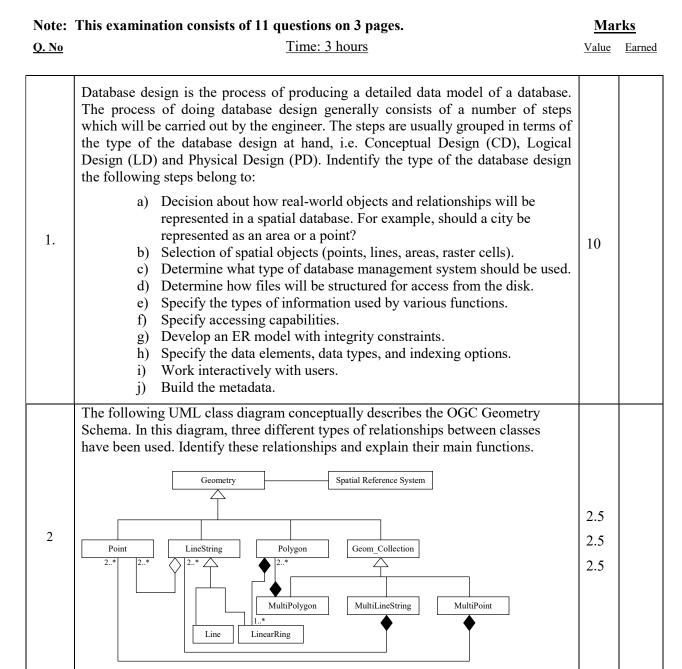
CANADIAN BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR PROFESSIONAL SURVEYORS

E1 - SPATIAL DATABASES & LAND INFORMATION SYSTEMS

March 2016

Although programmable calculators may be used, candidates must show all formulae used, the substitution of values into them, and any intermediate values to 2 more significant figures than warranted for the answer. Otherwise, full marks may not be awarded even though the answer is numerically correct.



	Given the land use map below:			
3.	$Sea \underbrace{Urban \ area}_{uadtree \ data \ indexing \ structure.} \\ \hline $ s \ s \ s \ s \ s \ s \ s \ s \ s \ s \$	10		
4.	List five methods of data input for a GIS. How might you describe some of the challenges of acquiring spatial data?			
5.	 Explain how sensor data, cadastral data, remote sensing imagery, and GPS data can be stored in the following database types: a) Graph database b) Relational database c) Object oriented database Describe the main advantages and limitations of each one. 			
6.	Compare and contrast the following pairs: a) object-oriented data model and relational data model b) Spatial functions and spatial constraints c) Spatial SQL and NoSQL			
7.	How can we create multiple webmap applications linked to the same data?			

8.	How is a spatial database different from a Land Information System? Give three functionalities of a spatial database and three functionalities of a Land Information System.					
	For each row of the table below, explain the distinction between these two SQL.The table building has the following fields: ID, ADRESSS, TYPE					
9.	#	SQL no1	SQL no2			
	1	DROP TABLE building;	DELETE FROM building;		2	
	2	INSERT INTO building VALUES (102, '45 Main Street, St-John', 'residential');	UPDATE building SET type= 'residential' WHERE id= 102	-	2 2 2	
	3	DELETE FROM building WHERE id = 102;	INSERT INTO building VALUES (102, '45 Main Street, St-John', 'residential');	-	2 2	
	4	SELECT * FROM building	SELECT address FROM building	-		
	5	ALTER TABLE building ADD (value NUMBER (8));	UPDATE building SET value = 100 000;	-		
10.	Land disputes can operate at any scale from the international to those between individual neighbours. At whatever scale, the dispute is likely to owe as much to the general nature of neighbourly relations as to actual problems relating to the land. Explain four situations for why land disputes may arise and how a land information system can be used to mitigate these disputes.					
	Infrastructures like transportation, power, and pipeline networks which are characterized by a spatial embedding are known as spatial networks. The largely increasing amount of generated data about spatial networks can only be efficiently stored and analyzed in a spatial database system.					
	Translate the spatial network below into a UML conceptual schema.					
11.	W 24 Ave	Intry Rd A Beville Heights Sugarfool 0 Ave: Horese Rd, SW 20 Ave: Sugarfool Suga	b_1 b_2 c_1 l_1 b_3 l_2 l_4 l_5 l_5 b_6 l_5 l_4 l_5 b_8 l_9 l_9 l_9 l_9	j_4 b_1 b_4 b_5 b_5 b_7 j_7 j_7	7.5	
	ayra sta	S	$b_8 b_9^{or} b_{10}^{o}$	b ^o ₁₁ TOTAL	100	