**Chapter 5**

**Working with Digital Geospatial Data and GIS**

1. The term used for a computer-based set of hardware and software that captures, analyzes, manipulates, and visualizes spatial information is:

 a. DLG.

 b. NLCD.

 c. NAVSTAR.

 d. GIS.

2. The information handled by GIS is primarily:

 a. financial.

 b. personal.

 c. spatial.

 d. comparative.

3. By its nature, GIS is 100% computer-based.

a. True

b. False

4. GIS is unable to use non-spatial data.

a. True

b. False

5. Which country implemented CGIS, the first known use of the term GIS?

a. The United States

b. China

c. Canada

d. Cambodia

6. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ represents, simplifies, or generalizes reality.

a. radio frequency

b. satellite

c. vector

d. model

7. In general, a computer model represents, simplifies, or generalizes real-world information.

 a. True

 b. False

8. Which of the following is NOT used by GIS systems that utilize the discrete object view?

 a. angles

 b. polygons

 c. points

 d. lines

9. In a vector data model of a fairly small geographic area, such as a U.S. state, county boundaries would likely be represented as:

 a. angles.

 b. polygons.

 c. points.

 d. lines.

10. When adapting the discrete object view of the world to a data motel, which of the following is generally used to represent two-dimensional objects?

 a. angles

 b. polygons

 c. points

 d. lines

11. The creation of vector objects through sketching or tracing representations from a map or image source is called:

a. vectoring.

b. digitizing.

c. objectifying.

d. typologizing.

12. The term used to describe how vector objects connect to one another (in terms of adjacency, connections, containment, and so forth) independent of the objects’ coordinates is:

 a. topography.

 b. taxonomy.

 c. topology.

 d. typology.

13. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the digital line graphs (DLGs) created from the U.S. Geologic Survey?

 a. houses

 b. rivers and streams

 c. streets and highways

 d. state and county boundaries

14. The model used to represent continuous fields in GIS is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which represents data in a set of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 a. vector data model; polygons

 b. raster data model; grid cells

 c. infinity model; coordinates

 d. trilateration model; time zones

15. Which of the following is NOT a form of attribute data in GIS?

 a. nominal data

 b. ordinal data

 c. cardinal data

 d. ratio data

16. Into which category would a person’s weight fall?

 a. nominal data

 b. ordinal data

 c. interval data

 d. ratio data

17. In which type of data set is there no fixed zero point?

 a. nominal data

 b. ordinal data

 c. interval data

 d. ratio data

18. Suppose two data tables have a common field. That common field is known as the:

 a. CF.

 b. key.

 c. legend.

 d. join.

19. A set of information about your data, often found in a separate file, is called:

 a. join data.

 b. spreadsheet data.

 c. metadata.

 d. uberdata.

20. According to the Federal Geographic Data Committee, metadata for GIS data should ideally include all of the following, EXCEPT:

 a. financial information.

 b. spatial reference information.

 c. time period information.

 d. contact information.

21. The continuous field view of the world is best modeled in a GIS using the vector data model.

a. True

b. False

22. Vector polygon objects are composed of grid cells.

a. True

b. False

23. If an attribute is used to store numbers, but differences between those numbers are not meaningful (e.g. telephone numbers), what type of data is being used?

a. nominal

b. ordinal

c. interval

d. ratio

24. The rows of an attribute table are called:

a. fields

b. rasters

c. records

d. attributes

25. You wish to combine two non-spatial tables using a common field. The operation to do this is called a:

a. Join

b. Collapse

c. Splice

d. Table-Link