GIS Date Job Interview Questions And Answers

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GIS Date Interview Questions And Answers Guide.

Question - 1:

What is Joining Data Files in GIS?

Ans:

Once a GIS layer is created, its attribute file can be linked (joined) to external data files. Joining is one of the most frequently performed data file processes because it brings together feature attributes that are contained in multiple digital data files. To perform a join, a unique matching field, the key identifier, must be observed in both data files.

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Question - 2:

What steps are involved in joining together two files are software specific?

Ans:

* Loading the external file that you wish to join to the GIS attribute file.
* Selecting the external file and the GIS attribute file that you wish to join.
* Selecting the field (containing the key identifier) in each file, and when joined.
* Making sure that the join was successful.

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Question - 3:

What is Comma delimited in GIS Date?

Ans:

Comma delimited, also known as comma-quote delimited and CSV, separate fields by commas. Character fields may be enclosed in double quotes, and need to be if they contain an embedded comma. Two commas in a row signify that the field is blank. Usually whitespace is not allowed before or after fields (although this may be tolerated in the CSV form).

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Question - 4:

How Sorting records in GIS Date?

Ans:

Sorting temporarily rearranges your data file records, so you can view, select, update, or print them in the new sorted sequence. Although the specifics vary by program, you generally choose the field (or fields) you want to sort by. The first sort field arranges, usually in ascending or descending order, the records based on the field's contents. For example, a class roster might be sorted alphabetically by last name. Some systems allow you to choose a second sort field (or more), which arranges records (in ascending or descending order) when two or more records have the same first field value. If your alphabetical list has four students with the last name Maria then those four records could be rearranged in alphabetical order based on their first name.

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Question - 5:

What is Spacequote delimited ASCII?

Ans:

Spacequote delimited ASCII is a variant of whitespace delimitation, but the attributes containing multiple words are enclosed in double quotes, and consequently, they can contain embedded spaces between words.

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Question - 6:

What are white-space delimited ASCII files in GIS?

Ans:

White-space delimited ASCII files differentiates fields by the use of one or more spaces. Since spaces separate fields, fields that have no value must be represented by a non-blank code and character attributes cannot contain spaces between words (underscores can be used to separate words). You can open ASCII files in any word

processor or text editor.

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Question - 7:

Described deleting records in GIS?

Ans:

You can delete a single record or a group of records in a data file by first selecting them and then deleting them. Since records are the database representation of features, when you delete records in the attribute file, you are also permanently discarding their spatial representation. The entire feature, graphic and record, is deleted.

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Question - 8:

What is adding and deleting fields in GIS?

Ans:

Fields define feature attributes. Most GIS programs provide a way for you to add or delete fields from within your open data file. GIS program will instruct you to define a new field. You will give it a name and select from options that determine the data format of the values that will be placed into the field. Deleting a field usually involves selecting the field and deleting it.

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Question - 9:

Geocoding is the process of converting an address into a point location.

Ans:

1. True
2. False

True

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Question - 10:

Repeated generalization will make the boundary of a polygon more precise.

Ans:

1. True
2. False

False

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Question - 11:

A sliver polygon may be the result of the same line on a map being digitized twice.

Ans:

1. True
2. False

True

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Question - 12:

A pseudonode is a node, which can be removed from a vector dataset without affecting the topology.

Ans:

1. True
2. False

True

View All Answers

Question - 13:

DXF and NTF are examples of vector transfer formats.

Ans:

1. True
2. False

True

View All Answers

Question - 14:

RINEX is the abbreviation for Remote Information Exchange format.

Ans:

1. True
2. False

False

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Question - 15:

A cheap flatbed scanner could have an accuracy of 50 - 200 dpi.

Ans:

1. True
2. False

True

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Question - 16:

An experienced user should be able to digitize data with accuracy equal to the width of the line they are digitizing.

Ans:

1. True
2. False

True

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Question - 17:

In point, mode-digitizing points are added automatically at set time or distance intervals as the user moves the cursor across the map.

Ans:

1. True
2. False

False

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Question - 18:

When digitizing manually using a digitizing table, registration of the map on the digitizer table must take place before digitizing can begin.

Ans:

1. True
2. False

True

View All Answers

Question - 19:

Keyboard entry is no longer used in GIS projects.

Ans:

1. True
2. False

False

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Question - 20:

The Douglas-Peucker algorithm is:

Ans:

1. An algorithm to discretize line segments
2. An algorithm to search an R+ tree
3. An algorithm to discretize an arc
4. An algorithm to triangulate a polygon

An algorithm to discretize line segments

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Question - 21:

What is rubber sheeting?

Ans:

1. The process of matching two adjacent map sheets
2. Projecting map data from one coordinate system to another.
3. Stretching map coordinates to fit a series of known control points.

Stretching map coordinates to fit a series of known control points

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Question - 22:

Which of the following methods may be used to check attribute data for errors?

Ans:

1. Checking for extreme values
2. Checking for internal consistency
3. Comparing with other datasets
4. Checking for impossible values

Checking for impossible values
Checking for extreme values
Checking for internal consistency

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Question - 23:

What is the data stream?

Ans:

1. The process by which raw spatial data is processed into an integrated GIS database
2. The flow of data from one user to another
3. The flow of data from producer to GIS
4. The process by which maps are transferred between GIS platforms.

The process by which raw spatial data is processed into an integrated GIS database

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Question - 24:

Which of the following methods may be used to input paper maps into a GIS?

Ans:

1. Scanning
2. Automatic digitizing
3. Manual digitizing
4. Keyboard entry
5. Tracing

Scanning
Automatic digitizing
Manual digitizing

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Question - 25:

Which of the following can be a problem in manual digitizing?

Ans:

1. Dimensional stability of source documents
2. Hand-eye coordination
3. Availability of suitable hardware and software
4. Boredom
5. Inaccuracies in document registration

Inaccuracies in document registration
Dimensional stability of source documents
Boredom
Hand-eye coordination

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Question - 26:

Practical problems faced when scanning map documents include:

Ans:

1. Selection of appropriate tolerances
2. Lack of suitable raster to vector conversion software
3. Possibility of optical distortion
4. Inclusion of unwanted information

Inclusion of unwanted information
Selection of appropriate tolerances
Possibility of optical distortion

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Question - 27:

What are the common problems faced when obtaining data from secondary sources?

Ans:

1. Expense
2. Availability of suitable data
3. Unknown data formats
4. Unknown lineage

Availability of suitable data
Unknown lineage
Expense

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Question - 28:

What are the three main types of data error?

Ans:

1. Errors created by faulty processing.
2. Errors created by human error.
3. Errors from obvious sources (e.g. incomplete maps)
4. Errors created during data input (e.g. digitizing).
5. Errors created by map projection.

Errors from obvious sources (e.g. incomplete maps)
Errors created during data input (e.g. digitizing).
Errors created by faulty processing.

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