

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 500 meters from a stream • Meadow or low-density forest (Some and not all vegetation types are good) <p>✓ You need to develop a Boolean raster for each condition with 1 = desirable area, 0 = not desirable area.</p>		
Q 8	<p>Summarize the major analytical tools for vector analysis in GIS with applications.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What is the significance of having domain of an attribute? Describe the different policies underneath a domain in a geodatabase with suitable diagrams.</p>	10	CO3
Q 9	<p>Discuss the major wavelength ranges used for remote sensing and their significance. Draw a diagram showing the major electromagnetic regions along with their wavelength ranges.</p>	7+3=10	CO4
<p>SECTION-C (2Qx20M=40 Marks)</p>			
Q 10	a) Define a geodatabase and explain the different elements in a geodatabase.	12	CO3
	b) Identify the advantages of a geodatabase over traditional databases.	8	
	OR		
	Describe in detail the steps involved in geodatabase development process, with explanation of constituents involved at each of the design phases.	20	
Q 11	a) Differentiate between a multispectral sensor and a hyperspectral sensor. Draw suitable diagram to illustrate the concept.	3	CO4
	b) Describe the full path of remote sensing data acquisition and data processing along with the interactions between EMR and atmosphere, if using the Sun as energy source for satellite-based remote sensing. Draw relevant diagram.	7	
	c) Explain the four types of image resolution that we are concerned about when interpreting remote sensing data with proper examples and specify the units for each type of resolution.	10	