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20/03482
GIS BSD 3207

Question 1: Raster Data Structures
1. TIN (Triangular Irregular Network):

TIN is a vector-based data structure used to represent surfaces through a network of non-overlapping triangles.
It's beneficial for irregularly distributed data and handles elevation models efficiently by using triangular facets.
TIN ensures a more accurate representation of terrain compared to regular grid-based structures.
2. Run Length Encoded Data Structures:

Run Length Encoding (RLE) is a compression technique for reducing redundancy in data.
In GIS, RLE data structures are used to represent raster data efficiently by encoding consecutive repeated values as a single value and count pair.
This compression technique is effective for data with long runs of the same value, such as satellite imagery or elevation maps.
3. Chain Encoding:

Chain encoding is a method used to represent lines or boundaries in vector data.
It stores the spatial information of lines by encoding the vertices' coordinates as a series of relative or absolute offsets.
This structure is useful for storing and analyzing linear features like roads, rivers, or administrative boundaries.
4. Quad Tree Data Structure:

A quadtree is a hierarchical tree data structure used to partition a 2D space into regions of varying resolution.
It recursively subdivides space into four quadrants until each quadrant meets certain criteria or contains a specified number of data points.
Quad trees are efficient for spatial indexing and range queries, making them useful for tasks like nearest neighbor searches or collision detection.
Question 2: Geospatial Analysis in GIS
Aside from map production, GIS performs various geospatial analyses such as:

Spatial Query and Analysis: Identifying features within a specified area, proximity analysis, spatial relationships.

Spatial Statistics: Analyzing patterns, distributions, and relationships of spatial data.
Network Analysis: Finding the shortest path, routing, and accessibility analysis.
Geostatistics: Interpolating values between known points, modeling spatial variability.
Spatial Modeling: Predictive modeling, suitability analysis, scenario planning.
Remote Sensing Analysis: Classification, change detection, vegetation indices.
Question 3:
a) Topology:

Topology refers to the spatial relationships and connectivity between geometric features in GIS data.
b) Major Elements of Topology:

Nodes: Points where lines meet or intersect.
Edges: The lines or arcs connecting nodes.
Faces: The areas enclosed by edges.
c) Error Visualizations and Projection Types:

i) Circular Room Visualization:

This visualization represents distortion like stretching or compression that occurs when projecting a spherical surface onto a 2D plane.
Projection type to solve: Azimuthal projections like Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area.
ii) Square Room with Flat Walls Visualization:

Represents distortion caused by projecting a 3D surface onto a flat 2D plane.
Projection type to solve: Cylindrical projections like Mercator.
iii) Tepee Visualization:

Shows distortion where features near the poles are exaggerated compared to the equator.
Projection type to solve: Conic projections like Albers Equal Area Conic.