

**2017**

**M.Sc.**

**2nd Semester Examination**

**REMOTE SENSING AND GIS**

**PAPER—RSG-201**

*Full Marks : 40*

*Time : 2 Hours*

*The figures in the right-hand margin indicate full marks.*

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.*

*Illustrate the answers wherever necessary.*

*Use Separate answer book for each Group.*

**Group-A**

**(Digital Image Processing)**

[Marks : 20]

Answer any *two* questions.

2×10

1. Describe three important data formats for storing digital data using suitable example. 10
2. (a) Why is it necessary to rectify an image ?

- (b) What are different resampling techniques normally used in rectification process? 3+7
3. (a) What is spatial filtering? Explain different types of spatial filter.
- (b) Why spatial filtering is very much important for information extraction from an image? 2+3+5
4. Write short notes on the following :  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 4$
- (a) Contrast stretching.
- (b) Gray level slicing.
- (c) Purpose of image averaging.
- (d) Masleing.

**Group-B****(Information Extraction from Satellite Images)****[Marks : 20]**Answer any *two* questions.

2×10

1. (a) Compare :
  - (i) Unsupervised,
  - (ii) Supervised and
  - (iii) Object-based image classification techniques.
  
- (b) What are parametric and non-parametric decision rules ? 6+4
  
2. (a) What are advantages and disadvantages of minimum distance classifiers ?
  
- (b) Explain ISODATA clustering algorithm ?
  
- (c) How ISODATA differs from k-Mean clustering algorithm ? 3+4+3
  
3. (a) What are different sampling strategies normally followed for collection of ground truths required for post classification accuracy assessment ?
  
- (b) Explain Total or Overall accuracy along with its shortfall in reporting accuracy assessment.

(c) What is the significance of  $K_{\text{Hat}}$  coefficient of error matrix ? 2+3+3

4. Write short notes on any *two* of the following : 2×5

(a) Feature space plot.

(b) Change detection.

(c) Colour space transformation (RGB  $\iff$  IHS).

(d) Hand logic in digital classification.

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