MCQ:

1) Properties of Geographic Features include:

a. location

b. volume

c. Dimensionality

d. all above

2) What are the three basic feature shapes used in vector data storage?

a. Circle, Square, Triangle

b. Line, Point, Polygon

c. Curve, Node, Area

d. Dot, Line, Block

3) From vector models:

a. List of coordinates "Spaghetti"

b. Arc / Node

c. both a & b

d. neither a nor b

4) Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the "Spaghetti" model?

a. No topology

b. Easy to manage.

c. Minimal storage space required.

d. Lots of duplication

5) Data model characteristics by simplicity …….

a. Arc / Node

b. Vertex dictionary

c. DIME

d. Spaghetti

6) Vertex Dictionary characteristics by …….

a. Lots of duplication

b. Efficient use of storage space

c. No duplication, but no use of topology

d. Topology is automatically generated.

7) what is generally defined as the spatial relationships between adjacent or neighboring features?

a. Duplication.

b. Topology

c. Vertex

d. Dictionary

8) In the DIME model, what information is explicitly defined for each link?

a. Only Street addresses

b. Only coordinates

c. Both Street addresses and coordinates

d. No explicit information is defined.

9) What does DIME stand for in GIS?

a. Dual Integration Mapping Environment

b. Data Interchange and Mapping Entities

c. Dual Independent Map Encoding

d. Digital Information Management Enhancement

10) Which file in a Shapefile contains the feature geometry itself?

a. .shp

b. .shx

c. .dbf

11) What is the purpose of the .shx file in a Shapefile?

a. To store attribute data

b. To provide a positional index of the feature geometry

c. To contain columnar attributes for each shape

d. To store metadata information

12) Which file format is responsible for storing columnar attributes for each shape in a Shapefile?

a. .shp

b. .shx

c. .dbf

13) What is the purpose of the raster format ?

a. To store only vector graphics.

b. To store, process, and display graphic images as values for uniform grid cells.

c. To store images in a compressed format

d. To store text-based data

14) What does “Pixels" stand for ?

a. Picture Lenses

b. Pixelated Images

c. Picture Elements

15)What is the smallest, indivisible element that makes up an image in raster graphics?

a. Vector

b. Line

c. Polygon

d. Pixel

16) A format for storing, processing, and displaying graphic data in which graphic images are stored as values for uniform grid cells or pixels is called .....

a-Raster

b- Vector

c- Pixels

d-Resolution

17) Abbreviation for picture element, the smallest indivisible element that makes up an image is considered as ...

a-Raster

b-Vector

c-Pixels

d-Resolution

18).....is a measure of the accuracy or detail of a graphic display, expressed as dots per inch, pixels per line, lines per millimeter.

a-Raster

b- Vector

c- Pixels

d-Resolution

19) is the accuracy associated with the capture of earth information as reproduced in a digital format or graphic display.

A-Raster

b-Spatial Resolution

c-Pixels

d-Resolution

20-**Which discipline is concerned with mapping and analyzing spatial data?**

a) Archaeology

b) Geophysics

c) Geospatial science

d) Paleontology

21- Which term is synonymous with "geospatial"?

a) Astrophysical

b) Cartographic

c) Oceanographic

d) Atmospheric

22- From GIS components:

a)people

b)data

c)methods

d)all

23- Tools for the input and manipulation of geographic information type of:

a)hardware

b)data

c)methods

d)software

24- The process of converting data from paper maps into computer files is called :

a) encryption

b) compression

c)digitizing

d)none

25- geographic information is available at different scales (detailed street centerline files; less detailed census boundaries; and postal codes at a regional level) this task is:

a) managing

b)analyzing

c)Manipulation

d)visualization

26- Include data related to census/demography, consumer products, financial services, health care, real estate, telecommunications:

a) Base map

b) Environmental Map and Data

c) Business Map and Data

d) General Reference Maps

27- Include streets and highways; boundaries for census, postal, and political areas; rivers and lakes; parks and landmarks; place names; and raster maps.

a) Base map

b) Environmental Map and Data

c) Business Map and Data

d) General Reference Maps

28- systems evolved to create designs and plans of buildings and infrastructure.

a) DBMS

b) CAD

C) Desktop Mapping

d) none

29- Neighborhood land prices, Traffic Impact Analysis, Determination of Highest and Best Use are applicable of:

a) Real Estate

b) Business

c) Civil Engineering

d) DBMS

30- Epidemiology ,Needs Analysis, Service Inventory are applicable of:

a) Agriculture

b) Health care

c) Business

d)none

31- Modeling storm water runoff, Management of watersheds, floodplains, wetlands, forests, aquifers ,Environmental Impact Analysis:

a) Agriculture
b) Health care
c) Environmental Science
d)none

32- From GIS tasks:

a) input
b) visualization
c) Query and Analysis
d) All .

33- first task for GIS is:

a) visualization
b) Query and Analysis
c) Input
d) Management

34- Maps are very efficient at storing and communicating geographic information, this is follow task of :

a) Management
b) Query and Analysis
c) Input
d) visualization

true or false

1- the size of the cell/pixel determines the resolution

2- In raster data model the world is composed of cells/pixels arranged in a grid

3- Each cell/pixel is assigned an integer value only

4-Cell size is always unknown In raster data model

5- Cell values are referenced to row/column location in raster data model

6- Remote Sensing Images , Aerial Photos and Scanned Map are sources of Raster Data Model

7- One of the major problems with raster data sets is their size

8- Location, Volume , Dimensionality , Continuity are Properties of Geographic Features

9- The vector data storage method uses shapes to represent features

10- Vertex dictionary and Dual Independent Map Encoding are considered as Vector Models

11-Vertex Dictionary model does not use topology

12- Topology in GIS is generally defined as the spatial relationships between adjacent or neighboring features