

## **GLOSSARY**

### **LAND SURVEYING:**

The practice of land surveying includes surveying of areas for their correct determination and description and for conveyancing, or for the establishment or reestablishment of land boundaries and the plotting of lands and subdivisions thereof.

### **GRAPHICAL METHOD**

The graphical methods are those in which the required data obtained from measurements of plan. In this case the area of figure is found as a whole, or the areas of the skeleton and the irregular strips are found separately.

### **INSTRUMENTAL METHOD**

This method consists of determining the area of a given map with the uses of a planimeter.

It is the best and most expeditious method and gives accurate results than other methods.

### **MIDPOINT-ORDINATE RULE**

The sum of all the ordinates taken at midpoints of each division multiplied by the length of the base line having the ordinates

### **AVERAGE ORDINATE RULE**

The rule states that (to the average of all the ordinates taken at each of the division of equal length multiplies by baseline length divided by number of ordinates).

### **SIMPSON'S RULE**

It states that, sum of first and last ordinates has to be done. Add twice the sum of remaining odd ordinates and four times the sum of remaining even ordinates. Multiply to this total sum by  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the common distance between the ordinates which gives the required area.

### **THE TRAPEZOIDAL RULE**

While applying the trapezoidal rule, boundaries between the ends of ordinates are assumed to be straight. Thus the areas enclosed between the base line and the irregular boundary line are considered as trapezoids.