

**CANADIAN BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR PROFESSIONAL SURVEYORS
ATLANTIC PROVINCES BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR LAND SURVEYORS**

SCHEDULE II / ITEM 5

October 2008

LAND INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Note: This examination consists of 9 questions on 1 page.

Marks

<u>Q. No</u>	<u>Time: 3 hours</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Earned</u>
1	What are the differences between LIS and GIS?	5	
	In what ways are LIS and GIS different from other classes of information systems such as accounting, banking systems?	5	
2	Discuss the implications of datum changes to LIS databases, particularly when a geocode, such as the position of the centroid of a land parcel, has been used to uniquely identify the parcel.	5	
3	What is "topology"?	5	
	Using a simple diagram and table schemes show how topological data can be stored in a relational database.	5	
	Why do we need to store additional data on topology in a LIS database while the positions of all required features have already been stored?	5	
4	What are <i>de facto</i> and <i>de jure</i> standards?	5	
	Describe at least two examples of geospatial standards which fall into each category.	5	
5	What are the problems we face when integrating GIS/LIS data from different sources?	15	
6	What are the differences between DEM and TIN-based terrain models?	4	
	Describe and compare the four commonly-used methods for collecting terrain data.	6	
7	With the aid of one or more diagrams, explain the concept and process of geocoding by address matching.	6	
	What are the major issues and problems encountered in current practices of address matching?	6	
8	What is conceptual data modeling?	5	
	Describe how the entity-relationship (E/R) model is used in conceptual data modeling for building LIS databases. Examples with E/R diagrams are required to facilitate your discussion.	8	
9	In your view, what are the major impacts of the Internet on GIS?	10	
	Categorize and describe the current Internet GIS applications in terms of their functionality and levels of human-computer interaction.		
Total Marks:		100	