MGIS-02/PGDGIS-02/CGIS-02

Geographical Information System

Master of Geographical Information System/Post Graduate
Diploma in Geographical Information System /
Certificate in Geographical Information System
(MGIS/PGDGI/CGIS-11/16/17)

First Year/First Semester Examination, 2019 (June)

Time : 3 Hours]   **Max. Marks : 80**

Note :   This paper is of Eighty (80) marks divided into three
(03) sections A, B and C. Attempt the questions
contained in these sections according to the detailed
instructions given therein.

SECTION–A

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Note :   Section 'A' contains four (04) long answer type
questions of Nineteen (19) marks each. Learners are
required to answer any two (02) questions only.

(2×19=38)

1.   Compare the contrast raster and vector data represeantation
with suitable examples.

2. Explain in detail about digitation and scanning process in GIS.

3. Explain the role of GIS in Nevigation.

4. Explain in detail about UTM projection system.

SECTION–B
(Short Answer Type Questions)

Note : Section 'B' contains eight (08) short answer type questions of eight (08) marks each. Learners are required to answer any four (04) questions only. (4×8=32)

1. Define cylindrical projection.

2. Explain undershoot and overshoot.

3. Explain rectification.

4. Explain the functions of DBMS.

5. What do you understand by integrated GIS.

6. What is attribute analysis?

7. What are the advantages of web GIS?

8. What is line buffer in GIS? Give examples.

SECTION–C
(Objective Type Questions)

Note : Section 'C' contains ten (10) objective type questions of one (01) mark each. All the questions of this section are compulsory. (10×1=10)

1. By 'spatial data' we mean data that has positional values.

2. Interpolation is made possible by a principle called spatial auto correction.

3. A Raster is a regular tessellation with square cells.

4. The 'boundary model' is sometimes also called temporal data model.

5. Information in GIS is entered and stored as layers.

6. SDI stands for spatial data international.

7. Objects can be classified based on location, shape, size and orientation.

8. Spatial database are also known as Geo-database.

9. DBMS stands for database mixing station.

10. The set of tuples in a relation of some point in time is called the relational intance at that movement.

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