UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL WESTVILLE/HOWARD COLLEGE CAMPUS EXAMINATION: SUPPLEMENTARY 2011

SCHOOL:ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCESLEVEL:IIMODULE:GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMSCODE:ENVS211

DURATION: 3 HOURS

TOTAL MARKS: 300

INTERNAL EXAMINERS: DR H K WATSON MR N NGETAR INTERNAL MODERATOR: DR J ODINDI

INSTRUCTIONS: SECTION A – ANSWER <u>ALL</u> QUESTIONS (100 marks) SECTION B – ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS (200 marks)

SECTION A: COMPULSORY - ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS (100 marks)

- 1. Explain any six of the following:
 - Topology
 - Ellipsoid
 - Cartesian coordinates
 - Geoid
 - Geographic coordinates
 - Datum
 - Adjacency
 - Network analysis
 - False colour (in remote sensing)

(30)

- 2. Discuss <u>Four</u> types of vector overlay analysis. (20)
- 3. Define map projections and discuss any two types of maps projections used in South Africa. Include the advantages and disadvantages of each projection type. (30)
- Discuss <u>Four</u> types of resolutions used in remote sensing and their importance in data capture. (20)

UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL

WESTVILLE/HOWARD COLLEGE CAMPUS

EXAMINATION: NOVEMBER 2011

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS

SECTION B: ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS. ALL QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL MARKS

- 1. Differentiate between vector and raster data models and discuss their advantages and disadvantages in GIS. Use sketched diagrams to illustrate your answer where necessary.
- 2. Not all satellite images are clear enough for analysis. Discuss the various ways of enhancing satellite images before analysis.
 - 3. Discuss GIS as a spatial decision support system and show how it differs from other decision support systems.

(100)

(100)

(100)

4. Select any application area of your choice and show how GIS is used. Include in your discussion, data capture, management, analysis and contribution to decision making.

(100)

5. Differentiate between data quality and accuracy. Discuss the different ways of describing data accuracy in GIS. (100)

Total: 200 marks

ENVS 211_