Name:

Enrolment No:



UPES

End Semester Examination, May 2023

Course: Remote Sensing & GIS

Semester: VI

Program: B.Sc Geology (Hons.)

Course Code: PEGS 3034

Time : 03 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

Instructions: Answer ANY TWO questions in Section C

SECTION A (50x4M=20Marks)

	(5QX4IVI=20IVIAFKS)		
S. No.		Marks	СО
Q 1	a) Which part of the spectrum is maximally reflected /scattered by green vegetation?	2	CO3
	b) What does an Image histogram represent?	2	CO3
Q 2	The color of turbid water appears brownish red in an optical satellite image while clear water appears dark-bluish. Explain why this is so in terms of spectral reflectance curve.	4	CO3
Q 3	Evaluate the advantage of displaying various wavelength ranges or channels, in combination as color images as opposed to examining each of the images individually?	4	CO3
Q 4	Explain the following terms: 1) AND & OR binary operator 2) Proximity Analysis	4	CO2
Q 5	Differentiate between a large-scale map and a small-scale map with examples? Out of the two what scale would you prefer for urban planning?	4	CO1
	SECTION B		•
	(4Qx10M= 40 Marks)		
Q 6	a) Explain NDVI and enumerate the key information derived from it.	4	CO4
	b) Describe what type of resolution is this and what particular character is the sensor measuring in each case? i) Resolution of Thematic Mapper sensor on Landsat 7 is 30m ii) Resolution of Landsat Thematic Mapper is 16 days. iii) Resolution of Landsat Thematic Mapper is 8 bits.	2 X 3 =6	CO3
Q 7	Define the process of raster data resampling and describe the different methods employed for resampling? OR List and explain the major analytical tools for surface analysis in GIS.	10	CO2

Q 8	Explain the advantages and disadvantages of raster data and vector data?	10	CO1
Q 9	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.	10	СОЗ
	SECTION-C (Answer ANY TWO question (2Qx20M=40 Marks)	ns)	
Q 10	 a) Delhi Municipal Corporation wishes to identify areas suitable for a waste disposal site and to notify all residents within two kilometers of the selected sites, by ordinary letter post that they are close to a selected site. The criteria for selection are: An impervious rock type underlying a site, A slope over a site of less than five degrees, No permanent water body (stream or lake) within a site, Road access not more than 500 meters away from a site, A site to be not more than 10 kilometers from the city boundary. ANSWER the following questions to create a GIS for the scenario, and draw a flowchart depicting your methodology. What map layers would you create? Which attributes would you put into data tables? Which analysis technique would you use to find areas 'within two kilometers of', 'not more than 500 meters from' and 'not more than 10 kilometers from'? 	10	10 CO1
	b) Comment on the usage of Raster Map Algebra and summarize the different Boolean operators used in Raster algebra by giving practical application example of each.	10	
Q 11	a) Given below is a Contigency table for different classes. i. Calculate the Producers Accuracy for Forest. ii. Calculate the User's Accuracy for Corn. iii. Calculate the Overall Accuracy. Classified Reference Data Data Water Sand Forest Urban Corn Hay Row Total Water 480 0 5 0 0 0 485 Sand 0 52 0 20 0 0 72 Forest 0 0 313 40 0 0 72 Forest 0 0 313 40 0 0 353 Urban 0 16 0 126 0 0 142 Corn 0 0 0 38 342 79 459 Hay 0 0 38 24 60 359 481 Col Total 480 68 356 248 402 438 1992	10	CO4
	b) List and explain the causes of radiometric and geometric distortions in satellite imagery.	10	

Q 12	a) Define spatial filtering and describe the image convolution process with suitable diagrams.	10	CO4
	b) Differentiate between supervised and unsupervised classification by summarizing the classification steps using a flow diagram.	10	