expectations	Hits key points and mostly well constructed
100%	Exceeds Expectations	Clearly thought out, concise, and astute

Map Rubric

Score	Category	Details
0%	Missing	N/A
40%	Insufficient	Serious errors in analysis, missing data, or major stylistic issues
60%	Below Expectations	Minor errors in analysis or multiple stylistic issues
80%	Met Expectations	Error free analysis, minor stylistic issue
100%	Exceeds Expectations	Error free analysis and clean, aesthetically pleasing map

Lecture Content Questions

- [1](#) _____ have well defined boundaries. They are countable, meaning there is only a finite number of them.
- [2](#) _____ lack well defined boundaries. Because of this, they can be measured at an infinite number of locations.
- [3](#) We rarely work with multiple types of phenomena at once in GIS because it is too complicated. [T/F]
- [4](#) For these data types, we cannot calculate meaningful numerical statistics. (Select all that apply).
 - Nominal
 - Ordinal
 - Interval
 - Ratio

[5](#) Briefly discuss the difference between qualitative and quantitative data and their respective sub-types.

[6](#) Negative spatial autocorrelation indicates clustering. [T/F]

[7](#) The _____ data model represents space as a continuous grid of cells and each cell can contain only one attribute.

[8](#) The _____ data model represents features in space as discrete two-dimensional polygons, one-dimensional lines, and/or “zero-dimensional” points. Attribute(s) are stored separately in a table, and each row can have numerous attributes.

[9](#) Polygons can be single part or multipart [T/F].

[9](#) Both types of phenomena can be represented using either the data model. But generally speaking, continuous fields phenomena are better represented by the _____ model and discrete objects are better represented by the _____ data model.

[10](#) Higher resolution rasters have smaller cells which means they take less memory to store. [T/F]

[11](#) The _____ pertains to how we assign data values to grid cells that cover more than one value.

[12](#) Resolution is a property of the [data/map/both], scale is a property of the [data/map/both].

Lab Application Questions

Unless otherwise specified, numeric answers have a margin of error of 0.01, so give all responses to at least the hundredths place.

[13](#) What is NDVI and what is it used for? Describe the patterns you see in NDVI across the metro Vancouver area.

[14](#) Looking at the **VanDA_2016** layer, for every \$100 increase in income at the DA level, how much does rental price increase?

[15](#) Looking at the **VanDA_2016** layer, What is the R2 score for this model?

[16](#) Which Census Unit displays a more direct relationship between Income and Housing? - DA - CT - About the same

[17](#) What are the differences you notice between the CTs and DAs in terms of area and population?

[18](#) What value does the Natural Breaks method determine should denote the lower bound of the “Green Vegetation Class?”

[19](#) What does data normalization do?

[20](#) Describe the relationship between the **Mean** NDVI value per DA and the **Green Veg Fraction** per DA. Are they telling us the same thing? How strongly are they related?

[21](#) What is the R2 score for **Green Veg Fraction** vs. **Income**?

[22](#) What is the R2 score for **Mean** vs. **Income**?

[23](#) Are either of these variables strongly linked to income? Explain why or why not? Are there any improvement you think we could make to this analysis?

[24](#) Export your Layout as a .pdf and upload it to Canvas.